R
942
An78
V.6
5/29/33

Arnold Bennett

DOMINICAN COLLEGE
REF. RM.
SAN RAFAEL

ARMENIAN COLLEGE
LIBRARY
SAN RAFAEL

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the YEAR 1763.

VOL. VI.

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY,

POLITICKS,

AND

LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1763.

LONDON:

Printed for R. and J. Dodsley in Pall-Mall. 1764.

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY,

POLITICKS,

AND

LITERATURE,

For the YEAR 1763.

DOMINICAN COLLEGE
LIBRARY
SAN RAFAEL

LONDON:
Printed for R. and J DODSLEY, in Pall-Mall, 1764.

PREFACE.

ON the close of our last volume, we became apprehensive of a deficiency of materials towards furnishing an history of the succeeding years. The peace seemed to be so well settled, that one might imagine, there could be little room for political disputes amongst the several powers, and none at all for actual war and hostility. In reality, Europe may be said to be perfectly quiet: but the extent of the commercial empire of Great Britain is such, and it engages her in such a vast variety of difficult connections, that it is almost impossible for any considerable length of time to pass over, without producing abundance of events of a very interesting nature; and we heartily wish we could flatter ourselves, that we should be found as equal to our materials of history, as we are likely to be well supplied with them. The savage war, which has unfortunately broke out in America since the conclusion of the general peace, has been fruitful of events; and it is not yet ended. Since then, troubles of great consequence have likewise arisen in the East Indies, which threaten to afford us

but too much employment for the enſuing year.

As to our domeſtic diſſentions, we have ſtated as fairly as we could the points in conteſt between parties. Little heated ourſelves, we have not endeavoured to inflame others. We have carefully adhered to that neutrality, which, however blameable in an advocate, is neceſſary in an hiſtorian, and without which he will not repreſent an image of things, but of his own paſſions.

We have wholly omitted in the Hiſtorical part the legal diſputes which aroſe on the proſecution of the authors and publiſhers of the North Briton. The reader will eaſily ſee, that theſe matters did not properly come within the deſign of that part of our work; but we have taken care to inſert the beſt account, which has appeared, of that whole tranſaction, at the end of the Chronicle.

THE

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the YEAR 1763.

THE

HISTORY

OF

EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

Plan of the year's history. Invasion of the Philippines designed. Description of those islands, and of the city of Manila. Preparations at Madrass. Part of the squadron sent before the rest. The fleet unites at Malacca. They arrive at Manila.

IN our last volume we were obliged to conclude our account of the peace, before we had fully related all the transactions of the war. When Great Britain came to a rupture with Spain, the theatre of hostility was infinitely enlarged: As that war was in a great measure a war upon commerce, it naturally became as extensive as its object. And as the vital parts of Spain, contrary to the condition of most other nations, lie at a great distance from the head, expeditions of the utmost moment were to be undertaken in the remotest part of the globe.

The nature of our plan, in which the narrative, perhaps, presses too close upon the facts, constrains us to relate things, not in the order of time in which they happen, but in that in which we come to the knowledge of them. In this in-

ſtance, that plan has not been attended with any material inconvenience. The fortune of the expeditions, depending during the negotiation of the peace, was not, by the mutual conſent of parties, to have any influence on the terms of it. The places taken were to be reciprocally reſtored. We, therefore, thought it more prudent to preſent to the reader a narrative of that important tranſaction, entire and unbroken, rather than poſtpone any part of it, until we had gathered in all the ſcattered events of the war. However, there were events, and ſome of them ſo conſiderable, to the knowledge of which we have arrived ſince the concluſion of our laſt year's labour, that they ought by no means to be omitted. They will furniſh ſomething to the entertainment we propoſe for the public in the preſent; and they are ſuch, as not unworthily cloſe that great ſcene of national glory, which Great Britain had diſplayed to the world, during the five laſt campaigns. The chief of theſe was the expedition againſt the Manilas. Its importance will juſtify that detail, in which we propoſe to conſider it.

The Manilas, or Philippines, form a principal diviſion of that immenſe Indian Archipelago, which conſiſts of many hundred iſlands, ſome of them the largeſt, and many of them by nature the richeſt in the world; and which lie in the torrid zone, extending from the 19th degree of north latitude, almoſt in a continued chain, to New Guinea, and to the neighbouring ſhores of the great ſouthern continent.

The Philippines form the northernmoſt cluſter of theſe iſlands. They were diſcovered in the year 1521, by the famous navigator Ferdinand Magellan: they were added to the Spaniſh monarchy by Don Lewis de Velaſco, in 1564, in the reign of Philip the ſecond, under whom the Spaniſh dominion was greatly augmented, and its real ſtrength, at the ſame time, ſo impaired, that almoſt two centuries have not reſtored it to its former vigour. The Philippines are ſcarce inferior to any of the other iſlands of Aſia, in all the natural productions of that happy climate; and they are by far the beſt ſituated for an extended and advantageous commerce. By their poſition they form the center of intercourſe with China, Japan, and the Spice Iſlands; and whilſt they are under the dominion of Spain, they connect the Aſiatic and American commerce, and become the general entrepôt for the rich manufactures and products of the one, and for the treaſures of the othe. Beſides, they are well ſituated for a ſupply of European goods, both from the ſide of Acapulco, and by the way of the Cape of Good Hope.

In fact, they formerly enjoyed a traffic in ſome degree proportioned to the peculiar felicity of their ſituation; but the Spaniſh dominion is too vaſt and unconnected to be improved to the beſt advantage. The ſpirit of commerce is not powerful in that people. The trade of the Philippines is thought to have declined; its great branch is now reduced to two ſhips, which annually paſs between theſe iſlands and Acapulco in America, and to a ſingle port, that of Manila, in an iſland of the ſame name.

But though declined, this trade is ſtill a vaſt object of protection

to

to Spain, and of hoſtility to whatever nation is engaged in war with her. In the war, which began in 1739, and which was not diſtinguiſhed by ſuch a ſeries of wonderful ſucceſſes as the laſt, the taking of the galleon, which carries on the trade between Manila and America, was conſidered as one of the moſt brilliant advantages which we obtained; and it has, accordingly, been much inſiſted upon in all the hiſtories of that period. This galleon is generally worth more than 600,000 pounds ſterling.

The principal iſland of the Philippines is called Manila, or Luconia; it is in length ſomething more than 300 miles; its breadth is extremely unequal; at a medium it may be about 80 or 90. The Spaniſh inhabitants, who are not numerous, have the government and the beſt part of the commerce; the Chineſe are the artiſans; and the ſoil is chiefly cultivated by the natives. Theſe latter are of various origins, and of different degrees of ſavageneſs, according as they have been more or leſs ſubdued by religion, or refined by intercourſe with ſtrangers. For ſo large and fertile an iſland the number of inhabitants are but ſmall; and the whole, perhaps, not amounting to half a million; and of thoſe not a third are in ſubjection to the Spaniards.

The reſt of the Philippine iſlands, ſo far as the Spaniſh power prevails in them, are under the governor of Luconia; but there are many of them, in which that nation has little authority, or even influence. There are in all about fourteen of them which deſerve notice.

The capital of Luconia, and of all theſe iſlands, and, indeed, the only reſpectable place in them, is Manila, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of the iſland, and lying upon a very fair and ſpacious harbour. The buildings, both public and private, being moſtly of wood, have as much magnificence as ſuch materials are capable of; and the churches, in particular, are very ſplendidly adorned. The Spaniards are diſcouraged from building with more durable materials by the terrible earthquakes, to which the iſland is extremely liable. By them the city has been more than once ſhaken to the ground. This calamity is ſo frequent and dreadful, as, in a great meaſure, to counterballance all the advantages of ſo rich a ſoil, and ſo deſirable a climate.

The Spaniſh inhabitants, within the city, are about three thouſand. Ten thouſand Chineſe occupy a large ſuburb called the Parian.

On the conqueſt of China by the Tartars, in the laſt century, great numbers fled their country, filling all the conſiderable towns, not only of the Philippines, but of the Moluccas and Sunda iſlands, with an ingenious and induſtrious people, who brought with them, and diffuſed into all theſe countries, the ſkill of manufacture and the ſpirit of commerce. The conqueſt of China had nearly the ſame effect in this part of the world, which the revocation of the edict of Nantes produced in ours. Beſides the Parian, there are ſeveral other ſuburbs of great extent contiguous to this city, inhabited by forty thouſand of the native Indians, or by that mixed breed ſo common in all the Spaniſh colonies, reſulting from that great variety of races of men, who ori-

ginally inhabited, or came as adventurers, or were brought as slaves, into their extensive dominions.

From this short account it is visible, that the acquisition of such a place must have proved of very great advantage towards carrying on the war with Spain effectually, and could not, therefore, fail of having an advantageous influence on the terms of pacification. Accordingly it was resolved to make an attempt upon the Manilas, from a plan of operations delivered to the ministry by colonel Draper; and, perhaps, the reader will be glad to know how this plan came to be formed.

After the memorable defence of Madras in 1759, colonel Draper's bad state of health obliged him to leave that country. He embarked, in company with the honourable capt. Howe, then commander of the Winchelsea, for Canton in China, a city with which the inhabitants of Manila carry on a considerable trade. Here they wisely spent that time of relaxation from military operations, in attaining such knowledge of the Philippine islands, as might afterwards be serviceable to their country, giving a lesson to all men in public employment, that, at times when they cannot perform an active service, they may still do a material one by wise attention and sensible observation. They discovered, that the Spaniards of the Philippine islands, confiding in their remote distance from Europe, supposed an attack upon them impracticable, and were by that fatal security, which is always the consequence of an ill-founded confidence, lulled into a total inattention to a regular military strength.

Upon the first rumour of a war with Spain, lord Anson and lord Egremont were made acquainted with these observations concerning the state of the Philippine islands; they gave that attention to the information, which the importance of it justly merited. They ordered colonel Draper to give his ideas in writing; assuring him, that, if the war should become unavoidable by the Spaniards joining with France, they would recommend the undertaking to his majesty. The memorial upon the subject was greatly improved by the naval experience and judgment of capt. Howe, who possesses all the noble qualities of his illustrious family.

The motives for the undertaking (exclusive of the popular and dazzling notions of booty and plunder) were very serious and interesting, both in a commercial and political light. For Manila, in the possession of an enterprising people, is capable of ruining the whole China trade of any other, as the port of Cavite can build, fit out, and man very large ships of war, which, if properly stationed, no vessels could possibly escape, unless protected by a squadron. Besides, with Manila in our hands, we might at all times depend on the proper respect being shewn to our flag in the ports of that extensive empire. On the other hand, the objections to the enterprize were not inconsiderable. It was impossible to spare either ships or troops from England for the conquest, as the additional weight of Spain in the scale of France demanded the utmost exertion of our power nearer home. The vast distance of the object, and the uncertainty of the time, in which the expedition could be undertaken, were, besides, no small difficulties: but

but they were soon obviated. Nothing was demanded but a light frigate to carry colonel Draper to Madrafs, where alone suitable preparations could be made for this important enterprise.

The colonel arrived at Madrafs the latter end of June, 1762, and on his arrival was appointed brigadier general and commander in chief of the expedition, which was to be undertaken solely by the troops and squadron then in India. No doubt, as we were become arbiters of the great peninsula of India, by the total expulsion of the French, and by the humiliation of the Dutch, this attempt became more feasible. However, as this dominion was new, and rather entered upon, than firmly established, something was to be dreaded even from the natives; and, therefore, from this peninsula (the only place from which such an attempt could be made with any prospect of success) so great a force could not be employed, as the difficulty and importance of the enterprise seemed to require. But the spirit of the troops, and the celerity and judgment with which the preparations were made, compensated every deficiency.

The 79th regiment was the only regular corps that could be spared. But this corps was, by reputation, by service, and by being long inured to the climate, almost equal to an army. By this regiment the progress of the French in India had been first stopped. They had contributed not a little to the happy turn and decision of that war, under colonel Coote; and they were now chosen to extend the glory of the English arms to the utmost verge of Asia. A company of artillery, and a body of seamen and marines, were appointed to act with them. Some companies of seapoys (Indian soldiers who serve after the European manner) were added. In the whole, the force for the land operations amounted to two thousand three hundred men. The naval force consisted of nine men of war and frigates, besides some store-ships.

The command of the land forces in this expedition was given, as before mentioned, to brigadier general Draper. Nobody was more perfectly acquainted with the service in that part of the world; and nobody had shewn greater zeal to forward it. It was impossible to forget the merit he had in the preservation of Madrafs, and in giving the East India war, against Mr. Lally, the first turn in our favour. Admiral Cornish commanded the marine; a brave and able officer, and worthy to cooperate with such a general, in such an important service. In three weeks the preparations for forming this body, and getting ready all the stores, were begun, compleated, and the whole shipped through a raging and perpetual surf, which in those climates is one of the greatest difficulties in any expedition, extremely embarrassing the embarkation, and rendering still more hazardous the debarkation, of troops, especially in the face of an enemy, who knows how to profit of this advantage.

The celerity of those preparations was necessary. In the East Indies, they are obliged to regulate all their motions by the course of the monsoons. The season for the expedition was far advanced, when the plan and orders arrived; and, if the north-west

weſt monſoon ſhould ſet in with any degree of violence, before they were advanced on their voyage, the ſucceſs of the whole enterpriſe would have been rendered exceedingly precarious. There was, beſides, another conſideration, which demanded all poſſible haſte; this was, that the Engliſh army might come to its deſtination, before the news of a war being actually broke out between England and Spain could reach the Manilas, and, by rouzing the Spaniards from their ill-grounded ſecurity, give them time to put themſelves into the beſt poſture of defence.

The judgment, with which every arrangement was made, equalled the celerity of the preparations. A ſhip of force was diſpatched before the fleet through the ſtreights of Malacca, in order to watch the entrance of the Chineſe ſea, and to intercept whatever veſſels might be bound to Manila, or ſent from the neighbouring ſettlements, to give the Spaniards notice of the deſign. As it was neceſſary to take in water at Malacca, a diviſion of the ſquadron, with a conſiderable part of the land forces, was ſent off, before the reſt could be got ready, in order that a moment of ſuperfluous delay might not happen to the fleet in procuring this neceſſary refreſhment.

29th of July, 1762.

Before they ſailed, every thing was ſettled with relation to the co-operation of the land and ſea forces, to the diſtribution of the plunder, and to the government of the place, in caſe it ſhould be taken, that no diſpute might ariſe in the courſe of their operations. The Eaſt India company were, by agreement, to have a third of the booty, or the ranſom; by orders from England, the government of the conquered country was to be veſted in that body; the land and ſea forces, by common conſent, were mutually to participate in the diſtribution of their ſeveral captures, according to the rules eſtabliſhed in the navy. Theſe precautions had ſo good an effect, that no circumſtance of diſagreement once aroſe between the army and the marine, either in the conduct of the enterpriſe, or in the diviſion of the advantages of it. Nothing diſtinguiſhes this war more from every former war, in which we have been engaged, than that, in ſo many conjunct expeditions, and in ſuch a vaſt variety of difficulties and of ſervices, there was ſo perfect an harmony, and ſo cordial a co-operation between the land and the ſea forces, that there is not a ſingle inſtance of the leaſt degree of diſcord or diſſention between them. Nothing can more advantageouſly characteriſe the ſpirit of the age.

All things being thus judiciouſly diſpoſed, and all difficulties foreſeen and provided for, the laſt and grand diviſion of the fleet ſet ſail from Madraſs the firſt of Auguſt 1762. On the 19th of the ſame month they arrived ſafe at Malacca, formerly conſidered as the key of the Indian commerce, and ſtill the center of a very conſiderable trade. It had formerly been diſputed between the then great naval powers in India, Portugal and Holland, as a port of the utmoſt moment in determining the abſolute ſovereignty in thoſe ſeas; becauſe it commands the grand communication between China and Indoſtan, and that it is a ſituation, which has a conſiderable influence on all the iſlands that compoſe the great Indian Archipelago. But at this

this time, so great was the revolution in this part of Asia, and the superiority of the English was such, that it was of no great moment to them, in whose hands Malacca was. The Dutch, who could look with no very favourable eye upon our progress in those eastern regions, were neither in spirit nor condition to give any check to it. The English fleet used Malacca as a port of their own, and there they supplied themselves, not only with refreshments, but with every necessary not already provided for the siege they meditated.

The weather favoured them very much. Without the least distress to the squadron, or the dispersion of any of the ships which composed it, in thirty-one days from Malacca they came in sight of Luconia. At that time, indeed, the squadron was separated, and driven out to sea, but they soon recovered the shore, and again completed their junction. 19th of September.

CHAP. II.

Condition of Manila. The forces landed. A sally of the enemy. They are repulsed. Ships brought against the town. A violent storm. The Spaniards and Indians make two attempts on the English camp. Repulsed in both. Character of these Indians. A breach made in the fortifications. The town stormed. The citadel surrenders. Capitulation, by which all the Philippines are surrendered.

WHEN the British armament arrived upon the coast of Luconia, they found the Spaniards absolutely unacquainted with the breaking out of the war, consequently unprepared, and in all that confusion, which necessarily attends a sudden and precipitate disposition against an attack. That they might have as little time as possible to recover from this confusion, so favourable to our enterprize, it was determined that the forces should be landed, and the operations commenced immediately.

A small fort and town lay upon the harbour of Cavite, which was conveniently situated to strengthen Manila, and might afford an useful station for ships during the siege. The first idea was to begin with the attack of this fort; but on consultation between Mr. Draper and the admiral, it was concluded more adviseable to proceed directly to the grand object, judging very properly, that a conquest there would of course occasion, and draw after it the fall of Cavite. The delay naturally attendant on the first plan would have given time to the Spaniards to recover their spirits, dismayed by the sudden appearance of an enemy on their coasts, which had been long unaccustomed to the alarms of the war, they would have had leisure to clear away the buildings which obstructed their fortifications, to put their works in repair, and to take every step towards an orderly, and therefore, probably, an effectual defence. Besides, the shifting of the monsoons began to display itself by very evident and alarming signs. The weather grew uncertain and menacing; the rain began to pour down in torrents; the winds became boisterous; and it was greatly to

be feared, that, if the operations ſhould be drawn into any conſiderable length, the overflowing of the country of the country would have made all approaches to the place by land impracticable, whilſt the tempeſtuous weather would have rendered the aſſiſtance of the ſquadron precarious in the ſiege, and even its ſafety very doubtful.

The diſpoſitions for landing were made a little to the ſouth of the town. The boats were ranged in three diviſions, under the protection of the men of war. Frigates were ordered to the right and left, by a briſk fire to cover their flanks, and to diſperſe the enemy, who began to aſſemble in great numbers, both horſe and foot, to oppoſe the deſcent. Meaſures were ſo well taken, that the enemy retired from the fire of the ſquadron, and left the coaſt clear. The Engliſh with an even front made towards the ſhore, and thro' a violent ſurf, which daſhed many of their boats to pieces, (but fortunately without any loſs of lives) gained the coaſt, and formed upon the beach.

24th of September.

The days which immediately ſucceeded their landing were ſpent in ſeizing the moſt advantageous poſts, in ſecuring the communication with the navy, and in reconnoitring the roads and approaches to the town. They found it regularly fortified, and defended by ſome good works, a number of excellent cannon, garriſoned by about 800 regular troops, and incapable by its extent of being compleatly inveſted by ſuch an army as ours, and in a condition, therefore, of being conſtantly ſupplied from the country, and reinforced by the natives, a fierce and daring people, who in a ſhort time came to the aſſiſtance of the place with a body of ten thouſand men, armed in their barbarous faſhion.

The governor was, indeed, a churchman, the archbiſhop of the Manilas, by a policy not wholly without precedent in the Spaniſh colonies, in which they have been known more than once to unite not only the civil government, but the command of the forces, with the eccleſiaſtical dignity. But however unqualified by his character, for the defence of a city attacked, the archbiſhop ſeemed not unfit for it by his ſpirit and reſolution. Theſe, together with the obſtructions which aroſe from the ſeaſon, (which grew daily more embarraſſing) were the difficulties our army had to contend with. On the other hand they had many circumſtances in their favour. The ditch of the town, in ſome important parts, had never been compleated; the covered way was out of repair; the glacis was too low; ſome of the out-works were not armed; and the ſuburbs, which they had not time to burn, afforded ſhelter to our troops, and covered them in their approaches.

The ability of the commanders, and the ſpirit of the troops, made uſe of all theſe advantages, and overcame all theſe difficulties. The country being almoſt wholly flooded, they were obliged to throw themſelves into the houſes, which were under the fire of the baſtions, and the Spaniards cannonaded their quarters, which were nearer to the walls than the ordinary rules of war preſcribed. Neceſſity ſuperſeded theſe rules; and even the precipitation with which they

they were obliged to urge their motions, had a good effect, and probably haſtened the deciſion of the ſiege in their favour ſooner than could be expected from a more regular proceeding, and more favourable circumſtances.

Before batteries could be erected, the enemy attempted a ſally with about four hundred men. But this eſſay of their ſtrength proved extremely diſcouraging to them, and they were obliged to retire with loſs and precipitation. The ſuperior ſkill and bravery of our troops appeared in ſo ſtriking a light in this little engagement, that it was thought it might prove an inducement to the governor to endeavour at advantageaus terms by an early ſurrender. But his anſwer to the ſummons of our commander was more ſpirited than the behaviour of his garriſon had hitherto proved. It was plain we had to expect nothing but what we were able to command.

26th of September.

Through all the difficulties of the ſeaſon our works proceeded, and by the indefatigable vigour and unconquerable ſpirit of our ſoldiers and ſeamen, three batteries for cannon and mortars were raiſed, and played on the town with conſiderable effect. The Indians from time to time continued their attack; but they rather moleſted our troops, than obſtructed their progreſs. Equally ignorant of the laws of humanity and of arms, they murdered our people, wherever they met them diſperſed from the army; and even perpetrated the ſame cruelty on an Engliſh officer, employed under the protection of a flag of truce, and of an act of generoſity to an enemy, in conducting into the town the governor's nephew, who had been taken. Their ſavage cruelty entitled them to no mercy; and whenever they fell into the hands of the Engliſh ſoldiers, they found none.

As little ſucceſs attended the attempt in which this cruel action was committed, as they met with in their former ſally. The operations againſt the town proceeded with unremitted vigour and diligence. The bombardment continued day and night. The navy, who had hitherto aſſiſted no otherwiſe than by furniſhing men and ſtores, (in which, however, it was of the greateſt ſervice) began now to take a direct part. They placed themſelves as near the town, as the depth of water would admit, and began a fire in order to ſecond the operations of the land forces, by enfilading the front they propoſed to attack. Although the ſhallows obliged the ſhips to keep at too great a diſtance to have all the effect they wiſhed, this fire, which was opened on a new quarter, and was kept up without intermiſſion, added not a little to the fatigue of the garriſon, and to the confuſion and terror of the inhabitants.

Whilſt the ſiege advanced in ſo ſucceſsful a manner by the perſeverance, and by the uncommon harmony and united efforts of the land and ſea forces, the elements threatened to deſtroy at once all the effects of their induſtry and courage. A deluge of rain poured down, accompanied by a mighty ſtorm of wind. The ſquadron was in the greateſt danger; all communication with it was entirely cut off.

1ſt of October.

off. A ſtoreſhip, which had lately arrived, and contained the greateſt part of the tools and neceſſaries, of which they were now in the greateſt want for compleating their works, was driven on ſhore. The governor of the place added to the advantage of theſe appearances in his favour, by calling in the aid of his eccleſiaſtical character. To raiſe the ſpirits of the inhabitants, ſunk by the progreſs of the beſiegers, he gave out that an angel from the Lord was gone forth to deſtroy the Engliſh like the hoſt of Sennacherib.

By an extraordinary ſpecies of good fortune, theſe menacing circumſtances were attended with their particular advantages, and rather facilitated than obſtructed the progreſs of the ſiege. The ſtoreſhips, by being driven aſhore, without any conſiderable damage, gave an eaſy and ready acceſs to all the military ſtores and proviſions ſhe contained, and which, if it had not been for this accident, could not have been ſupplied by boats in many days, as the wind continued to blow for a long time after, and that a violent ſurf broke high upon the beach. Beſides, in the ſituation, in which this veſſel lay on ſhore, her cannon became, in a great degree, a protection to the rear of the Engliſh camp. At the ſame time, the confidence, which the enemy repoſed in the natural helps derived from the ſtorm, and in thoſe ſupernatural ones added by their ſuperſtition, rendered them more remiſs and languid in their defence; and during that time they gave leſs obſtruction to the progreſs of our troops, than in any other period of the ſiege. Another advantage alſo aroſe to the Engliſh from the ſtorm; for the roaring of the waves prevented the Spaniards from hearing the noiſe of our workmen in the night.

Every circumſtance of the ſtorm, by a fortunate turn, or by a judicious management, became favourable to the attack, and they proceeded with ſo much conſtancy and reſolution, that in the midſt of this violent tempeſt, and deluged as they were with the heavy tropical rains, they compleated one large battery for heavy cannon, and another for mortars, made good their parallels and communications, ſecured their moſt material poſts, and put themſelves in a condition, immediately on the ceaſing of the ſtorm, to batter the place in breach.

Twelve pieces of cannon, on that face of the baſtion which they attacked, were ſilenced in a few hours, and ſo vigorous a fire was kept up from the cannon and mortars upon all the parts, whence the Spaniards could annoy our troops, that in leſs than two days all their defences were deſtroyed. The Spaniards, ſeeing their fortifications no longer tenable, determined to make a concluſive effort, and to avail themſelves of the ſtrength of the garriſon, which their free communication with the country had made as numerous as they could wiſh. For that purpoſe they projected a ſally, diſpoſed in two attacks upon the two moſt important poſts of the Engliſh. The firſt was to be made upon a cantonment of the ſeamen, in which they judged, if they could ſucceed, they muſt lay the Engliſh under inſurmountable difficulties, becauſe the ſeamen were known to have had the moſt conſiderable part in the manage-

management of the artillery during the whole siege. A thousand Indians were to be employed in the operation.

The second body, consisting of Indians, and of a strong detachment from the Spanish garrison, were to attack a church, which lay near the sea, covered a flank of the army, and had been of great consequence for protecting the besiegers in their approaches, both against the enemy's fire and the inundation. An attack had been made, as we have before related, upon this post, and they thought it of importance enough to justify a second. These designs were not ill conceived, and they were executed with sufficient resolution.

About three hours before day on the fourth of October, the Indians marched out upon the first attack. They were much encouraged by the incessant fall of rain, which they flattered themselves would have rendered our fire arms useless. As for themselves, they had nothing to apprehend, habituated as they were to the accidents of that climate, and armed only with bows and lances. Their approach was favoured by a great number of thick bushes, that grew upon the side of a rivulet, which they passed in the night. By keeping close to them, they eluded the vigilance of the patroles, and fell unexpectedly, and with infinite violence, upon the quarters of the seamen. Although surprised and assaulted in the night, when they could discern nothing of the enemy, but the fury of his attack, they maintained their ground with steadiness, and repelled the enemy. Prudently satisfied with this advantage, and not risqueing it by an attempt to improve it, they remained firmly in their post until day-break, when a picquet of the 79th regiment came to their relief, and falling upon the right flank of the Indians, these barbarians fled, were pursued, and routed, with the loss of three hundred men.

It is somewhat remarkable, that the Asiatic Indians of the peninsula of Malacca, and, in general, of all their islands, should differ so extremely from the Chinese, and every other nation of the eastern continent. The former are as distinguished for their fierce valour, and for a singular contempt of death, as the latter have always been for their cowardice, and the softness and effeminacy of their manners. In our wars on the Indian continent, the European troops were almost the only object of attention. In our attack upon the Philippines, the natives were, at least, to be equally dreaded. In this sally, had their discipline or arms been at all equal to their strength and ferocity, the issue of the event had been very doubtful. Even armed as they were, they boldly rushed on the very muzzles of our pieces; on every repulse they repeated their assaults with redoubled fury; and died at length, like wild beasts, gnawing the bayonets of their enemies.

The second attack, which began just as they had been defeated in the former, appeared at first, in a manner, more favourable to the hopes of the Spaniards. The body of seapoys, which defended the church, which was the object of this attack, not being endowed with the resolution, which distinguishes our English seamen, were easily dislodged, and driven from their

their poſt. The enemy, as ſoon as they had ſeized the church, immediately climbed to the top, and from thence poured down a ſtorm of fire on our people who were poſted behind it, and who now lay entirely expoſed to their ſhot. In this diſadvantageous poſition, the European ſoldiers maintained themſelves with reſolution and patience, until a detachment with ten field pieces came to their relief. The Spaniards were at length driven off with the loſs of 70 men: nor were we freed from this reſolute attack without loſs on our ſide, a brave officer having fallen, and forty men being killed or wounded in the encounter.

This was the enemy's laſt effort, They were now confined to the walls. Diſcouraged by their frequent and bloody repulſes, the greateſt part of the Indians returned home. The fire of the batteries, which had been a little interrupted by theſe attacks, recommenced with greater ſpirit, and with a more deciſive effect than ever; ſo that the next day the enemy's cannon were all ſilenced, and the breach appeared practicable.

Any other people but the Spaniards of this garriſon, in theſe circumſtances, would have immediately prepared a capitulation, when no law of honour, becauſe no proſpect of ſucceſs, required a further defence; at leaſt, if they had deſperately reſolved on the laſt extremity, they would have made ſuch works, and poſted their men in ſuch a manner, as to have made the firſt attempt to ſtorm as deſperate on our ſide, as this too late defence was on theirs. But their reſolution was only a ſullen obſtinacy, uninſpired by a true military ſpirit, as it was wholly uninformed by any true military ſkill.

Our commander, not finding any deſire of capitulating in the enemy, prepared, without delay, and with the moſt judicious arrangements, for the ſtorm. All our troops were gradually and privately aſſembled in proper poſts, ſo as to give the enemy no alarm or notice of the deſign; whilſt the batteries kept a continual fire, in order to clear every part of the works, from whence we might apprehend any moleſtation. This fire had ſo good an effect, that a body of Spaniards who had begun to aſſemble on the baſtion, which was the object of the attack, were diſperſed by the exploſion of ſome ſhells. 6th of Oct.

The Engliſh took immediate advantage of this event. By the ſignal of a general diſcharge of their artillery and mortars, and under the cover of a thick ſmoke, which blew directly upon the town, they ruſhed on to the aſſault. Sixty volunteers of different corps led the way, ſupported by the grenadiers of the 79th regiment. A body of pioneers to clear the breach, and, if neceſſary, to make lodgments, followed; a battalion of ſeamen advanced next, ſupported by two grand diviſions of the 79th regiment; the troops of the Eaſt India company cloſed the rear.

Diſpoſed in this excellent order; led by officers in whom they had the utmoſt confidence, and animated by the proſpect of a ſpeedy concluſion of their labours, they mounted the breach with amazing ſpirit and rapidity. The Spaniards diſperſed in a moment; the Britiſh troops advanced with little reſiſtance

ance into the city, and compleated the conqueſt. An hundred Spaniards and Indians poſted in a guard houſe refuſed quarter, and were cut to pieces. Three hundred more, who endeavoured to eſcape over a deep and rapid river, were drowned in the attempt. The governor retired into the citadel; but as that place was not tenable, he ſoon ſurrendered at diſcretion. Influenced by a generoſity familiar to our commanders, and willing to preſerve ſo noble a city from deſtruction, general Draper and the admiral, though able to command every thing, admitted the inhabitants to a capitulation, by which they enjoyed their liberties, lives, properties, and the adminiſtration of their domeſtic government. A ranſom of a million ſterling purchaſed theſe terms*. And thus Great Britain, after a ſiege, ſhort indeed in the duration, but conſiderable for its difficulties and hardſhips, became poſſeſſed of this important place. They found here every refreſhment fit to recruit the troops after their fatigues, and abundance of all ſtores neceſſary to refit the ſquadron. The ſurrender of Manila comprehended that not only of the whole country, of which it is the capital, but of all thoſe numerous and valuable iſlands which are its dependencies.

CHAP. III.

Two frigates ſent after the Acapulco galleon. Diſappointed. Fall in with that from Manila. She is taken. Advantages from the conqueſt of the Philippines. General Draper returns.

DUring the ſiege, admiral Corniſh received intelligence by the capture of an advice-ſhip, that the galleon from Acapulco was arrived at the ſtreights which form the entrance into the Archipelago of the Philippines. This intelligence was not to be neglected. The acquiſition of ſo rich a prize muſt greatly enhance the value of a conqueſt, and not a little compenſate the diſadvantage of a repulſe. Two ſhips of the ſquadron, the Panther man of war and the Argo frigate, were therefore immediately diſpatched after her.

4th of Oct.

In twenty-ſix days, the Argo diſcovered in the evening a ſail, which they did not doubt to be the ſame they looked for. But juſt as ſhe approached her object, by the rapidity of a counter current, ſhe was drove among ſhallows, and her chace not only became uncertain, but the frigate herſelf was in the utmoſt danger of being loſt. In this condition ſhe was obliged to caſt anchor. But by ſtrenuous exertion and dexterous management ſhe ſoon eſcaped the danger, got under ſail, overtook the galleon, and began a hot engagement with her, which continued for two hours. Fortune ſeemed again uncertain. The Argo was ſo unequally matched and ſo roughly received by the Spaniard, that ſhe was obliged to deſiſt from the engagement, and to bring to, in order to repair the damage ſhe had ſuffered.

In this pauſe of action the current ſlackened; the Panther came under

under ſail, with the galleon in ſight, and about nine the next morning got up to her. It was not until he had battered her for two hours, within half muſket ſhot, that ſhe ſtruck.

The Engliſh were ſurpriſed to find ſo obſtinate a reſiſtance, with ſo little activity of oppoſition. In her firſt engagement with the Argo, this galleon mounted only ſix guns, though ſhe was pierced for ſixty. She had but thirteen in her engagement with the Panther; but ſhe was a huge veſſel, ſhe lay like a mountain in the water, and the Spaniards truſted entirely to the exceſſive thickneſs of her ſides, not altogether without reaſon; for the ſhot made no impreſſion upon any part, except her upper works.

Another, and more diſagreeable ſubject of ſurpriſe, occurred upon the ſtriking of the enemy. They then diſcovered that this veſſel was not the American galleon, but that from Manila bound to Acapulco. She had proceeded a conſiderable way on her voyage, but meeting with a hard gale of wind in the great South Sea, ſhe was diſmaſted, and obliged to put back to refit. Though the captors were diſappointed in the treaſure they expected, their capture, however, proved a prize of immenſe value. Her cargo was computed to be, in rich merchandize, worth more than half a million.

Through the whole of this victorious war, there was ſcarcely any conqueſt more advantageous in itſelf, nor more honourably atchieved, than that of the Philippines. The Britiſh forces effected their landing before Manila on the 24th of September, their battery of cannon was not compleated until the 3d of October, and on the 6th they were maſters of the city. In this enterprize the number of troops employed was ſmall, the ſeaſon of operation rainy and tempeſtuous, the communication between the land and ſea forces always difficult, frequently hazardous, and ſometimes impracticable; and our little army ſurrounded and harraſſed, and as it were beſieged itſelf, by numerous bodies of Indians, who, though undiſciplined and ill armed, yet, by a daring reſolution and contempt of death, became not only troubleſome, but formidable.

With regard to the value of the acquiſition, a territory fell into our hands, conſiſting of fourteen conſiderable iſlands, which from their extent, fertility, and convenience of commerce, furniſhed the materials of a great kingdom. By this acquiſition, joined to our former ſucceſſes, we ſecured all the avenues of the Spaniſh trade, and interrupted all the communications between the parts of their vaſt but unconnected empire. The conqueſt of the Havannah had cut off, in a great meaſure, the intercourſe of their wealthy continental colonies with Europe. The reduction of the Philippines excluded them from Aſia; and from both they were liable to be further and moſt eſſentially offended, if it had been our true intereſt to have continued longer a war, which the calamities of mankind loudly called upon us to put an end to. The plunder taken was far more than ſufficient to indemnify the charges of the expedition; a circumſtance not very uſual in our modern wars. It amounted

amounted to upwards of a million and a half; of which the East India company, on whom the charge of the enterprize in a great measure lay, were, by contract, as we have already mentioned, to have a third part.

That nothing might be wanting to the brilliancy of this conquest, the voyage home was attended with as favourable a fortune as the operations of the siege. The express left Manila on the 12th of November, and arrived in London the 4th of April following. One could not have allowed, in ordinary reckoning, so little time for the mere voyage, as this long voyage and this great conquest were both accomplished in. General Draper arrived as soon as his express, and jointly with the admiral, was honoured with the thanks of his country.

The college in which this meritorious officer was bred, and of which at the time of this acquisition he was a member, had the satisfaction of being graced with the trophies of his victory. The general desired, and the king consented, that the colours taken at Manila, should be hung up in their chapel. There could not be a finer object in such a place, before the eyes of the rising generation. They might learn from thence how letters and arms may be combined; and that there is no department of life to which the cultivation of the mind by study is foreign; that, in most cases, it contributes to the effect, and in all, to the lustre of the services which we render our country.

This was the last of our conquests; and the nation, already in full enjoyment of the sweets of peace, had still the satisfaction to receive from the remotest parts of the globe, the news of victories, which augment her honour and her riches. There never had been a period more fortunate to Great Britain. She had conquered in the course of this war a tract of continent of immense extent. Her American territory approached to the borders of Asia; it came very near the frontiers of the Russian and Chinese dominions; and it may one day become as powerful as either of these empires. She had conquered twenty-five islands, all of them distinguishable for their magnitude, their riches, or the importance of their situation. She had won by sea and land, in the course of this war, twelve battles; she had reduced nine fortified cities and towns, and near forty forts and castles; she had destroyed or taken above an hundred ships of war from her enemies; and acquired at least ten millions in plunder.

CHAP. IV.

Private expedition against Buenos Ayres. Squadron arrives in the Rio de la Plata. Change their plan. They attack Nova Colonia: The ship Clive takes fire. The greatest part of the crew perish. The squadron returns.

ONE expedition alone, and that of less moment, failed of success during the last year of the war. This failure was attended with

with ſome melancholy circumſtances; and as it was the laſt of our military tranſactions, it will be proper to give a ſhort account of it.

Having made ourſelves maſters of the Havannah, and taken meaſures for the conqueſt of the Philippines, it was judged expedient to encourage ſome private adventurers to add to our other operations againſt the Spaniſh commerce, an attack upon the colony of Buenos Ayres. This was agreeable to that ſpirited manner in which the war had been purſued for ſome campaigns. It was inforced alſo by inducements which were not without weight. Buenos Ayres was not in itſelf ſo much an object from any lucrative conſideration; though in that reſpect too it was deſireable. It became important from its ſituation. On one hand, of all the Spaniſh colonies it lay the moſt conveniently for the enemy to moleſt the ſettlements of our Portugueſe allies; on the other, Buenos Ayres affords, if we ſhould be fortunate enough to get it into our poſſeſſion, a ſtation extremely well adapted for enterprizes againſt all the trade, and the dominions of Spain, upon the South Seas. The place was, beſides, of a degree of ſtrength by no means equal to the importance of the ſituation.

The embarkation was made from the Tagus, and the force, partly Engliſh and partly Portugueſe, conſiſted of three ſtout frigates, and ſome ſmall armed veſſels and ſtoreſhips. They had on board about 500 ſoldiers. The expedition was under the command of captain Macnamara, an adventurer of ſpirit and experience.

30th of Auguſt, 1762.

This voyage to the mouth of the Plata proved as favourable as they could have wiſhed; but no ſooner had they entered that vaſt river, than difficulties and obſtructions began to ſtart up on every ſide. A violent ſtorm, attended with thunder and lightening, attacked them on their entrance. When the tempeſt ceaſed, they found that the river was ſhoaly, and of a bad navigation, that they muſt encounter no ſmall obſtructions even in making their way to Buenos Ayres. The Spaniards were better armed and prepared for their reception than they expected. They had even acted on the offenſive with ſucceſs, and taken, ſome time before, the Portugueſe ſettlement of Nova Colonia, in which they found a very great booty, and a large quantity of military ſtores.

2d of November.

On this view of things they conſulted together, and, after deliberation, judged it neceſſary to begin with the recovery of Nova Colonia, before they made any attack upon Buenos Ayres. An Engliſh pilot, who knew the place and river, and whom they accidentally met on board a Portugueſe ſhip, encouraged them to the attempt, and undertaking himſelf to carry the commodore's veſſel into the harbour, and within piſtol ſhot of the enemy's principal battery.

1ſt of January, 1763.

Though the enterprize was not without danger, there was great reaſon to expect ſucceſs. The ſhips were in good order, and the men

men in good ſpirits. They adorned their veſſels with all the pomp and parade of a naval triumph. Their colours of every kind were hung out. The ſoldiers dreſſed in new red uniforms, and diſpoſed upon the poop, and upon the tops, made a gallant appearance. In this manner they advanced to the attack, with horns ſounding and drums beating; and every thing expreſſed hope and joy.

This gay preparative was followed by a fierce fire, ſupported on both ſides for four hours, at a very ſmall diſtance, with uncommon reſolution. The Spaniards pointed their guns well, and ſtood to them with firmneſs. But their ſpirit and perſeverance was more than equalled by the Britiſh ſhips, whoſe fire at length became ſuperior. The Spaniſh batteries were almoſt ſilenced. The Engliſh were in expectation of ſeeing the colours immediately ſtruck, when, juſt as their ſucceſs ſeemed certain, by ſome unknown accident, the ſhip took fire. In an inſtant ſhe was all in a blaze. The ſame moment diſcovered the flames, and the impoſſibility of extinguiſhing them.

Then was to be ſeen a moſt dreadful ſpectacle. All the ſides of the veſſel were immediately crouded with naked men, who but a few minutes before reckoned themſelves almoſt in the aſſured poſſeſſion of wealth and conqueſt, precipitating themſelves into the ſea with the melancholy alternative of a death by fire or water. Some clung to the yards and rigging, until the prevalency of the flames looſed their holds, and they tumbled into the ſea. The enemy's fire, which recommenced on this accident, redoubled their diſtreſs, and many, who might have eſcaped drowning, periſhed by the ſhot. Several had loſt their limbs in the engagement, who lay bleeding and helpleſs on the deck, and without the leaſt power of ſhifting their ſituation, beheld the flames approach them. No aſſiſtance could be given, all being occupied by their own diſtreſs, and intent on their own preſervation. Some of the wounded periſhed by their own hands.

A circumſtance is related of this dreadful ſcene, which is extremely ſtriking, and ſtrongly characteriſes the ſpirit of our Engliſh ſeamen. Several of thoſe who could not ſwim, in the midſt of all this ſcene of horror and confuſion, went to the lower guns, and kept up a conſtant fire upon the enemy, till they were driven by the flames to die in another element. The commodore was drowned; and of 340 ſouls, only 78 in all eſcaped.

The other veſſels of the ſquadron, far from being able to yield any aſſiſtance to the ſufferers, were obliged to get off as expeditiouſly as they could, leſt they ſhould have been involved in the ſame fate. The Ambuſcade, the next ſhip in force to the commodore's, with difficulty eſcaped. She was little better than a wreck; ſhe had ſixty ſhot in her hull (many of them between wind and water) and ſix foot of water in her hold; and all her rigging was miſerably mangled. By exertion of uncommon efforts they made a ſhift to get into the Portugueſe ſettlement at Rio de Janeiro.

In this manner ended the laſt expedition made by our people in the war: an expedition con-

ducted with a reſolution equal to any of the former, but with a fortune very different. Except, however, in the melancholy loſs of the men, the failure of this enterprize, in the then ſituation of affairs, was attended with no conſequences. It was ſome conſolation to thoſe who eſcaped that terrible fire, that when they got aſhore they were treated with a degree of humanity and benevolence which could not be exceeded, if the ſame calamity had happened to them on the coaſt of their own country, and amongſt their deareſt friends and relations. Inſtead of regarding them as perſons who came to deſtroy and plunder their ſettlements, the Spaniards conſidered their misfortunes, not their enmity, and treated them rather as ſons than captives. The Engliſh came to them naked; they clothed them all decently, and uſed them in every other inſtance with equal tenderneſs and indulgence. The war cloſed with an action, the fitteſt in the world to infuſe ſentiments correſpondent to a ſtate of peace and union between brave and generous nations, whoſe undoubted intereſt it is to be always united.

The war between the great powers was, as we have ſaid, cloſed by this expedition. But, from the aſhes, as it were, of the great war, a new fire ſuddenly burſt out, which involved us in hoſtility with moſt of the Indian nations who inhabit that tract of continent, for the poſſeſſion of which we principally contended in the war, and which we had made the capital object in our treaty of peace. This war is far from being yet ended, and it is of no ſmall importance, not ſo much from the quality of the enemy we are engaged with, as from the value of the object it affects. In order to lead the reader to a proper idea of the events of this war, it will be neceſſery to trace out the cauſes, which probably gave riſe to it; and this we ſhall attempt in the enſuing chapter.

CHAP. V.

State of our conqueſts in North America. Three governments. Reaſons for this arrangement. Indians commence hoſtilities. Cauſes of the war. Indians neglected. Strength of the Engliſh in North America dreaded. State of the ſavage nations. Revolution amongſt themſelves. The Indians grow powerful. Iroquois generally quiet.

BY the IV. and VII. articles of the laſt treaty of peace, Canada was ceded to Great Britain in its utmoſt extent. This ſtretched the northern part of our poſſeſſions on the continent of America from one ocean to the other. The ceſſion of Louiſiana to the Miſſiſippi, and of the Spaniſh Florida on both ſeas, made our American empire compleat. No frontiers could be more diſtinctly defined, nor more perfectly ſecured. The only object of attention, which ſeemed left to Great Britain, was to render theſe acquiſitions as beneficial in traffic, as they were extenſive in territory. An immenſe

menſe waſte of ſavage country was evidently to a commercial nation no great object for the preſent; but it was a conſiderable one in hope, becauſe it contained an inexhauſtible variety of ſoils, climates and ſituations, and thereby afforded ample materials for the exertion of wealth and ſkill in its improvement to all the purpoſes of trade. Theſe exertions were not likely to be wanting, or to be ineffectual. Independent of national motives, the adminiſtration in England had a particular intereſt in improving thoſe acquiſitions to the utmoſt; they were to juſtify the choice they had made in preferring them to the Weſt India iſlands. They therefore took very great pains to come at an exact knowledge of every thing, which could tend to render our new conqueſts on this continent flouriſhing and commercial. To this end they judged it expedient to divide them into three ſeparate and independent governments.

The firſt and moſt northerly of theſe diviſions was called the government of Quebec. It is bounded on the Labrador coaſt by the river of St. John, or Saguenay. This river continues the boundary of the colony, as it runs from the weſtward, until you come to a lake, which it meets in its courſe, called the Lake of St. John.

To form the weſtern boundary, an imaginary line is here drawn from that lake to another, which is ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of it, and is called Nipiſſim. At this lake they changed the direction of the line, ſo as to make it croſs the river St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in forty-five degrees of north latitude; and this formed the ſouthern boundary. From thence ſtriking the line to the north-eaſt, they carried it quite to the gulph of St. Lawrence, through the high lands, which ſeparate the rivers which fall into the great river of Canada from theſe which fall into the ocean. This government is very ſhort, almoſt upon every ſide, of the extent of the government of Canada, whilſt it continued in the hands of the French.

They divided the ſouthern part of our conqueſts on this continent into two governments, thoſe of Eaſt and Weſt Florida. The former was bounded towards the north by our colony of Georgia; to the eaſt and ſouth by the Atlantic ocean and the gulph of Florida; and on the weſt by the river Apalachicola.

The latter, or Weſt Florida, was bounded on the eaſt by the ſame river. Its ſouthern frontier ran along the gulph of Mexico to the Lake Pontchartrain on one of the mouths of the Miſſiſippi. This great river formed its boundary to the weſt unto the 31ſt degree of latitude, from which a line was ſtruck acroſs for the northern limit, due eaſt, until it met the abovementioned river Apalachicola.

As to the ſhore of Labrador and the adjacent iſlands in the gulph of St. Lawrence, their value conſiſts, in a manner wholly, in the fiſhery carried on upon their coaſts. It is of importance to that branch of commerce to be under ſtrict regulations; and this could never be well compaſſed, unleſs the coaſt, near which it is carried on, was under a ſingle direction. With great judgment, therefore, all the coaſt of Labrador from the river

Saguenay to Hudſon's ſtreights, and all the neighbouring iſlands, were put under the care and inſpection of the governor of Newfoundland. But the iſlands of St. John and Cape Breton were annexed, as their ſituation required, to Nova Scotia.

The reader will obſerve, and poſſibly with ſome ſurpriſe, that in this diſtribution, much the largeſt, and, perhaps, the moſt valuable part of our conqueſts, does not fall into any of theſe governments; that the environs of the great lakes, the fine countries on the whole courſe of the Ohio and Ouabache, and almoſt all that tract of Louiſiana, which lies on the hither branch of the Miſſiſippi, are none of them comprehended in this diſtribution. The government of Weſt Florida extends in no part much above half a degree from the ſea.

Many reaſons may be aſſigned for this apparent omiſſion. A conſideration of the Indians was, we preſume, the principal, becauſe it might have given a ſenſible alarm to that people, if they had ſeen us formally cantoning out their whole country into regular eſtabliſhments. It was in this idea that the royal proclamation of the 7th of October 1763, ſtrictly forbids any purchaſes or ſettlements beyond the limits of the three abovementioned governments, or any extenſion of our old colonies beyond the heads of the rivers which fall from the weſtward into the Atlantic ocean; reſerving expreſly all the territory behind theſe as an hunting ground for the Indians. The crown, however, retains its right of making purchaſes and agreements with the Indians.

This reſtraint is founded on reaſon and equity. But we cannot help obſerving, that the neceſſity of ſuch a reſtraint ſeems to detract ſomewhat from the force of thoſe arguments which have been uſed to prove the value of our acquiſitions on this continent. About the beginning of the war, a map of the middle ſettlements was publiſhed, in which theſe back countries were for the firſt time laid down with exactneſs. A pamphlet accompanied the map, by the ſame author, who ſeemed perfectly well acquainted with that part of the world. In this pamphlet it was aſſerted, that, notwithſtanding the vaſt extent of territory, which even then we poſſeſſed in North America, the nature of the country was ſuch, that uſeful land began to be ſcarce, and that our ſettlements muſt ſhortly be checked and limited by this circumſtance. The great expediency, almoſt the abſolute neceſſity, of a further extent of our territories there, was urged upon this principle; and many ſchemes of trade and manufacture were grounded upon it. It is viſible, that the execution of theſe ſchemes muſt be, for a while at leaſt, ſuſpended. However, it is not improbable that particular intereſts, and, at that particular time, an intention likewiſe in favour of the national intereſt, may have perſuaded theſe writers to repreſent the ſcarcity of improveable land on the hither ſide of the mountains to be much greater than in reality it is.

Another reaſon, we ſuppoſe, why no diſpoſition has been made of the inland country, was, that the charters of many of our old colonies give them, with very few exceptions, no other bounds to the weſtward but the South Sea; and conſe-

consequently these grants comprehended almost every thing we have conquered. These charters were given when this continent was little known and little valued. They were then scarce acquainted with any other western limits than the limits of America itself; and they were prodigal of what they considered as of no great importance. The colonies settled under royal government have, generally, been laid out much in the same manner; and though the difficulties which arise on this quarter are not so great as in the former, they are yet sufficiently embarrassing.

Nothing can be more inconvenient, or can be attended with more absurd consequences, than to admit the execution of the powers in those grants and distributions of territory in all their extent. But where the western boundary of each colony ought to be settled, is a matter which must admit of great dispute, and can, to all appearance, only be finally adjusted by the interposition of parliament.

Until these difficulties can be removed, it will be impossible to think of forming any solid and advantageous settlement in the midland countries. In the mean time, the administration in Great Britain omitted no means of improving those parts, which they could perfectly command. To encourage soldiers and seamen, who had served in the American war, to settle there, and at the same time to reward their services, lots of land were offered to the officers according to the correspondent rank which they held in the army and the navy, 5000 acres to a field officer; to every captain 3000; to every subaltern 2000; to every non-commissioned officer 200; and to every private seaman and soldier 50.

This was a very ample and a very judicious encouragement, and it will, no doubt, have its effect.

But as no encouragement unconnected with the idea of liberty can be flattering to Englishmen, a civil establishment, comprehending a popular representative, agreeable to the plan of the royal governments in the other colonies, was directed as soon as the circumstances of these countries will admit of it; and in the mean time such regulations are provided, as will not suffer a British subject in these new settlements to feel the least uneasiness about his freedom.

That nothing might be wanting for the security of new settlers, for the stability of the conquests we had made, and for awing as well as protecting the Indian nations, a regular military establishment also was formed for this country and for our West India islands, consisting of 10,000 men, divided into twenty battalions. For the present these troops are maintained by Great Britain. When a more calm and settled season comes on, they are to be paid, as is reasonable, by the colonies they are intended to protect.

There was little doubt entertained, that this prudent distribution of our new conquests, and the wise regulations established for them, could not fail to draw both from them and from all our old settlements those advantages, on the prospect of which we began the war, and to secure which was the capital object in the peace. But our principal and most sanguine hope lay in that

entire ſecurity, which our eſtabliſhments were to enjoy from all moleſtation of the Indians, ſince French intrigues could no longer be employed to ſeduce, or French force to ſupport, them.

Unhappily, however, we were diſappointed in this expectation. Our danger aroſe from that very quarter, in which we imagined ourſelves in the moſt perfect ſecurity; and juſt at the time when we concluded the Indians to be entirely awed, and almoſt ſubjected by our power, they ſuddenly fell upon the frontiers of our moſt valuable ſettlements, and upon all our out-lying forts, with ſuch unanimity in the deſign, and with ſuch ſavage fury in the attack, as we had not experienced, even in the hotteſt times of any former war.

When the Indian nations ſaw the French power, as it were, annihilated in North America, they began to imagine that they ought to have made greater and earlier efforts in their favour. The Indians had not been for a long time ſo jealous of them as they were of us. The French ſeemed more intent on trade than ſettlement. Finding themſelves infinitely weaker than the Engliſh, they ſupplied, as well as they could, the place of ſtrength by policy, and paid a much more flattering and ſyſtematical attention to the Indians than we had ever done. Our ſuperiority in this war rendered our regard to this people ſtill leſs, which had always been too little. Decorums, which are as neceſſary at leaſt in dealing with barbarous as with civiliſed nations, were neglected. The uſual preſents were omitted. Contrary to the royal intentions and the faith of treaties, ſettlements were attempted beyond our juſt limits. Purchaſes, indeed, were made of the lands, and ſometimes fair ones. But the Indians, conſcious of the weakneſs and facility of their own character in all dealings, have often conſidered a purchaſe and an invaſion much as the ſame thing. They expect that our reaſon will rather aid, than take advantage of, their imbecility; and that we will not ſuffer them, even when they are willing, to do thoſe things which muſt end in their ruin when done. Our government has always conſidered Indian affairs in this light, and has ever been as careful as poſſible to prevent ſuch private acquiſitions.

The Indians were further alarmed, when they conſidered the ſituation of the places of ſtrength we had acquired by conqueſt and by treaty in their country. We poſſeſſed a chain of forts upon the ſouth of Lake Erie, which ſecured all the communications with the Ohio and the Miſſiſippi. We poſſeſſed the Detroit which ſecures the communication of higher and lower America. We had drawn a chain of forts round the beſt hunting country they had left; and this circumſtance became of the more ſerious concern to them, as ſuch ground became every day more ſcarce, not only from the gradual extending of our ſettlements, but from their own bad œconomy of this ſingle reſource of ſavage life. They knew beſides, that as no part of America was more neceſſary to them, ſo none was more deſirable or deſired for the purpoſes of an European eſtabliſhment; and they beheld in every little garriſon the germ of a future colony.

In the midſt of theſe apprehenſions a report was ſpread amongſt the Indians, that a ſcheme was formed for their entire extirpation. This ſcheme, ſo ſhocking to humanity, we are unwilling to believe could ever have been countenanced by any perſons of rank and authority in America. But the Indians did not do the ſame juſtice to their intentions that we do; and the report of ſuch a monſtrous reſolution had no ſmall ſhare in urging them to a renewal of hoſtilities.

The Indians on the Ohio took the lead in this war. In treating of American affairs, it is neceſſary not only to ſtate the relative ſituation of the Indians and Europeans, but that of the Indian nations to one another; elſe it will be difficult to account for the part, which many of theſe nations have acted upon ſome late occaſions.

It is well known that a confederacy of ſavage tribes, whoſe principal reſidence is now to the ſouth-eaſt of Lake Ontario, and who were known by the name of the Iroquois, or Five Nations, made themſelves the moſt conſiderable of all the Indian powers of America, about the middle of the laſt century, and that they retained their dominion and ſuperiority through the greater part of the preſent. They entirely ſubdued all the nations upon three of the great lakes, and upon all the rivers which fall into the Miſſiſippi. They were very near driving the French out of America, and for a long time waſted their colony of Canada with a moſt cruel war. But having ſuffered ſome repulſes in that war, becoming perhaps jealous of the growing power of the Engliſh, and finding among the Indian nations nothing that was capable or willing to give them any diſturbance, they fell gradually into more quiet diſpoſitions, and began to enjoy the fruit of that ſovereignty they had ſo long and ſo earneſtly contended for.

The hiſtorians of our colonies repreſent this people as originally of very pure and ſevere manners. But they were corrupted by an intercourſe with thoſe nations, by whoſe debauchery they were enabled to conquer them. Luxury, of which there may be a ſpecies even among ſavages, by degrees enervated the fierce virtue of the Iroquois, and weakened their empire, as it has done that of ſo many others. Their numbers, which their frequent wars in ſome degree leſſened, were yet more diminiſhed in time of peace; and the renown of their name, rather than their real power, for ſome time preſerved that high and haughty authority, which they for a long time continued to exerciſe over a great part of America.

During this latter period ſome of the Indian nations, who inhabited in the new ſettled parts of Penſylvania, particularly the Shawaneſe and Delawars, who lived upon the rivers Delawar and Suſquehanna, retired, as the cultivation of the country advanced, back upon the Ohio, and ſeated themſelves there; but they changed their ancient ſeats, with the approbation and conſent of the Iroquois, whoſe ſubjects they had been, and ſtill continued to be, after this migration.

At the beginning of the late war, theſe were the Indians who ſhewed themſelves moſt active and cruel in their ravages upon our

frontiers. They gave themſelves up entirely to the French intereſt, and their maſters, the Iroquois, rather encouraged than reſtrained them. By degrees they attained a practice and a reputation in arms, which made them formidable. And having obſerved that the ſavages never have become conſiderable but by an incorporation of ſeveral of their nations into one, they confederated with the other tribes, that had been ſcattered along the Ohio, behind the Alleganey mountains; and the whole, thus compacted, formed a powerful and well united body.

Their ambition was raiſed by their ſucceſs in their incurſions, and by an advantageous treaty of peace, which they concluded with our colonies, ſo that towards the cloſe of the war, they ſet up as an independent people. The league of the Iroquois, or Five Nations, was not, perhaps, able to prevent their progreſs; and more fearful of the growth of European than of Indian power, ſeem to have given no ſort of oppoſition to their pretenſions.

Thus a ſilent revolution was accompliſhed in the ballance of ſavage empire in America. This body of Indians appears to have connected themſelves with the higher nations towards Detroit in their preſent deſigns, and to have armed againſt us a great part of that continent. The moſt temperate and conſiderable part of the Iroquois have been, thought not without much difficulty, kept out of theſe hoſtilities by the indefatigable pains of Sir William Johnſon, who has always exerted his influence on this people for the good of his country. One only of theſe nations, (the Senecas) it is ſaid, have departed from their neutrality. Our colonies muſt have been in the moſt imminent danger of being deſtroyed, if the ſavages on this continent had been unanimous in their attack upon us. Fortunately, not only the Five Nations have continued inactive, but the powerful nation of the Cherokees have ſtill ſuch an impreſſion of their late chaſtiſement, that they have attempted no motions, but keep the peace concluded with the Carolinians with great fidelity.

CHAP. VI.

Plan of the Indian war. Frontiers of the middle ſettlements waſted. Forts taken. Indians repulſe our troops at Detroit. They attack Fort Pitt. March of colonel Bouquet. Battle of Buſhy Run. Indians defeated. Fort Pitt relieved. Engagement near Niagara.

WHEN the Indians had reſolved upon hoſtilities, their ſcheme was to make a general and ſudden attack upon all our frontier ſettlements in the time of harveſt; to deſtroy all the men they met; to cut off their proviſions from thoſe who might eſcape; and thus to ſtrike at the root of the war, the ſubſiſtence, in their very entrance upon action.

This plan was not injudiciouſly conceived; but the precipitancy of ſome of their warriors defeated in part the more methodical and conſiderate miſchief of the reſt,

reſt, and by giving too early an alarm afforded an opportunity to part of our people to eſcape with their effects. Great numbers were, nevertheleſs, cut off, the crops ruined, and their houſes burned with all that detail of ſavage cruelty, with which an Indian war is always carried on, and which it is always diſguſting to relate.

On this incurſion, all the frontier country of Penſylvania, Virginia, and Maryland, was immediately deſerted for twenty miles inwards, and thouſands of hopeful ſettlements, the labour of years, at once abandoned. All the itinerant merchants, who, on the ſecurity of the general peace, traded in the Indian country, were murdered, and their effects, it is ſaid, to the value of ſome hundred thouſand pounds, plundered. All the great trading towns in America felt this blow.

What was of greater military importance, the forts, which the French had built to the ſouthward of Lake Erie in very advantageous ſituations, were taken. Theſe were, Le Boeuf, Venango, and Preſqu'iſle. Though theſe forts were not in themſelves very conſiderable, the heads of all the navigable rivers, which run to the ſouthward, are, in a good meaſure, commanded by them, and they alone preſerved a communication between the places which we poſſeſſed above the lakes, and our principal poſt of Fort Pitt to the ſouthward.

In making themſelves maſters of theſe forts, weak as they were, the Indians were obliged to make uſe of ſtratagem. Whenever they attacked any of them, they perſuaded the garriſon that they had cut off all the others; they intimidated them with the number of Indians, which they ſaid were approaching; and upon a promiſe of ſafety, which they commonly violated, perſuaded them to abandon their quarters. By ſimilar artifices they ſecured ſome other forts, and particularly that of Michillimakinac, the remoteſt of all our poſts, and, as I take it, the only one which we poſſeſſed towards Lake Superior; that of St. Mary's having been conſumed by an accidental fire. After their ſucceſs in theſe inſtances, there ſtill remained three poſts of conſiderable ſtrength, and important for their ſituation, which it was neceſſary that they ſhould ſubdue before they could expect any permanent advantage. Theſe were Detroit, between the Lakes Huron and Erie; Niagara, between the Lakes Erie and Ontario; and Fort Pitt, which checked them on the Ohio. The Indians were ſenſible, that but a few links of their chain were broken, whilſt theſe fortreſſes remained; and therefore, againſt them they reiterated all their attempts of force and policy.

Our commander in chief, ſenſible of the danger to which all our new conqueſts were expoſed, by the ſudden breaking out of this very alarming war, ſent out detachments as early as poſſible to ſtrengthen thoſe important forts. The detachment ſent to Detroit, where it had been much wanting, arrived on the 29th of July. The officer who commanded this party, captain Dalyell, having received ſome intelligence, upon which he thought he had reaſon to depend, concerning the ſituation of the Indian army which lay near that fort, perſuaded the commander that thoſe

ſavages

ſavages might be eaſily ſurpriſed in their camp, and driven for ever from the ſettlement.

An immediate attack was therefore determined upon the Indians, whoſe quarters were about three miles from the fort. Capt. Dalyell commanded about 270 men in this attempt. They ſet out between two and three in the morning with all the precautions poſſible for ſecrecy, for order in their march, and (what is of no ſmall weight in all campaigns in America) for preventing their wounded ſoldiers from falling into the hands of an inhuman enemy.

They were not far from the Indian camp, before unexpectedly they received a ſmart fire in their front. Inſtantly after, it was renewed upon their rear. They were attacked upon all ſides, and their commander fell early in the action. The darkneſs of the night hindered their ſeeing the enemy, and the whole party was on the point of falling into an irremediable confuſion. The Indians had been early appriſed of their deſign; had lined all their hedges, poſted themſelves in ſome houſes, well ſituated for diſtreſſing the Engliſh in their march, and had taken very proper meaſures, which they purſued with a very proper ſpirit. Inſtead of ſurpriſing the Indians, our troops were themſelves ſurpriſed, ſurrounded, and in the moſt imminent danger of a total defeat.

In this emergency, the ſecond in command, captain Grant, ſaw that nothing was left but a retreat. But in order to make this retreat with ſucceſs, it was neceſſary to make a lively attack upon the enemy's poſts. This was done with order and reſolution. The Indians were driven from the roads, and at length repulſed every where. The Engliſh extricated themſelves from this diſagreeable affair, and got back to the fort with a loſs of only ſeventy men killed, and about forty men wounded.

Such an engagement in an European war would be conſidered as a ſkirmiſh ſcarce worthy of relation; but in America a great deal is often determined by ſuch actions. We have ſcarcely any other kind of engagements with ſavages. Neither their manner of fighting, nor the ſcanty population of their country, will permit the Indians to bring large bodies into the field.

The ill ſucceſs of this attempt checked all further offenſive operations on our ſide. On the ſide of the Indians, no attempts were made to take the fort, in conſequence of the advantage they had obtained. Their unfitneſs for a ſiege, the ſtrength of the garriſon exceeding three hundred men, and the vigilance which their expoſed ſituation, and the artifices of the enemy had taught our people, had rendered ſuch a deſign in them altogether deſperate.

The theatre of this Indian war is of an immenſe extent; yet the ſavages, though of ſo many different nations, and diſjointed by ſuch immenſe tracts of impracticable country, preſerved an uncommon degree of concert and connection in their operations. At the ſame time that they attempted Detroit, at more than two hundred miles diſtance, they inveſted Fort Pitt. It was originally called Du Queſne; and the reader will recollect that the building of this fort coſt the French the greateſt part of North America, as it gave the immediate occaſion to the late war. The dominion

minion of the whole courſe of the Ohio depended upon it. It ſtands at the juncture of that great river with another called Monongahela. For ſo much as regards ſituation, Fort Pitt may be conſidered as a place of ſome ſtrength. But the works had never been well finiſhed, and they had ſuffered conſiderably by an inundation from the rivers which cover it.

In this condition the Indians ſurrounded the fort, and cut off all communication from it, even by meſſage. Theſe barbarians had no cannon, and were ignorant of the method of attack by trenches, and the uſual forms of a regular approach. But they ſupplied, in ſome meaſure, their want of ſkill, by their incredible boldneſs and perſeverance. They hoped to reduce the garriſon by keeping it perpetually harraſſed. If they failed in this method, they truſted to make themſelves maſters of the place by famine. Regardleſs of danger, and with a reſolution which would have done honour to any troops, they took poſt under the banks of the rivers, cloſe to the fort, and burying themſelves in holes for days together, they poured in an inceſſant ſtorm of muſquetry and fire-arrows.

Captain Ecuyer, who commanded there, though weak in men, without engines, and ill ſupplied with every neceſſary for ſuſtaining a ſiege, took all the precautions which art and judgment could ſuggeſt for the repair of the place, and repulſing the enemy. His men ſeconded his efforts with reſolution. There was no trifling with the danger, when they were attacked by an enemy, whom it was ſo difficult to reſiſt, and, at the ſame time, ſo terrible to ſubmit to.

General Amherſt, in providing for the ſafety of the remote garriſons, did not forget Fort Pitt. He knew that this place muſt neceſſarily be a principal object of the Indians. Its ſituation ſpoke its danger; and no expreſs from thence having been received for a long time, that danger appeared to be preſſing. Without delay, therefore, he ſent to its relief a large quantity of military ſtores and proviſions, protected by a powerful eſcort under the command of colonel Bouquet.

The colonel, when he had advanced to the remoteſt verge of our ſettlements, could receive no ſort of intelligence of the poſition or motions of the enemy. This is often a very embarraſſing circumnance in the conduct of an American campaign. The Indians had better intelligence; and no ſooner were they informed of the march of the Engliſh reinforcement, than they broke up the ſiege of Fort Pitt, and took the route which they knew our army was to march, reſolving to take the firſt advantageous opportunity of attacking them. In ſo much uncertainty, colonel Bouquet determined very prudently to diſengage himſelf of all the ammunition and proviſion, except what he judged to be abſolutely neceſſary. Being thus diſburdened, the Engliſh army entered a rough and mountainous country. Before them lay a dangerous defile, called Turtle Creek, ſeveral miles in length, commanded the whole way by high and craggy hills. This defile, after refreſhing the troops, they prepared to paſs in the night, and thereby elude, if poſſible, the vigilance of ſo alert an enemy.

While

While the Engliſh troops were making the neceſſary arrangements, about one in the afternoon, after an harraſſing march of ſeventeen miles, and juſt as they were preparing to relax from their fatigue, they were ſuddenly attacked by the Indians on their advanced guard; which being ſpeedily and firmly ſupported, the enemy was beat off, and even purſued to a conſiderable diſtance. But the flight of theſe barbarians muſt often be conſidered as a part of the engagement, (if we may uſe the expreſſion) rather than a dereliction of the field. The moment the purſuit ended, they returned with renewed vigour to the attack. Several other parties, who had been in ambuſh in ſome high grounds which lay along the flanks of the army, now ſtarted up at once, and falling with a reſolution equal to that of their companions, galled our troops with a moſt obſtinate fire.

5th. of Auguſt.

It was neceſſary to make a general charge with the whole line to diſlodge them from theſe heights. This charge ſucceeded; but ſtill the ſucceſs produced no deciſive advantage; for as ſoon as the ſavages were driven from one poſt, they conſtantly appeared on another, till by conſtant reinforcements they were at length able to ſurround the whole detachment, and attack the convoy which had been left in the rear.

This manœuvre obliged the main body to fall back in order to protect it. The action, which grew every moment hotter and hotter, now became general. Our troops were attacked on every ſide; the ſavages ſupported their ſpirit throughout; but the ſteady behaviour of the Engliſh troops, who were not thrown into the leaſt confuſion by the very diſcouraging nature of this ſervice, in the end prevailed; they repulſed the enemy, and drove them from all their poſts with fixed bayonets.

The engagement ended only with the day, having continued from one, without any intermiſſion.

The ground, on which the action ended, was not altogether inconvenient for an encampment. The convoy and the wounded were in the middle, and the troops, diſpoſed in a circle, encompaſſed the whole. In this manner, and with little repoſe, they paſſed an anxious night, obliged to the ſtricteſt vigilance by an enterprizing enemy who had ſurrounded them.

Thoſe who have only experienced the ſeverities and dangers of a campaign in Europe, can ſcarcely form an idea of what is to be done and endured in an American war. To act in a country cultivated and inhabited, where roads are made, magazines are eſtabliſhed, and hoſpitals provided; where there are good towns to retreat to in caſe of misfortune; or, at the worſt, a generous enemy to yield to, from whom no conſolation, but the honour of victory, can be wanting; this may be conſidered as the exerciſe of a ſpirited and adventurous mind, rather than a rigid conteſt where all is at ſtake, and mutual deſtruction the object: and as a contention between rivals for glory, rather than a real ſtruggle between ſanguinary enemies. But in an American campaign every thing is terrible; the face of the country, the climate, the enemy. There is no refreſhment for the healthy, nor

nor relief for the ſick. A vaſt unhoſpitable deſart, unſafe and treacherous, ſurrounds them, where victories are not deciſive, but defeats are ruinous; and ſimple death is the leaſt misfortune, which can happen to them. This forms a ſervice truely critical, in which all the firmneſs of the body and the mind is put to the ſevereſt trial; and all the exertions of courage and addreſs are called out. If the actions of theſe rude campaigns are of leſs dignity, the adventures in them are more intereſting to the heart, and more amuſing to the imagination, than the events of a regular war.

But to return to the party of Engliſh, whom we left in the woods. At the firſt dawn of light the ſavages began to declare themſelves, all about the camp, at the diſtance of about 500 yards; and by ſhouting and yelling in the moſt horrid manner, quite round that extenſive circumference, endeavoured to ſtrike terror by an oſtentation of their numbers, and their ferocity.

After this alarming preparative, they attacked our forces, and, under the favour of an inceſſant fire, made ſeveral bold efforts to penetrate into the camp. They were repulſed in every attempt, but by no means diſcouraged from new ones. Our troops, continually victorious, were continually in danger. They were beſides extremely fatigued with a long march, and with the equally long action, of the preceding day; and they were diſtreſſed to the laſt degree by a total want of water, much more intolerable than the enemy's fire.

Tied to their convoy, they could not loſe ſight of it for a moment, without expoſing, not only that intereſting object, but their wounded men, to fall a prey to the ſavages, who preſſed them on every ſide. To move was impracticable. Many of the horſes were loſt, and many of the drivers, ſtupefied by their fears, hid themſelves in the buſhes, and were incapable of hearing or obeying orders.

Their ſituation became extremely critical and perplexing, having experienced that the moſt lively efforts made no impreſſion upon an enemy, who always gave way when preſſed; but who, the moment the purſuit was over, returned with as much alacrity as ever to the attack. Beſieged rather than engaged; attacked without interruption, and without deciſion; able neither to advance nor to retreat, they ſaw before them the moſt melancholy proſpect of crumbling away by degrees, and entirely periſhing without revenge or honour, in the midſt of thoſe dreadful deſarts. The fate of Braddock was every moment before their eyes; but they were more ably conducted.

The commander was ſenſible that every thing depended upon bringing the ſavages to a cloſe engagement, and to ſtand their ground when attacked. Their audacioufneſs, which had increaſed with their ſucceſs, ſeemed favourable to this deſign. He endeavoured, therefore, to increaſe their confidence as much as poſſible.

For that purpoſe he contrived the following ſtratagem. Our troops were poſted on an eminence, and formed a circle round their convoy from the preceding night, which order they ſtill retained. Colonel Bouquet

Bouquet gave directions, that two companies of his troops, who had been poſted in the moſt advanced ſituations, ſhould fall within the circle; the troops on the right and left immediately opened their files, and filled up the vacant ſpace, that they might ſeem to cover their retreat. Another company of light infantry, with one of grenadiers, were ordered to ſupport the two firſt companies, who moved on the feigned retreat, and were intended to begin the real attack. The diſpoſitions were well made, and the plan executed without the leaſt confuſion.

The ſavages gave entirely into the ſnare. The thin line of troops, which took poſſeſſion of the ground which the two companies of light foot had left, being brought in nearer to the center of the circle, the barbarians miſtook thoſe motions for a retreat, abandoned the woods which covered them, hurried headlong on, and advancing with the moſt daring intrepidity, galled the Engliſh troops with their heavy fire. But at the very moment, when certain of ſucceſs, they thought themſelves maſters of the camp, the two firſt companies made a ſudden turn, and ſallying out from a part of the hill, which could not be obſerved, fell furiouſly upon their right flank.

The ſavages, though they found themſelves diſappointed and expoſed, preſerved their recollection, and reſolutely returned the fire which they had received. Then it was the ſuperiority of combined ſtrength and diſcipline appeared. On the ſecond charge they could no longer ſuſtain the irreſiſtible ſhock of the regular troops, who ruſhing upon them, killed many and put the reſt to flight.

At the inſtant when the ſavages betook themſelves to flight, the other two companies, which had been ordered to ſupport the firſt, had placed themſelves juſt in their front, and gave them their full fire. This accompliſhed their defeat. The four companies, now united, did not give them time to look behind them, but purſued the enemy, till they were totally diſperſed.

The other bodies of the ſavages attempted nothing. They were kept in awe during the engagement by the reſt of the Britiſh troops, who were ſo poſted as to be ready to fall on them upon the leaſt motion. Having been witneſſes to the defeat of their companions, without any effort to ſupport or aſſiſt them, they at length followed their example, and fled.

This judicious and ſucceſsful manœuvre reſcued the party from the moſt imminent danger. The victory ſecured the field, and cleared all the adjacent woods. But ſtill the march was ſo difficult, and the army had ſuffered ſo much, and ſo many horſes were loſt, that before they were able to proceed they were reluctantly obliged to deſtroy almoſt their whole convoy of proviſions, and conſequently to give up one of the principal objects of their expedition. Being lightened by this ſacrifice, they proceeded about two miles further, and encamped in a place called Buſhy Run. After ſuch fatigues on their part, and after the ſevere correction they had given the ſavages in the preceding action, it was natural that they ſhould expect to enjoy ſome reſt. But they had hardly fixed their

their camp, when the ſavages were in ambuſcade about them, and gave them another fire. Nothing could be more mortifying. However, the enemy did not perſevere in this new attack; and, except from a few ſcattered ſhot, our troops ſuffered no moleſtation on the road, but arrived ſafe at Fort Pitt, in four days from the action.

By this reinforcement that important poſt was ſecured, probably during the campaign. The enemy was weakened and diſheartened by the loſs of above ſixty men which they had loſt in the late engagements, beſides a number that were wounded in the purſuit. This was reputed by the ſavages a conſiderable loſs. Beſides, ſome of their braveſt captains, and thoſe who had moſt diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their animoſity to the Engliſh, fell upon this occaſion; and in them no mean part of the fuel of the war was conſumed. The colonel who commanded, and all the officers, gained great honour by their firmneſs and preſence of mind, and the dexterity of their movements during the two encounters, and on the whole march. In theſe engagements we had fifty men killed. The wounded amounted to about ſixty.

The Indians, thus checked by the timely reinforcements which were thrown into Detroit, and Fort Pitt, were not diſcouraged from further attempts. Niagara was a place equally worthy of their regard, and they endeavoured to diſtreſs it by every method, which the meanneſs of their ſkill in attacking fortified places would permit. They chiefly directed their attention to the convoys. They hoped to ſtarve what they could not otherwiſe reduce. The vaſt diſtance of theſe forts from each other, and of all of them from the ſettled countries, favoured their deſign. For which reaſon they carefully watched the convoys both by land and water. Near the carrying place of Niagara, they ſurrounded an eſcort, with very ſuperior numbers, ſlew upwards of ſeventy of our ſoldiers, and deſtroyed the whole detachment. 14th of September. On the Lake Erie, with a croud of canoes, they attacked a ſchooner, which conveyed proviſions to the fort of Detroit; but here they were not ſo ſucceſsful. Though in this ſavage navy they had employed near 400 men, and had but a ſingle veſſel to engage, they were repulſed, after an hot engagement, with conſiderable loſs. This veſſel was to them as a fortification on the water; and they could not make their attacks with ſo much advantage as upon the convoys by land.

Upon the whole of this war, ſo far as it has hitherto proceeded, we cannot help obſerving, that the Indians ſeem to be animated with a more dark and daring ſpirit than at any former time. They ſeem to have concerted their meaſures with ability, and to have choſen the times and places of their ſeveral attacks with ſkill; to have behaved themſelves in thoſe attacks with firmneſs and reſolution; to have ſucceeded on ſome occaſions, and to have had no deciſive loſs in any.

Although this conſideration is ſufficient to ſhew that it is not reaſonable to deſpiſe, and by no means prudent

prudent to provoke the Indians; yet we have, I conceive, no very great ground to be apprehenſive, concerning the final event of this war. As the enemy has not been able to prevent our throwing ſuccours into the places we poſſeſs in their country, they can never take them by any other means; and without taking them, it is impoſſible that any ſucceſs they may obtain in the field can be deciſive, the ſituation of theſe places is ſo well adapted to diſtreſs their frontiers, and interrupt their communications. Beſides, Sir William Johnſon has been indefatigable in his negotiations with the Indians of the Six Nations, and will, probably be ſucceſsful. If he can ſucceed, even ſo far as to prevail on them to continue in their neutrality, we muſt derive great advantage from his endeavours. The whole weight of the war will then lie on the Ohio Indians and their confederates; and undoubtedly they will not be able to bear it. The want of arms and ammunition, the ſupply of which can never be ſo certain in time of war; the interruption from hunting, (their hunters and warriors being generally the ſame, and not only a great part of their food, but their cloathing and their arms, entirely depending on this reſource) and our power of deſtroying their little harveſt, if we exert ourſelves properly; all theſe circumſtances will never ſuffer this war to be of any continuance. The great point will be to prevent its breaking out again. For this purpoſe plans of rigour never can have a good effect, nor can they ever be adopted by either an humane or a politic people. Habits of ill treatment to the Indians, muſt incite them to a frequent renewal of hoſtilities. This will keep alive at once their military and their ſavage ſpirit. They will always be enemies, and barbarous enemies. Their extirpation will never be ſo certain a conſequence of theſe wars, as the retardment of the growth and proſperity of our colonies, which muſt be the inevitable reſult of them. Whereas by kind and gentle treatment, the Indians will forget the uſe of arms, which they will no longer be forced to have recourſe to; their ferocity will be ſoftened; their ſavage way of life will be altered; their wants will be increaſed; and our people mixing with them, firſt by commerce, and (when the prudence of government ſhall think it adviſeable) by ſettlement, they will gradually aſſimilate to the Engliſh, and, at length, add uſefully to the number of thoſe, whom it is now their ſole ſtudy to deſtroy.

CHAP. VII.

Domeſtic affairs. Scheme of the ſupplies. Oppoſition to them. Arguments againſt the lotteries, exciſe, &c. City of London addreſs. Proteſt of the Lords. Arguments in favour of the exciſe. Various proceedings. Lord B. reſigns. Right hon. G. G. ſucceeds. Situation of the minority.

IN cloſing our laſt year's account of the internal ſtate of Great Britain, we obſerved that the political diſſentions, which firſt aroſe on

on the resignation of Mr. Pitt, and which became more violent on that of the duke of N. shewed, at that time, no kind of healing symptom. During the continuance of the session, the party in opposition endeavoured, by every possible means, to harrass, since it was evident that, for the present at least, they could not easily subvert, the administration. The opposition, which was made in both houses to any approbation of the peace, had been much more warm than effective, though it was a topic upon which, of all others, it was expected that they would chuse to display their utmost strength. They, however, appeared extremely weak upon it, and many persons did then imagine, that no serious design was entertained by any body of people, of branding with disgrace a system, upon which it was absolutely necessary that the nation should repose itself for a long time, to which, therefore, it was proper the people should reconcile their minds, and which had a general merit, sufficient to dispose them to acquiesce in the conditions of it. The spirit of the party was not, whatever their intentions might have been, exhausted in this attempt. They lay in wait to fall upon the administration in the most critical time, and to wound them in the most essential part, the supplies. Several circumstances favoured their design. The business of impositions is, in itself, unpopular; minds discontented and fertile can very readily and very plausibly forebode almost any ill consequence from an untried tax; and there is scarce a public burthen, which may not, with some appearance, be traced, in speculation, to the ruin of some branch of manufacture or commerce. Besides, though taxes were full as necessary at the conclusion, as during the continuance of the war, that necessity was not, to every person, so glaringly evident; nor were they, by any means, so palatable, as when victory and plunder seemed to pay, in glory and profit, for every article of national expence. The advantages of the peace, though far more certain and solid, were less sudden aad less brilliant.

In these dispositions the people were ready to fall into very ill humours, upon any plan of supply which could be suggested. The administration was very sensible of this; and, therefore, determined to lay as few new taxes as the public service could possibly admit. They were, perhaps, the more inclined to this reserve in opening new resources, in order to shew that the nation was not very abundant in them; and thereby to give an additional proof of the necessity of the peace, and of the merit of those, who had made so good an one in such exhausted circumstances. Perhaps, too, in pursuing this method there was a design of throwing a tacit reflection upon the expensive manner in which the war had been carried on. After such a war, and oppressed by so heavy a debt, a ministry could not wish to ground its reputation upon a more solid basis than that of a real national œconomy.

In pursuance of this plan the supplies were to be raised: first, by taking 2.000,000l. out of the sinking fund; secondly, by striking 1.800,000l. in exchequer bills; thirdly, by borrowing 2.800,000l. on annuities; and lastly, by two lotteries, for 350,000l. each.

To pay the intereſt on theſe loans, amounting, in the whole, to 7,300,000l. an additional duty of eight pounds a tun was laid upon all wines of the growth of France, and four pounds a tun upon all other wines.

So far as this duty went, the ſcheme was perfectly unexceptionable; but another duty was added, concerning which very ſober men might have had their doubts, and which gave to all the diſcontented the faireſt opportunity, which could be furniſhed, of raiſing a popular clamour, and inflaming the whole nation. A duty of four ſhillings a hogſhead was laid upon cyder, to be paid by the maker, to be collected by the officers, and to be ſubjected (with ſome qualifications) to all the laws of exciſe*.

Thoſe who led the oppoſition differed in opinion with the treaſury upon every particular in this plan. And, firſt, they quarrelled with that dreadful new taxation, upon which almoſt the whole ſcheme of ſupply was founded. They held, for obvious reaſons, and in direct contradiction to the advocates of the miniſtry, that the nation was far from exhauſted; that there were reſources for carrying on the war at leaſt two years longer, and much more towards clearing off incumbrances on the peace; that, as individuals abound in wealth, and as the public is loaded with ſo immenſe a debt, it was in ſuch circumſtances the dictate of the wiſeſt and moſt enlarged policy to add as much as poſſible, by bold and liberal grants, to the income of the nation; the fund of payment will then be enlarged, and œconony will have ſomething upon which to operate. In any other method, frugality was mean and ſordid in the practice, and would certainly prove trifling in the effect: that it might ſtarve many uſeful parts of public ſervice, but muſt ever be found a frivolous and fallacious reſource towards the diſcharge of the public debt. To the lottery loan they objected the enormous profit which was allowed to the ſubſcribers, exceeding that of former occaſions, without any alteration in the ſtate of public credit; two lotteries, for the firſt time, eſtabliſhed in one year, without any urgent neceſſity; and the incitement, which muſt thence ariſe to the pernicious ſpirit of gaming, which cannot be too much diſcountenanced in every ſtate governed by wiſdom, and a ſober regard to the morals of the people. As to the money that was to be taken from the ſinking fund, they looked upon it as a kind of ſacrilege. They thought that ſcarce any neceſſity could, in our ſituation, be pleaded in favour of a perverſion of this fund from its original purpoſes to the current ſervice; that the appearance of tenderneſs for the people in this ſcheme was altogether deceitful, when they were exonerated for a time, only to be burthened more heavily hereafter, and that their preſent eaſe muſt infallibly cauſe their future weakneſs.

But it was on the topic of the cyder exciſe, (the only fund abſolutely new which was choſen) on which the clamour was moſt violent,

* For a particular account of this act, ſee the appendix to our Chronicle; and for a more minute account of theſe ſupplies, ſee our article under that title.

eſpecially

especially without doors. Nobody can forget the clamour, which a scheme of a more extended excise raised in the year 1733. One of the ablest ministers for internal policy, that England ever had, was on the point of sinking under it. Though time has made many particular converts, and those too of no mean rank, to this plan, or at least to the principles of it, the general odium has not yet worked off, and it remained one of the most inflammatory topics, which could be held out to the public.

The opposition contended, that this tax was, with regard to its object, partial and oppressive; with regard to the means of collecting it, dangerous and unconstitutional; that it lays the whole burthen of expences incurred in the general defence of the kingdom, and in the protection of the national commerce, on a few particular counties, which in every other article of the public charge contribute at least their full share; they stated the disproportion of this tax to the natural original value of the commodity; that it was oppressive to both farmers and landholders; and to those in a diminution of their rents, operating more severely than the land tax, to these, because, if they compounded, it is, in effect, an heavy capitation; if they do not, it is a subjection to new, and unknown, and perplexed laws, and to tribunals of commissioners appointed by the crown, and removeable at pleasure, and therefore arbitrary in their nature, and inconsistent with the principles of liberty, which have hitherto distinguished this nation from arbitrary governments.

Upon this last head endeavours were used to raise apprehensions of the deepest and most alarming nature. They suggested that when new orders of men, (they meant country farmers) by situation and profession distinct from traders, are rendered objects of the excise laws, the precedent is formidable not to commerce only, but to more important objects; and had a fatal tendency, which they trembled to think on.

They insinuated further, that the smallness of the sum to be raised indicated, that the supplying the wants of government could not be the only motive to so extraordinary a measure.

They lamented that things were now come to that melancholy pass, that (besides what might be dreaded for the future) the houses of all orders of people, of peers, gentlemen, freeholders, and farmers, were made liable to be entered and searched at pleasure; and this they deemed nothing less, to use the words of one of the first gracious acts of liberty passed by our great deliverer, king William, repealing the hearth money, than "a badge of slavery."

This language was held in both houses of parliament; it was held by the city of London, and echoed by most of the counties and corporations of the kingdom. The city of London, which had not been in a very good temper since the late changes, and whose ill temper has always a most prevalent and extensive influence, exerted itself beyond the efforts of the most violent periods to prevent this scheme of excise from passing into a law. They instructed their representatives in the most pressing terms to oppose it; they succes-

ſively petitioned every branch of the legiſlature againſt it; a proceeding, which, though by no means illegal or blameable, has no precedent that we can recollect. Two ſtrong proteſts were entered againſt it in the houſe of lords, on the commitment and on the paſſing of the bill. In ſhort, no political project ſince the year 1733, not excepting even the Jew bill, ever threw the nation into ſo high a ferment.

On the other hand, the friends of the adminiſtration were not deficient in their defence to moſt of theſe articles of charge; and, if they were forcibly urged, they were alſo powerfully anſwered. They aſſerted, that to aim at increaſing the national income by any further taxes, than the moſt extreme neceſſity demanded, was a wild project. That every tax implied ſome diſcouragement to trade, becauſe in its conſequences it enhanced more or leſs in foreign markets the price of our manufactures, which muſt always, in time of peace, depend for their vent principally on their cheapneſs; and that this muſt be the caſe, let the peace be made upon what terms they would; that every tax alſo, in order to be effectual, naturally implied ſome reſtraint upon liberty; that nothing demonſtrated more fully the ſolidity of theſe principles, than the oppoſition then made to the duty on cyder and perry, a moſt moderate and moſt equitable impoſition; and that of all men it ill became thoſe who ſpoke ſo ſtrongly of continuing and enlarging the charges of the nation, to quarrel with one of the leaſt diſtreſſing reſources which could be found for the public.

Nothing, they inſiſted, could be leſs founded than the charge that this tax was unequal, and lay heavy upon ſome particular counties; that it did not even bring them on a par with the charge on thoſe counties, where the people drink beer. In theſe counties all private, as well as public conſumption, is charged in the malt tax; that this charge on cyder is in itſelf not ſo great; and that it has exemptions in favour of the poor, which are not indulged in the malt tax; ſo that the cyder counties have rather reaſon to be thankful for their long immunity, than querulous that at laſt they are obliged to contribute rather leſs than their proportion towards the ſupport of the national burthens.

Their objection of the diſproportion of the tax to the original value of the commodity was ſtill more frivolous. There is nothing points out an object for taxation more ſtrongly, than its original value being ſo low, that it may be ſold cheap, even after the impoſition. This is the caſe of tobacco, of malt ſpirits, and even of beer. That the exceſſive cheapneſs of cyder called for a tax to reſtrain the exceſſive uſe of it. And they obſerved, that there was a little appearance of inconſiſtency in the conduct of thoſe gentlemen, who ſhewed ſo tender a regard to the morals of the people, and to their danger from gaming, even when regulated and authoriſed by government, and yet could afford no attention to the vice of drunkenneſs, equally pernicious in itſelf, and much more prevalent amongſt the lower people.

But the point chiefly inſiſted upon was the mode of levying this tax,

tax, by making it a branch of the excise. Those, who supported the ministry, said, that if the gentlemen who opposed them would point out another method equally effectual for collecting the duty, and less grievous to the subject, they would readily adopt it; but that they were entirely silent upon this head, who were so loud upon every other.

If it were once admitted, that cyder for private consumption was a fit object for a tax, there could be no doubt, that the excise was the only sure way of collecting it. The excise has clearly the advantage of every other mode of collection, in point of cheapness, expedition, accuracy, and a power of preventing frauds, either in the officer or the dealer. That these advantages, notwithstanding the unpopularity of the name, had induced the legislature to give it originally a very extensive jurisdiction, the bounds of which they found the necessity of enlarging every day; and, if it be a badge of slavery, it is a badge, which has been long worn by no inconsiderable part of the nation; by all those concerned in manufacturing or vending malt, beer, spirits, tea, tobacco, salt, soap, candles, leather, and a multitude of other articles.

These persons, if they were told by the head, would be found perhaps to compose a body not inferior, perhaps greatly exceeding in number, all the makers of cyder, who are now laid under this duty and these laws in a few counties. If every gentleman in the nation is not subjected to the excise laws, it is because he does not chuse to make his own malt. Some chuse to do so, and are so subject; and it is the extensive principle of the law, and not the accidental burthen on, or immunity of, individuals, in the execution, that forms an objection of any force or meaning to this or to any other revenue law.

They observed likewise, that, in stating this point to the public, a very unfair advantage had been frequently taken of the loose sense of the words *Extension of the excise laws*. If they meant simply, that the excise was extended with regard to its object, the fact is true; but if they meant, as they almost constantly insinuated, that the powers of the excise were also extended, nothing could be more false. Instead of being extended, those powers were, in many material circumstances, with regard to this new object, very much contracted; and the makers of cyder were far more favoured than any other class of people under the jurisdiction of the excise.

With respect to the charge made on the terms, by which above three millions of the public money were raised by lottery, every one must be sensible, that the more frequently public credit is employed, the weaker it naturally grows, and the higher the rate of the loan rises.

It is true that the sum borrowed is not so large as that which was necessary to be raised in the preceeding year: yet, still, it was very great, and had much exceeded what had ever been raised by the nation at one time before the late expensive war. They added, that, though the return of peace might be supposed by its natural operation to put new life into public credit, that operation had been

prevented by the rise of domestic faction, which is ever as great an enemy to credit as foreign war; and, therefore, that some of the gentlemen in opposition are, at least, as much accountable for the advanced terms of the loan, as those who from necessity proposed such terms; and they said it ought not to be forgotten, how great a connection had been kept up between the principal dealers in money, and some persons, who being now discontented communicate to them also a part of their groundless dissatisfaction, and consequently render the raising of the public money more difficult.

They justified the application of the sinking fund to the service of the year, not only by the frequency of the example, but by the reason of the thing. They said it is much better to postpone a possible payment of some part of the public debt, than to increase the capital amount of it, and in the mean time burthen, with new taxes, manufactures and a commerce already sinking under the old ones.

These reasons, if they had been still more cogent, would have gone but a little way towards quieting the clamours which had been excited, and of which the subject of complaint relative to the supplies had been the pretence only, and not the cause. As to the merits of the question on either side, we do not presume to pass any judgment on them whatsoever, proposing only, according to our usual method, to state fairly and impartially some part of what had been, or obviously might have been urged on these controverted topics.

The scheme for the excise on cyder and perry did not pass the house without a considerable division against it. Many of the members, who had been returned for the cyder countries, though well affected to the administration in general, not chusing to appear for it on this occasion.

Whilst these matters were agitated in parliament, every method was taken to continue the ferment without doors. The fury of the populace was let loose, and every thing was full of tumult and disorder. Virulent libels, audacious beyond the example of former licentiousness, were circulated through the nation, in which nothing was sacred, and no character was spared; and it must be admitted, that, whoever first gave the ill example, no party was free from that particular species of intemperance, of which they accused the others. But still the ministry braved the storm; and except on the single question of excise, their strength in parliament seemed rather to be augmented than impaired. In the midst of this contention, and while all persons anxiously waited the event, which, however, nobody thought could be very speedily decided, to the astonishment of all, but of those few who had been in the secret, the E. of B. suddenly resigned the place of first lord of the treasury, and retired from business.

As usual in matters so important and unexpected, this action was extremely canvassed, and variously criticised, as the tempers and the views of parties inclined them; or as men of cooler tempers speculated upon the general propriety and policy of the measure. Some highly censured L. B.

for

for abandoning his friends, his master, and his own fortune, just at the time, when a little perseverance might have entirely defeated the designs of his enemies, and established his power on the surest foundation. That his quitting employment at this critical time must greatly raise the spirits of all who opposed, and in the same proportion deaden the hopes of all those who adhered to, the service of the crown. For what security, said they, have men who engage in a party, when neither the most decided parliamentary superiority, nor the most assured protection of the court, is able to hold them together? For they conceived it impossible to keep a party long embodied without an able and a determined leader, upon whom they must depend as a director in their actions, an arbitrator in their differences, and a support in their difficulties. That they carried on to little purpose so strenuous a political warfare, if their commander quitted the field the moment they became assured of the victory. This conduct, they said, reflected upon the wisdom of their whole system, both as it was conceived, and as it was carried on.

First; what was the end, for which they contended? Undoubtedly that the constitutional dignity of the crown should be restored; that the K. and kingdom should be no longer governed, or rather insulted, by a cabal; and that his majesty should, as the law intended, chuse and retain his own ministers, unless some legal disqualification prevented their appointment, or some well proved delinquency furnished a reason to remove them from his service. Could this be accomplished, if the first gust of popular fury was sufficient to overturn the whole fabric of their designs? And must not this inspire the utmost confidence into their adversaries, when they see they can drive a minister from the side of the sovereign who chose him, without being at the trouble even of a false accusation?

Then, as to their own conduct, the whole must appear, if this be the end of it, wild, rash, and violent; almost every part of it being evidently accommodated to a permanent system, and not to a temporary arrangement.

Others reasoned in a very different manner. They said, that the minister in question was, perhaps, the man in the world the least to be influenced by popular opinion, or to be intimidated with popular fury. The lead, which he took in the great and necessary, but dangerous undertaking of making peace, sufficiently demonstrated his firmness in this particular. When he had done that important service, with all its solid honour and popular odium, to his country and his master, his end was fully obtained. It was resolved that the factious party should not have even the poor pretence of objecting his private ambition as the cause of disturbances which had been raised solely by their own. That his resignation would shew them in their proper colours.

With regard to the friends of the government, they little knew the spirit of the service they were engaged in, if they feared that they could ever be given up to enemies, merely created by their faithful adherence to that service. In short, that noble-

man entered into buſineſs upon the new plan, when all things were in doubt and diſtraction, and the diſpoſition of parliament very uncertain. He was not driven from it, but left it; and left it with a powerful majority in favour of government. If things ſhould fail afterwards, he was not to be blamed, who left them upon a much ſtronger baſis than he found them; and that, for the preſent, in ſeeking his own repoſe, he did not break in upon that of the public. On the contrary it was perhaps the only method, which could open the eyes of the people, and in due time conduct them to a knowledge of their real intereſt.

Whatever might have been the motives to this reſignation, or the merits of it, nothing is more certain, than that the popular uneaſineſs was no way diminiſhed, becauſe the ends of the popular leaders were by no means anſwered, by it. Whatever expectations people might have formed, none of the party in oppoſition were taken in. Ld. B. had reſigned, but the plan of adminiſtration was not changed. The perſon who held the office of the lord of the treaſury, and the two ſecretaries of ſtate, were to be underſtood as compoſing the miniſtry, and to them the applications for buſineſs or favour were to be directed.

No ſort of reaſonable objection could, indeed, be perſonally made to thoſe who were placed at the helm. Mr. G. who ſucceeded L. B. in the treaſury, was a man of integrity, of underſtanding, and of experience, and had for many years laboured with diligence and ability to make himſelf maſter of almoſt every department of public buſineſs. Lord H. with all the ornamental qualities of a courtier, was univerſally conſidered as a very able man in office, and had held many high employments with a very high degree of reputation. Lord E—r—t, the other ſecretary of ſtate, a man of an illuſtrious family and extenſive property, had not indeed been long in office, but ſtood in every reſpect unimpeached in his conduct. The other departments were filled in the ſame unexceptionable manner. National prejudices have no place here, and if you quarrel with adminiſtration, it is evident that you quarrel with it, becauſe it is made upon conſtitutional principles, and is not the work of an oligarchical cabal.

All this was ſaid with great truth, but gave no kind of ſatisfaction. Whence, ſaid the oppoſite party, is derived the power of theſe new miniſters? Not from their overbearing weight of property in the kingdom; not from their great parliamentary intereſt, or their ſuperior parliamentary talents. In all theſe points, they are much exceeded by thoſe who have been ſo unworthily turned out from employment and favour. Is it from their having made themſelves ſo particularly agreeable at court, that, rather than be obliged to part with them, any inconvenience will be ſubmitted to? Nobody was ſo unacquainted with the world, as to entertain ſuch a puerile imagination.

What then was the end of their appointment? This clearly, and nothing elſe; that having no ſolid ground of power in themſelves, they might act as the paſſive inſtruments of that miniſter, who, from conſiderations of his own perſonal

perſonal ſafety and quiet, without abandoning his ambitious projects, has thought proper rather to conceal his operations than to retire from action. To oppoſe them is, therefore, to oppoſe him. We have alſo, ſaid they, additional motives for our oppoſition from the fraud that is endeavoured to be put upon us; and it concerns the credit of our underſtanding, as well as that of our ſpirit, not to ſuffer this ſcheme of clandeſtine adminiſtration.

They were, probably, much miſtaken in the idea they had formed of the principles which produced the late change, and the preſent miniſtry. But whether the idea of the ſubſerviency of the miniſtry to a concealed intereſt was credited by all the party, as they pretended, or not, the effect was the ſame; and it could not be otherwiſe. The two parties, quarrelling about their common object, power, had been by their ſeveral ſituations obliged to adopt very different ſyſtems of politics.

The friends of lord B. and of the miniſtry which ſucceeded, were for preſerving to the crown the full exerciſe of a right, of which none diſputed the validity, that of appointing its own ſervants. Thoſe of the oppoſition did not deny this power in the crown, but they contended that the ſpirit of the conſtitution required, that the crown ſhould be directed in the exerciſe of this public duty by public motives, and not by private liking and friendſhip. That great talents, great and eminent ſervices to the nation, confidence amongſt the nobility, and influence amongſt the landed and mercantile intereſts, were the directions, which the crown ought to obſerve in the exerciſe of its right in nominating officers of ſtate. The obſervation of this rule would, and, they were of opinion, nothing elſe could, in any degree, counterballance that immenſe power, which the crown has acquired by the gift of ſuch an infinite nnmber of profitable places. Nothing but the very popular uſe of the prerogative can be ſufficient to reconcile the nation to the extent of it; and they will be highly diſſatisfied, whenever they ſee their affairs in the hands of any ſet of men (though appointed according to the ſtricteſt letter of the law,) in whom they have not an entire confidence. When they ſee adminiſtration ſettled with an attention to this popular confidence, and with a condeſcenſion to public opinion, they have a ſecurity in which they can acquieſce, that no attempts will be made againſt the conſtitution. Miniſters, too, when they find that they are recommended to the royal favour, and, as it were, preſented to their places, by the eſteem of the people, will be ſtudious to acquire, and anxious to preſerve, it. That theſe are the principles of whigs, and upon them the government has been conducted honourably for the crown, and advantageouſly for the people, ever ſince the revolution; and things can never be at repoſe, until they ſettle again upon the ſame baſis.

Whether theſe ideas, on which ſeveral acted, and which ſome freely avowed, be conſiſtent with the preſervation of any degree of monarchical authority in the commonwealth, the reader is left to judge. It is, indeed, not altogether eaſy to determine whether the limitations

on

on the executive power ought or ought not to be extended further, by any other ſort of popular controul, than the laws themſelves have carried them; for as, on one hand, a conſtitution may be loſt, whilſt all its forms are preſerved; on the other, it ſeems repugnant to the genius of every ſtable government to conduct itſelf by any other principles, than thoſe which clear law has eſtabliſhed, or to direct its actions by ſo uncertain, variable, and capricious a ſtandard, as that of popular opinion.

What has been now ſaid, we think ſufficient to afford the reader a very tolerable general idea of the principles real or pretended, of the of the ſeveral parties, which have for ſome time unhappily divided the nation, and of thoſe topics, which have been agitated with ſo much heat and violence ſince the concluſion of the peace.

The public papers have given accounts (in what manner authenticated does not appear) of a very extraordinary negotiation, which commenced immediately on the death of lord Egremont, in order to bring about, if poſſible, a coalition between the leaders of the contending parties. This negotiation continued but for a very ſhort time, and is ſaid to have broken off in as extraordinary a manner as it began. It has yet had no ſort of viſible effect; but as the diſpoſitions, which gave riſe to it, muſt one time or another produce ſomething conſiderable, we reſerve the narration of this affair, until the public can acquire a more exact knowledge of the facts, and a more correct notion of the plan of politics which produced

27th of Auguſt.

them, and until we have before our eyes the conſequences which have ariſen from them. Our buſineſs is not ſpeculation, but narrative. We muſt however remark, that this negotiation ſeems to have diſcovered to the world, what ſome people before ſtrongly ſuſpected, that the ſubſiſting adminiſtration did, from the beginning, by no means act under the influence, and, perhaps, not altogether in concurrence with the opinion of the great miniſter, whoſe reſignation had raiſed them to the direction of affairs. They appear indeed to ſtand upon quite another bottom. What that bottom is, we are not furniſhed with the proper materials to determine; neither, perhaps, is it conſiſtent with the character of our undertaking to attempt any enquiry of this nature. At that time the ſyſtem of the miniſtry was no way changed. On the contrary, its ſtrength ſeemed to be conſiderably increaſed by the acquiſition of the D. of B. one of the moſt powerful men in England, from his property and the firmneſs of his character, who accepted the place of preſident of the council, which had been ſome time kept vacant. Lord Sandwich took the ſeals as one of the ſecretaries of ſtate. And lord E. who was removed in the late change from the poſt-office to the admiralty, was a man of public ſpirit to enthuſiaſm; and was univerſally acknowledged one of the beſt informed of the whole body of the nobility.

There appear to be at preſent three parties ſtruggling for ſuperiority in the ſtate; thoſe who ſupport the adminiſtration, as it is now conſtituted; thoſe who wiſh the return of the E. of B. to the

lead

lead in public buſineſs; and thoſe who ſtill adhere to that ſyſtem, which directed every thing during the latter part of the late reign.

Theſe parties ſeem, for the preſent, to be ſo equally ballanced, that each of them has force enough to diſtreſs, without being able to deſtroy, any one of the others, or to drive them into any terms of extreme ſubmiſſion. But the union of any two of them would, undoubtedly, be ſufficient to overturn the third; and it is probable, that from ſome ſuch combination a permanent ſcheme of adminiſtration will be formed, and the public tranquillity at length ſettled upon ſome ſure foundation. It is impoſſible, that ſo nice a ballance of party power, depending, too, upon ſo many nice circumſtances, can long continue in the ſame ſituation. It would be abſurd to imagine it. But what two of the parties will engage in the confederacy, and in whoſe favour the ballance will ultimately incline, it may not be quite ſo eaſy to conjecture.

CHAP. VIII.

State of affairs on the continent. Death of Auguſtus king of Poland. State of Poland. Election of a king of the Romans. Deſigns of Auſtria, Saxony, Pruſſia, and Muſcovy. King of Sardinia ſettles the diſpute concerning Placentia. Succeſs of the Corſicans.

HAVING given ſome account of our domeſtic politics, to compleat the plan of this work, it will be neceſſary to lay before the reader a ſhort ſtate of foreign tranſactions, and of the condition and deſigns of the powers on the continent, ſo far as they ſeem diſpoſed to ſhew any degree of activity. We ſhall, by this method, be better enabled to judge of public events, as they ſhall ſucceſſively ariſe.

Auguſtus III. king of Poland, and elector of Saxony, on the concluſion of the peace of Hubertſbourg, returned to his hereditary dominions, from whence he had been exiled for ſix years. Unfortunately for him, he had engaged in deſigns too vaſt for his power or his capacity; and had entered into that kind of alliance, in which the weak parts are always moſt injuriouſly treated in time of war, and leaſt indemnified upon a peace. Flying from his country, and leaving his palace and his family in the poſſeſſion of his enemies, he had retired to Poland, where his authority, by the conſtitution not very highly reſpected, was by his misfortunes rendered ſtill more contemptible; and he there endured a continual ſeries of croſſes and contradictions. He had the misfortune to find, that the king of Pruſſia, who had ſeized by force of arms upon one part of his dominions, was by influence and policy far ſuperior to him in, and had, in a manner, acquired the government of, the other. His queen conſort died in a ſort of captivity, overcome with the alarms, the vexations, and the indig-

in lignities which ſhe ſuffered. One of his ſons, for whom he propoſed an eſtabliſhment in the duchy of Courland, was depoſed almoſt as ſoon as he was elected. Another, whom he ſet up as candidate for the biſhoprick of Liege, was foiled in that purſuit; ſo that broken down by almoſt every kind of misfortune, and having ſuffered, in every thing, which could affect his intereſt or his affections, as a ſovereign, huſband, or father, it is no wonder that his conſtitution, already impaired by age, at length gave way. He fell into a kind of lethargic drowſineſs, and died on the 5th of October in the 67th year of his age, and about thirty years from his election to the crown of Poland.

The death of this prince occaſioned a vacancy in the throne of Poland; to fill which, agreeably to their deſires and intereſts, is one of the great objects of politics to moſt of the conſiderable powers in the north. At the ſame time an election of a king of the Romans is on foot.

Thoſe two elective ſovereignties not only occaſion many miſchiefs to thoſe who live under them, but have frequently involved a great part of Europe in blood and confuſion. Indeed, theſe exiſting examples, prove beyond all ſpeculation, the infinite ſuperiority, in every reſpect, of hereditary monarchy; ſince it is evident, that the method of election conſtantly produces all thoſe inteſtine diviſions, to which, by its nature, it appears ſo liable, and alſo fails in that, which is one of its principal objects, and which might be expected from it, the ſecuring government for many ſucceſſions in the hands of perſons of extraordinary merit and uncommon capacity. We find by experience, that thoſe kingdoms, where the throne is an inheritance, have had, in their ſeries of ſucceſſion, full as many able princes to govern them, as either Poland or Germany, which are elective.

It muſt be obſerved, however, that the latter of theſe countries has provided, either by deſign or accident, much better againſt the inconveniencies of an election, than the former. The electors in Germany are very few, (in all but nine) and they are all great princes. So that the method of chuſing an emperor has nothing tumultuous in it, and rather reſembles a negotiation between ſovereign ſtates, than a popular election of a ſupreme magiſtrate.

There is another particular, in which the German conſtitution, in this reſpect, greatly exceeds the Poliſh; which is, that the majority of voices determines the election, whereas in Poland, where the number of electors is exceedingly great, unanimity is required in the choice of a king, as in all their public deliberations of whatſoever nature. Beſides, by a very prudent precaution, in Germany, the ſucceſſor, under the name of king of the Romans, is commonly choſen in the life of the reigning emperor. Every thing is prepared, and infinite confuſion is thereby avoided. What evils might in the empire ariſe from a want of this precaution, may be judged, not only from the example of Poland, where they never would admit this uſage, but from the misfortunes which have ſo recently happened upon

upon the death of the emperor Charles VI. without male iſſue, or the previous election of a king of the Romans.

In reality, the German conſtitution is as nearly perfect as can be expected in a commonwealth of ſovereign princes, or federal union of ſeveral monarchies and republics under a common head. Such an union, conſidered in itſelf, might, indeed, ſeem very uſeleſs, or, in ſome reſpects, dangerous; but the extreme inequality of the ſovereignties, which compoſe the Germanic body, makes it abſolutely neceſſary to the freedom of all the leſſer members, that there ſhould be a conſiderable power veſted in the chief of the union, acting by the authority of the whole, to prevent the violence and injuſtice of the ſtronger. This power is, perhaps, too weak perfectly to accompliſh its ends; but ſtill it is of ſome uſe.

Poland ſeems to be a country formed to give the moſt diſadvantageous idea of liberty, by the extreme to which it is carried, and the injuſtice with which it is diſtributed. The conſtitution of this republic is deſcribed in too many modern books to make it neceſſary to enter in this place into a long detail concerning it. The only real power of the ſtate is veſted in the gentry, or, as they call them, the Equeſtrian order; this power they exerciſe by their repreſentatives in their diets, or parliaments, which the king is obliged to call triennially, where all reſolutions muſt be paſſed unanimouſly, a tribunitial power, as it is generally known, being veſted in each member, who can put a ſtop to all public proceedings, by his ſingle negative.

Each noble Pole ſeems rather an independent ſovereign than a citizen. He has a voice at the election of a king, and may himſelf be elected king. He is abſolute maſter of life and death on his own eſtate, all his tenants being, in the ſtricteſt ſenſe, his ſlaves. His houſe is a ſanctuary, not only for himſelf, but for all others; civil juſtice, and even criminal, can with great difficulty reach him in any caſe; in ſhort, he enjoys privileges ſo incompatible with all regular government, that one of their own writers uſes it as a ſtrong proof of the natural good diſpoſition of the Poliſh nobility, that, with ſuch an unbounded licence, the moſt horrid diſorders are not more frequent amongſt them.

The power of the king is extremely limited. He can do nothing of great importance, but with the conſent of the diet; and ſcarcely the moſt minute act without the approbation of the ſenate. The choice, indeed, of this ſenate is in himſelf, but he can never revoke the choice when once made. The ſenate is compoſed of a certain number of biſhops, (whom he nominates) ſenators by right of their ſee, and of *Palatines*, or governors of provinces, of whom he has likewiſe the appointment. But they hold their places for life, and are, in general, a great check upon, though in ſome inſtances they have proved a ſupport to, the authority of the crown.

All the great offices of Poland being as permanent as the royalty itſelf, thoſe, who are inveſted with them, are inveſted with almoſt the whole

whole ſovereign power. They are the great general, the great chancellor, the great treaſurer, and the great marſhal. Theſe four officers have amongſt them the command of the army, the adminiſtration of juſtice, the diſtribution of the public treaſure, and the regulation of the police. They are no ways accountable to the king for their conduct in their ſeveral departments, nor do they receive his orders in the exerciſe of any part of their duty.

Such important dignities, with little or no controul, being veſted in powerful ſubjects, who are generally at the head of conſiderable factions, it is the natural and almoſt the neceſſary conſequence, that, in Poland, the public treaſure ſhould be ill diſpoſed; the army undiſciplined, irregular, and incomplete; that the police ſhould be out of order; and that juſtice ſhould be looſely and partially adminiſtered.

Their military force conſiſts, chiefly, in the *Poſpolite*, that is, the whole body of the gentry, which, upon extraordinary occaſions, the king and the national general can order into the field to ſerve for a limited time. The inconvenience and inutility of this military inſtitution, in the preſent ſtate of the art of war, need not be inſiſted on. They have alſo a ſtanding army, which ought to amount to about forty thouſand men. But, from the reaſons aſſigned above, it is a body altogether contemptible, eſpecially the foot, as they conſiſt almoſt wholly of their wretched peaſants.

Of this conſtitution, with all its evils, the Poles are infinitely enamoured. The idea of perſonal dignity they entertain, from ſeeing ſo many people in a ſervile condition below them, and from having only ſo feeble and precarious an authority above them, flatters in the higheſt degree their pride and ſelf-importance. No people have ever taken greater precautions to ſecure the poſſeſſion of a ſober and well-regulated freedom, than the Poles have to preſerve themſelves in their preſent anarchy. To this they ſacrifice all the ſecurity and all the dignity of the ſtate; and they are, in effect, governed in their moſt important concerns rather by their powerful and ambitious neighbours, than their own national councils. A late writer on their affairs gives a very ſtriking and pathetic deſcription of the miſchiefs they ſuffer from this ill contrived plan of liberty. Speaking of the Poliſh gentleman,

'He forms (ſays this author) 'a ſort of intrenchment of his 'preſumption; and thinking himſelf ſecure of every thing, it 'gives him no concern that the 'republic is weak, exhauſted, 'diſarmed. Abſurdly blind, he 'cannot ſee that the preſervation 'of particulars has a neceſſary dependence on that of the public, 'and that no member can live, but 'when the whole body is kept up 'in vigour.

'Who would not be moved with 'the wretched ſituation of our republic? If any of our neighbours 'thinks proper to make war upon 'us, he finds no barrier, which can 'check his progreſs for an hour; 'nothing prevents him from penetrating into the heart of the kingdom. He enters our provinces, he 'levies contributions, he deſtroys, 'he ravages, he burns; the blood 'flows from every part; the citi-

'zen

'zen groans and bends under the 'yoke. The conqueror commands 'despotically, and every thing 'obeys him.

'In the mean time, what measures 'do we take? What resources do 'we derive from those privileges 'which ought to defend us from 'those lofty ideas, which have in'spired us with this security? We 'have neither troops nor artillery, 'nor money, nor provisions, nor 'even the slightest rampart about 'our towns. The alarm bell is rung 'to assemble the nation; diets are 'held; confederacies are made; 'we declaim; we write; we make 'a stir; we propose remedies; but 'we propose them when it is too 'late to use them; and when we 'have no resource left but a treaty 'of peace, in which, to save our 'lives and our goods, we are com'pelled to submit to whatever con'ditions they think proper to im'pose upon us.'*

To give an head to this extraordinary republic is at present the first object in the active politics of Europe. Immediately on the death of the late king of Poland, his eldest son, and successor to his hereditary, declared himself a candidate to succeed him in his elective, dominions. His pretensions were, probably, countenanced by the court of Vienna, as the only means they had of making him amends for all that his hereditary countries had suffered in their cause. But he did not live long enough to make a trial of his interest. He was carried off by the small-pox in a few weeks after his father, leaving a son too young to aspire to an elective crown, especially such a crown as that of Poland.

17th of Decem.

It is reported, indeed, that prince Xavier, administrator of Saxony during the minority of this young prince, has taken up the pretensions of his brother the late elector.

The interposition of Austria, in favour of any prince of the house of Saxony, will ever be a sufficient motive to induce the court of Berlin to oppose his election, even if that court had no other. But in reality, it is not the interest of the king of Prussia, that a family, whose dominions lie so near him, and which has no great reason to be attached to him, should be strengthened (however little) by the accession of the crown of Poland. Besides that the influence, which he will always endeavour, for very good reasons, to keep up in that country, must be obviously weakened by the election of such a person; and if the prince elected should prove able in the government, might be even wholly lost.

The empress of Russia, who has the same ends in keeping up a party in Poland, and who has never shewn a very marked attention to the court of Vienna, is said to unite in this opposition. These considerations will influence these two courts more or less, to oppose any prince of that house.

They have, however, both made profession of great fairness, and of a resolution to preserve the utmost freedom in the election. But have, at the same time, plainly enough signified their wishes, that the Poles would elect one of their own countrymen. And they are said particularly to favour with all their interest some prince of the great houses of Czartorinsky or Poniatowsky.

The Poles are very far from being

* La Voix libre d'un Citoyen. 1759. preface p. 23.

ing univerſally pleaſed with this care of their intereſts, about which theſe two great powers have condeſcended to be ſo anxious. Many amongſt them love to encourage a number of foreign candidates, that they may profit of the money they ſpend, and that the importance of their votes may be enhanced. Several are alſo of opinion, that they are likely to be better governed by a foreign prince, than by one of their own natives. They think they have taken ſuch precautions, as muſt prevent any foreign prince whom they may elect from infringing on their liberty; and in other particulars his government may be more juſt and equal, as being leſs engaged in the family diſſenſions and civil factions within the nation. Nay, they are not certain, that a great Poliſh lord, with a vaſt dependency and a large territory in the midſt of the country, and able to raiſe and maintain an army even from his own private funds, might not, on the throne, prove more dangerous to their conſtitution than any foreigner.

On the other hand, the pride of the Poliſh nobility is more flattered by being governed by one of their own body. A prince who commands deſpotically in an hereditary country, where he maintains a large ſtanding army, or any prince too cloſely connected with ſuch a ſovereign, may, they apprehend, prove much a more dangerous enemy to the Poliſh liberty, than one of their own citizens raiſed to be their ſupreme magiſtrate, who can never materially hurt them, unleſs the body of the nation ſhould be inclined to cooperate with him.

We thought it neceſſary to ſay this much concerning the conſtitution of Poland, and the views of the ſeveral powers, who intereſt themſelves in the affairs of that country, as the object of the greateſt political importance, which is at preſent in agitation, and the moſt likely, if any thing can do it, to diſturb the tranquility of the north.

A calm and benign peace ſeems now to brood over the reſt of Europe; and every nation is intent on healing the wounds it has received in the late war. To the north, Ruſſia has amicably ſettled with the king of Denmark, whatever was in diſpute concerning the duchy of Holſtein.

To the ſouth, the king of Sardinia, who, by the quieteſt and moſt effectual methods, ſilently increaſes his power and conſideration, has obtained a confirmation and guarantee of that part of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, which eſtabliſhes his reverſionary title to Placentia, on failure of the male line of the infant Don Philip; or in caſe that prince or his iſſue ſhould ſucceed to the crowns of his family. In the mean time, the king of France has engaged to pay him an annuity equivalent to the revenues of the territory in queſtion, and has ſtipulated ro remit immediately the capital ſum of thoſe revenues, on condition of repayment, whenever the king of Sardinia enters into poſſeſſion of them. In this manner a ſubject of diſpute, which might otherwiſe embroil Italy, is happily ſettled. 10th of June.

We cannot conclude our account of the events of this year without obſerving that the Corſicans ſtill continue that ſtruggle for their

their liberties, which they have so long and so resolutely maintained, against all the efforts of their ancient masters, who have sometimes been supported by the most powerful allies. They have possessed themselves of much the greatest part of the island, and begin, at length, to assume the face of an established and independent commonwealth. They coin money; they have settled councils and regular troops; and what, in an infant state, may be called a navy. Under their patriot leader, Paoli, they obtained a considerable victory over the Genoese. General Matra attacked them in their intrenchments, at a place called Furiani; but was repulsed with the loss of almost his whole army. The bravery and perseverance of this small but gallant nation, if not oppressed by the weight of some capital power, will, in all probability, soon accomplish the compleat acquisition of its freedom, which every people deserves to enjoy, who know its value so well as to risque every thing to obtain it. 18th of July.

THE

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

6th. HIS majesty, in the morning, made, at the chapel-royal, the usual offering of gold, myrrh, and frankincense. But there was no ball, or hazard playing at court, in the evening.

By an abstract of his majesty's forces in one of the yearly lists, the number of men employed by land and sea in the year 1762, being the last of the war, appears to have been as follows:

4	Troops of horse and grenadier guards	715
5	Regiments of horse	1556
3	Ditto of dragoon guards	1540
21	Ditto of dragoons	9764
3	Ditto of foot guards	6645
126	Ditto foot	124021
1	Ditto artillery	3103
1	Ditto of Irish ditto	456
33	Ditto of militia	22972
	Engineers	60
135	Companies of marines	18335
33	Independent companies	3334
23	Companies of invalids	1219
7	Royal dock regiments	5000
	Sailors employed in the navy —	51645
	Hanoverians, Hessians, &c. —	57762
	Provincial militia, and independent companies in North America —	20000
	Total —	337106

The service of whom cost the nation about eighteen millions, or better than fifty pounds a man. But calling it no more than fifty, and supposing only two hundred thousand of them discharged, the saving by the peace must be ten millions a year, not to speak of the accession of wealth, from the great numbers of them now employed in agriculture, manufactures, and commercial navigation, and which may be reasonably estimated at half that sum; so that the certain difference in our favour, in point of wealth only, by a peace, cannot be rated at less than fifteen millions sterling *per* annum.

As to the loss of men by the war, that of the seamen and marines alone has been calculated, as follows.

The number of sailors and marines employed this war were		184893
Killed in engagements and by accidents	1512	184893
Dead of diseases and missing	133708	
Sailors now remaining, part of whom are discharged	49673	

The widows left, supposing only a fourth part of the men married, must be about 33805; and if each married man left only one child, the number of orphans must be 67610.

Those countries, no doubt, if that were any comfort, which were the

the immediate theatre of the war, or lay in the way of the troops employed in it, ſuffered much more.

On the 17th of October laſt a terrible fire happened at Archangel, in Ruſſia, which conſumed the tar ware-houſes, containing 300,000 barrels, beſides reducing other building to aſhes.

A large quantity of ſilver money, of the coin of Edward I. and II. has lately been diſcovered among the rocks in Ramſhaw moor in Northumberland.

On the examination of a ſervant maid, lately committed for robbing her miſtreſs, it appeared, that ſhe worked hard all day, and at night, when the family went to bed, walked the ſtreets in her miſtreſs's beſt cloaths as a common proſtitute: and about four in the morning let herſelf in, went to bed, and roſe at the uſual time to her work.

15th. About four in the morning, a meteor was ſeen to the northward of Reading, of an uncommon length and quick ſerpentine motion; it ſeemed to deſcend towards the earth, and before it diſappeared, it was ſo luminous, that the ſmalleſt object on the ground it ſhone on could be diſtinguiſhed as well as at noon-day.

A printſeller in the Strand was tried on a bill of indictment, preferred againſt him by the Reformation Society at Weſtminſter, for ſelling obſcene prints, and was by the bench of juſtices fined 5 l. and to give ſecurity for his good behaviour for three years.

A man was found in Fleet Ditch ſtanding upright and frozen to death. He had, it ſeems, unfortunately miſtaken his way in the night, and ſlipt into the mud; and being in liquor, could not diſentangle himſelf.

Several human bones of a very gigantic ſize, were lately dug up in the chancel of the church of Ewelm, near the ducheſs of Suffolk's tomb.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, at which, one 17th. for murder, two for a highway robbery, one for ſheep-ſtealing, one for ſtealing a gelding, one for ſtealing a ſilver tankard, one for burglary, and one for houſe-breaking, received ſentence of death; (of which number, the murderer and three others were ſoon after executed); one to be tranſported for fourteen, and fifteen for ſeven years; three to be whipped, and three branded.

Among the leſſer criminals was John Cox for ſtealing 6 lb. of ſugar off the keys; but it appearing that at the time he committed the fact he was in great diſtreſs, with a wife and five children all down in the ſmall pox, and was before of good character, the jury not only recommended him to mercy, but ſet on foot a liberal collection for him and his family.

Was celebrated at court, 18th. as her majeſty's birth-day, in order to give people in trade the better opportunity of benefiting by the great expence uſual on theſe occaſions.

Lord viſcount Townſhend has opened a charity-ſchool, at his own expence, at Raynham, in Norfolk, near Raynham-caſtle, his lordſhip's ſeat, for cloathing and educating thirty boys and twenty girls, the latter to be brought up to ſpinning.

Several young crows 26th. were taken out of a neſt in

a wood near Newbiker in Cumberland; and in a garden of a gentleman near Worceſter, a linnet's neſt was diſcovered, in which the hen was found ſitting on five eggs; circumſtances very uncommon during ſo rigorous a ſeaſon.

25th. A printed paper was diſperſed in the taverns, coffee-houſes, &c. complaining of the managers of the theatres refuſing admittance at the end of the third act of a play for half price: and at Drury-lane theatre, in the evening, upon drawing up of the curtain, the two actors, who began the play, were interrupted. Upon this Mr. Garrick came on the ſtage, and attempted to ſpeak; but an uproar immediately began; and the ladies withdrawing, the benches were torn up, the glaſs luſtres were broke and thrown upon the ſtage, and a total confuſion enſued, which prevented the play from going on; and about nine the houſe was cleared, the money being returned. The damage was, however, repaired by next night, when the managers thought proper to ſubmit, and promiſe not to employ one of the actors, who refuſed to aſk pardon on his knees for ſomething the audience alledged againſt him, while he lay under their diſpleaſure.

27th. Died at Liege, John Theodore of Bavaria, biſhop of that ſee, and brother to the late emperor Charles VII. and the late elector of Cologne. He was born Sept. 3. 1703; elected biſhop of Ratiſbon in July 1719, of Freyſingen in 1727, of Liege in Jan. 1745, and created a cardinal, Jan. 17, 1746; ſo that by his death three biſhopricks are vacant. The revenues of Liege may be raiſed, without oppreſſing the people, to 300,000 l. ſterling. The election is in the chapter, conſiſting of ſixty canons.

They write from Pontypool in Yorkſhire, that the live ſtock of many farmers in that country has been preſerved by grinding goſs or furz, which grows in plenty upon moſt heaths, and giving it to horſes and horned cattle, for whom it is ſaid to be excellent food.

29th. The great froſt, which ſet in the latter end of laſt month, and of which we accordingly took proper notice in our laſt volume, began to break by a gentle thaw, which, notwithſtanding, being accompanied by very heavy rains, did great damage in all the low grounds throughout the greateſt part of England.

The workmen, employed in pulling down St. Nicholas church in Briſtol, have diſcovered ſeveral bodies buried in the walls; one ſeemed a young perſon, wrapped in muſlin, part of which remained ſtill freſh.

By a letter from Edinburgh of the 15th inſtant, there is advice, that ſome days before the river, commonly called the North-water, near Brechin, all of a ſudden dried up, and continued ſo, from ſix in the morning till twelve at noon, when the water again returned, and began to flow as uſual.

The total returns of the effective numbers of officers, men, ſervants, women and horſes, the Britiſh troops conſiſt of, on their march through Holland for England, are 687 officers, 16,445 men, 506 ſervants, 1,666 women, and 7,391 horſes.

The convention with the States-general, relating to their paſſage through

through Holland, is in ſubſtance as follows:

"The ſaid troops ſhall march from Wreeden to Williamſtadt in ſixteen diviſions; their march ſhall laſt a fortnight, three days of which ſhall be days of halting. All the infantry, with their baggage, ſhall, if poſſible, be embarked on the Waal at Nimeguen; but if this cannot be done, they ſhall take the ſame rout as the cavalry. The commander of each regiment ſhall pay at every lodging for what ſhall have been furniſhed to the regiment: for every private ſoldier ſhall be paid 3d. Dutch money a day, for lodging, fire and candle; for each ration conſiſting of 8 lb. of oats, 15 lb. of hay, and 6 lb. of ſtraw, 12 d. Each officer, without diſtinction of rank, ſhall pay 12 d. a day for his own lodging, not including his ſervants and horſes, with reſpect to which he may agree with his landlord. The price of meat ſhall be regulated by the magiſtrates of the places through which the troops paſs. For truſſes of ſtraw, of 10 lb. the truſs, ſhall be paid at the rate of ſix florins the hundred; and for 100 faggots, or an equivalent in turf, five florins; a pound of candles ſhall be 6d; all proviſions for the mouth in general ſhall be rated by the magiſtrates; a cart for a load of 700 or 800 lb. weight, drawn by a ſingle horſe, and provided with a carman, ſhall coſt, for a day, two florins and a half; one with two horſes five florins; a ſaddle horſe 30d. a guide 20d. the tolls, or road taxes, ſhall be the ſame as for the troops of the republic."

We muſt add, that, to the honour of the troops, both men and officers, there was not a ſingle complaint of irregularity whatſoever, from the time of their entrance upon the territory of the ſtates, to their embarkation at Williamſtadt.

They write from Lidkoping, in Weſt Gothland, on the lake of Waner, that on the 25th ult. at about a quarter before eight in the morning, they had a ſhock of an earthquake there, accompanied with ſubterraneous noiſes, which paſſed from ſouth to north, and laſted for the ſpace of two minutes, but happily did no damage either to perſons or buildings.

They write from Ruſſia, that the earl of Buckinghamſhire and count Mercy were the only foreign ambaſſadors who had the honour of ſupping at the empreſs's own table, on the 4th of December laſt, her majeſty's name day, a ſeparate table being provided for the reſt; and that, at the ſame time, a note was diſtributed, importing, that the title of Imperial being annexed to the crown of Ruſſia, her majeſty could hold no correſpondence with thoſe powers who ſhould withhold from her that title. This claim has given great umbrage to the miniſters of France and Spain, as they imagine the precedency of their ambaſſadors at foreign courts may be affected by it.

An impoſtor, under the character of grandſon to the chevalier de St. George, having lately preſented himſelf to the divan at Conſtantinople, deſiring circumciſion; the miniſters of the Porte, ſuſpecting his pretenſions, put him under reſt, and upon enquiry detected his deceit. But what his puniſhment will be is not yet declared.

Produce of South Carolina entered for exportation, from the port of Charles-town, from December 23d, 1761, the day the first veſſel with rice of crop 1761, was cleared out, to September 1ſt, 1762, both days inclusive.

Rice	65,288 barrels
Indico	249,000 lb.
Staves	157,880
Shingles	674,740
Corn	13,102 buſhels
Peaſe	3,980 buſhels
Pork	2,275 barrels
Butter	8 kegs
Deer-ſkins	331 hides.
	12 caſks
	215 bundles
	1043 loofe
Pitch	3,110 barrels
Tar	1,110 ditto
Tobacco	14 hhds.
Roſin	10 barrels
Tanned leather	2,603 ſides
Tallow	32 barrels
Fiſh	41 barrels
Timber, &c.	105,203 feet
Oranges	4 barrels
Soap	100 boxes
Potatoes	20 buſhels
Laths	3,000
Turpentine	751 barrels
Beef	11 ditto
Bacon	1,048 lb.
Candles, myrtle wax	14 boxes
Oats	388 buſhels
Hoops	14,500
Reeds	400
Handſpikes	300
Furrs	1 hhd.
	1 bundle
	2 barrels
Pink-root	1 caſk
Bees wax	6 caſks
Farms	5 barrels

Two labourers wives, near Bridgewater, were lately delivered each of three children.

Died lately, Mary Toſt, the famous rabbit woman, of Godalman, in Surry.

Rererend Mr. Crook, reſtor of Brinkworth, Wilts, aged near 100.

Nicholas Schraen, a farmer in Flanders, aged 101. He held his own plough 1761.

Mrs. Halford, at Wipſtaſh, Warwickſhire, aged 110.

FEBRUARY.

18. The tide roſe higher at Portſmouth than was ever known. The inhabitants at the Point were obliged to go in boats from houſe to houſe.

John Murcott, butler to the right honourable lord Dacre, was found barbarouſly murdered in his bed in his lordſhip's houſe in Hill-ſtreet, with a knife in his hand, and other means uſed to make it believed he had murdered himſelf; but that being altogether improbable, the ſervants were all carried before ſir John Fielding, when it appearing that Daniel Blake, a footman in the family, had, ſince the murder, purchaſed many neceſſaries, of which he was known to have been a little before in the greateſt want, without being able to give any ſatisfactory account how he came by the money, he thought proper to own the murder; the perpetrator of which might otherwiſe have remained undiſcovered, as there was no direct proof againſt him, more than againſt the reſt of the ſervants, and his countenance did not betray the leaſt conciouſneſs of guilt.

The account he gave himſelf of this murder, after ſeveral ſtrict examinations, was, that having occaſion

fion the day before to look for a muſic book in the butler's pantry, he met with twenty guineas upon his cupboard, which he took away; that the next morning he began to reflect, that ſtealing the twenty guineas would certainly be diſcovered, and then he ſhould be hanged for it; therefore, to extricate himſelf out of that difficulty, the wicked thought came into his head, that murdering the butler would not only prevent a diſcovery, but be the means of his preferment, for that he ſhould be made butler himſelf; that with this reſolution, he took a large poker, and a caſe knife, and entered the butler's room, where he found him aſleep; that he ſtruck him twice with the poker on the head, and then with a knife cut his throat. This done, he returned to his bed-fellow, whom he both left and found aſleep, and lay till the uſual hour of riſing, and then they both went down ſtairs together, with the porter, without ſuſpicion; and, that in the confuſion, after the diſcovery of the murder, he went into Murcott's room, and took out of his breeches pocket three guineas and a half, and alſo took a ſmall trunk belonging to the lady's woman, broke it open, and flung it into the coal-hole, to induce the ſervants to think that the murderer was a thief, who had broke into the houſe, with intent to rob it. He was but twenty years old.

Being a very clear day, a gentleman at Wentworth procured a circular piece of ice of two feet nine inches diameter, and five inches thick, which he reduced to the form of a lens; and having about noon expoſed it to the ſun, the rays tranſmittted thro' it, (converged to a focus at ſeven feet diſtance) fired gunpowder, paper, linen, and other combuſtibles.

Chriſtopher Tancred, of Whixley in Yorkſhire, Eſq; 3d. lately deceaſed, having bequeathed fifty pounds annually apiece, to four young ſtudents of Lincoln's-Inn (of which he was formerly a bencher) till they ſhould be called to the bar, and for three years after they become barriſters. Edward Reeve, Eſq; ſtudent of that inn, made an elegant latin ſpeech in Lincoln's-Inn hall, before that honourable ſociety, in commemoration of ſo deſerving a benefactor.

Mr. Rooker, formerly an eminent grocer in Fleet-ſtreet, by whoſe means the ſhocking murder of the two pariſh girls, related at large in our laſt volume, came to light, was found near his houſe at Ealing with his throat cut, and his body terribly mangled, ſuppoſed by himſelf; he having loſt his ſenſes immediately on the execution of the mother and daughter concerned in that murder, through a violent affection for the latter, whom he at firſt imagined his intelligence could no way affect.

The right hon. the lord mayor gave a ball and ſupper 4th. to his royal highneſs the duke of York; at which were preſent the two princes of Mecklenburgh, many of the foreign miniſters, upwards of a hundred of the nobility, a larger number of the gentlemen of the houſe of commons, ſeventeen of the aldermen, and many ladies of quality, and perſons of great diſtinction. The ſupper conſiſted of three tables, two of an hundred and ſeventy covers

each, and the third of ninety, besides a grand desert.

11th. The marquis of Granby, lately arrived from Germany, waited on his majesty, and was most graciously received.

Within these few days a poulterer near Charing Cross, paid a fine of fifteen pounds, for having three hares found in his shop, though, as he said, only sent him to skin.

The executors of Mrs. Demay, late of Pall Mall, have transferred to the treasurer of the British lying-in hospital in Brownlow street eight hundred pounds, 3 *per* cent. bank annuities, for the use of that charity; and also paid to the said treasurer forty-eight pounds fourteen shillings and nine-pence on the same account, according to the will of the deceased.

It appearing, on the examination, before the lord mayor, of the coachman of Mr. Cracroft, of Mark-lane, that his master's stables were set on fire some weeks ago by his carelessness, he was fined 100l. according to the act of parliament, and not being able to pay that sum, was committed to prison for a year.

13th. This day and the 15th the Thames rose so high, that many houses on the Surry shore were four or five feet under water; at Lambeth the long walk, by the bishop's palace, was overflowed, and boats were employed in the town to carry people from house to house. The damage done by this high tide, has been computed at 20,000l. In Westminster-hall the water was four feet deep.

There fell a prodigious quantity of snow, in Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire. On Broadway-hill, and the hills in Gloucestershire, it is said to have lain at least eight feet deep in the open road.

Three fishermen belonging to Stroud in Kent, having some time ago shut themselves up in their little cabin, in which was an iron pot with sea-coal burning, lay down to sleep, but were all found dead the next day, being, as is supposed, suffocated by the smoke. The reader will find in our Projects for this year some account of a method successfully tried for recovering persons, when not too far gone, in similar circumstances.

A boy, who lately fell off a wharf in New England into a river, was taken out to all appearance dead, but being rubbed with salt, and put into warm blankets, he shewed signs of life, upon which a glister being injected it brought away the water, and in a few hours after he was able to walk. For other instances of the efficacy of this method, and a full account of the method itself, see our former volumes.

The duke and duchess of Norfolk, attended by the 15th. neighbouring gentry, laid the first stone of a most magnificent palace to be erected on the very spot where stood Worksop manor, lately burnt down with all its valuable curiosities. For some account of the burning of this manor, see our fourth volume.

A highwayman was shot dead by a person in the Portsmouth machine, whilst he was attempting to rob the passengers.

A trial came on at the court of King's Bench, on 17th. an indictment against the keeper of a mad-

a mad-house in Chelsea, and five others, for imprisoning a gentlewoman from the 5th of September to the 4th of October last, on pretence of insanity, when four of them were found guilty. On the enquiry in the house of commons into the abuse of private mad-houses, many acts of oppression have been discovered, as may be seen by the abstract of that enquiry, in the Appendix to this part of our work.

Another trial came on in the court of Common-pleas at Westminster, before the lord chief justice Pratt, and a special jury of Middlesex, wherein a rupture surgeon was plaintiff, and the right hon. sir Francis Dashwood and Thomas Wyndham, Esq; as executors of the late lord Melcombe, were defendants. The action was brought for four thousand pounds, for eleven years attendance on his lordship, for which the plaintiff alledged he had received no satisfaction whatsoever; but it appearing upon the clearest evidence, that the plaintiff had been fully paid, till within eleven months, instead of eleven years, before his lordship's death, for which eleven months attendance, the defendants had, most generously, paid into court the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, the jury found a verdict for that precise sum, in favour of the plaintiff, which intitles the defendants to their costs of suit.

22d. The princes of Mecklenburgh, brothers to her majesty, set out from their house in Pall-mall, for Germany.

23d. The earl of Albemarle, lately arrived from the Havanna, waited on their majesties at St. James's, and was most graciously received. His lordship, before he left that place, banished the bishop to Florida, for pretending, on the strength of one of the articles of the capitulation, to name to benefices without his approbation.

A trial came on at Guildhall, in which the mistress of the Rummer tavern in Chancery-lane was plaintiff, and sundry persons of the reformation of manners defendants, for entering the said tavern, and, under pretence of its being an house of ill fame, dragging the mistress out and imprisoning her. The damages were laid for 500 l. and the jury gave 300 l. with costs of suit. And on a motion since made in the court of Common-pleas for a new trial in the affair, on account of excess of damages, the court was of opinion, that the whole 500l. the damages originally laid, would not have been excessive, and therefore affirmed the former verdict with costs of suit.

An order of council is issued, prohibiting the importation of the hides, raw or salted, of horned cattle from Denmark and other parts of Germany, during his majesty's pleasure, on account of the contagious distemper which rages at this time in those parts, where, it is said, upwards of eighty thousand head of cattle died during the late severe frost.

A few days since, some men digging up the earth in White-friars, in order to repair the broken pipes, discovered a large piece of petrified wood, weighing at least a hundred weight; an account of which, as a very great curiosity, we have inserted in our article of Natural History of this year.

24th. A riot happened at Covent Garden theatre, occasioned

sioned by a demand being made for full prices, throughout the whole performance of the opera of Artaxerxes. The mischief done was the greatest ever known on any occasion of the like kind; all the benches of the boxes and pit being tore up, the glasses and chandeliers broken, and the linings of the boxes cut to pieces. The rashness of the rioters was so great, that they cut away the wooden pillars between the boxes, so that, if the inside of them had not been iron, they would have brought down the galleries upon their own heads. Four persons concerned in the riot were committed to the Gatehouse, but soon after released, and all prosecutions against the rest stopt, the audience refusing to accept the managers submission to the capital point in dispute, upon any other terms.

25th. The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, during which a woman for robbing a shop of a great quantity of silk and linen handkerchiefs, and Daniel Blake, for the murder of John Murcott, late butler to lord Dacre, were capitally convicted. Blake was executed pursuant to his sentence, and afterwards hung in chains. Thirteen were sentenced to transportation, for seven years, and one was branded.

26th. About five in the morning, a violent storm of hail, accompanied with the most dreadful hurricane ever known, from S. W. to N. E. tore up by the roots, at Broadway in Worcestershire, large timber and fruit trees, carrying some of them to a considerable distance. But what makes this storm very remarkable, is, its extending in length but about three quarters of a mile, and in breadth about 25 yards. There happened to be in its way a house, in which lived a poor family, part of which was tore away; but the poor people running out naked, in great terror, happily saved their lives.

Some days ago a man, who sells fish about Chelsea, Fulham, &c. undertook to run from Hyde Park corner to the seven mile stone at Brentford, in one hour, with 56lb. weight of fish on his head, which he performed in 45 minutes with ease: this is reckoned the most extraordinary exploit of the kind that has been performed for many years.

A man, who was to run a coach wheel eight miles within an hour, for a considerable sum of money, performed it lately in St. George's fields in fifty-nine minutes and a half, on a platform of wood erected, a quarter of a mile in length, and about two inches from the ground. There were many persons of distinction present.

The weather is so mild, that beans are in blossom in Cornwall. Near Carlisle, young crows have been taken out of a nest.

Yesterday one Bell, a corporal in the life-guards, was taken up for preaching in an unlicenced meeting house, and taking upon him to discover to people the state of their consciences, and even foretell the end of the world, to the great terror of his weak and illiterate audience.

Some time ago, the brigantine, Polly, in her passage from the Havanna to Jamaica, took fire in the hold, occasioned by drawing some rum, by which accident two officers and one serjeant, two corporals,

seventy-one soldiers, four sailors, four women, and one child, unfortunately perished.

The following are the contents of a pye lately made at Lowther-hall, in Westmoreland, and drawn up to London by two waggon horses, as a present to a certain great personage.—Two geese, four tame ducks, two turkies, four fowls, one wild goose, six wild ducks, three teals, two starlings, twelve partridges, fifteen woodcocks, two guiney cocks, three snipes, six plovers, three water hens, six widgeons, one curlew, forty-six yellow hammers, fifteen sparrows, two chaffinches, two larks, three thrushes, one fieldfare, six pigeons, four blackbirds, twenty rabbits, one leg of veal, half a ham, three bushels of flour, and two stone of butter.—The pye weighed twenty-two stone.

The lieutenants of the royal navy have proposed to the lords of the admiralty, that to provide for near twenty thousand seamen, who will now be discharged, all the king's frigates, armed ships, &c. which can be properly converted to this service, be employed, to the number of two hundred and fifty sail, making one hundred and twenty-five thousand tons of shipping, manned with seventeen thousand five hundred seamen, and fifteen hundred non-commissioned officers, paid by the government as at present, and under the same regulations, and entitled to the same privileges, as in the Whale-fishery at Greenland and Davis's Straits. From an estimate of the gains made by the Dutch in this fishery, it appears, that after all the charges, including wear and tare of the ships employed, there would be a profit of a hundred thousand pounds yearly, besides establishing a nursery for seamen. Employing seamen in the government's pay in this branch, would be less injurious to the merchants, than employing them in any other, because ships in the Greenland fishery are obliged to carry three times the number of hands required in coasting vessels of equal burden; and never more than three thousand have been employed in it in any one season.

The grand signior having requested the duke de Praslin to send him a collection of astronomical books, a science he studies and cultivates, his grace has sent him a parcel selected by the French king's librarian, as fittest to satisfy that monarch's curiosity; and his sublime highness, accordingly, testified the greatest pleasure at receiving them.

An edict has been lately published in Russia, permitting foreigners of all nations and religions, the Jews excepted, to settle freely, wherever they think fit, in that empire. They are not only to receive money and materials for building, and carrying on their several trades, and be exempt from all burthens for a certain number of years, but have full liberty of conscience; and, if they chuse to associate, and build towns for themselves in the country, have steeples and bells to their churches, and even be governed by municipal laws of their own making.

Notwithstanding all the remonstrances made to the empress of Russia, by the king and republic of Poland, in favour of prince Charles, his Polish majesty's third son, so lately chosen duke of Courland, her Russian majesty continues resolved to have

have him ſet aſide, and the duke de Biron reſtored to the title and ſovereignty of that duchy; for which purpoſe ſhe ordered her troops to take poſſeſſion of the country, the inhabitants being very far from unanimous in wiſhing a change, and the whole revenues thereof to be ſequeſtered; in conſequence of which, prince Charles found himſelf obliged to leave Mittau, and, it is ſaid, arrived at Warſaw incog. ſoon after the beginning of laſt month; ſo that Courland can no longer be reckoned a part of the republic of Poland, but an independent ſovereignty, under the protection, and, we may ſay, at the diſpoſal of the empire of Ruſſia.

This gives great uneaſineſs to the Poles, who conſider that duchy as a fief of their republic, and therefore ſolely under their protection.

Laſt month the Chriſtian ſlaves at Algiers, to the number of four thouſand, roſe and killed their guards, and maſſacred all who came in their way; but after ſome hours carnage, during which the ſtreets ran with blood, peace was reſtored.

Goree, Nov. 1. On the 15th of October, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon, while we were all ſitting at dinner at the governor's houſe, about twelve in number, the magazine of Fort Elizabeth containing 80001b. of gunpowder, unhappily blew up. The governor's houſe, where we dined, was not above twenty yards from it; but, thank God, none of us were hurt, although moſt part of the houſe tumbled down about us. The clergyman who was ſitting in my room, which was not five yards from it, was killed, as were alſo two centinels ſtanding at the governor's door. The Negro Town took fire, and was conſumed.

On the 2d of April 1762, Chittagong, in the kingdom of Bengal, and the neighbouring places, were violently ſhaken by an earthquake. The weather had been for ſome days cloſe and hot. The motion was at firſt gentle, but increaſed ſo much that perſons who were walking found it difficult to keep their feet. Moſt of the brick walls and houſes were either damaged or fallen; a new room at the fort, ſtrong built of brick, was ſhivered on all ſides from top to bottom, and great part of the old building was thrown down. In many parts of the town the earth opened, and threw up water and mud of a ſulphureous ſmell, filling up at the ſame time many ditches and ſmall pools which are now level and dry ground. Chaſms are left in many places, ſome of them unfathomable; and at a place, called Bardavan, a large river is totally dried up by a bank of ſand that roſe up in the middle of it. At Bakar Churak, near the ſea, a large tract of ground ſunk, and out of five hundred people, two hundred are loſt with all their cattle. At many other places the brick buildings were entirely thrown down; ſeveral towns are overflowed with water, and ſunk ſeveral cubits; particularly a ſmall town, called Deep Gong, which now lies no leſs than ſeven cubits under water. The water was in ſome places thrown up ten cubits high, and ſettled in wells and pools of which no bottom can be found. — By accounts already received, no leſs than one hundred

hundred and twenty dons of ground (a don of ground contains one thousand nine hundred and twenty cubits in length, and sixteen hundred in breadth) are lost in different parts of this kingdom; but these, it is feared, will not be one eighth part of the whole damage, as further accounts hourly arrive. —Advice has also been received, that two volcanoes are opened on the Secta Cunda hills, which may, perhaps, give vent to the remaining sulphureous matter in these countries.

The same shock was felt on the 2d at Calcutta, and continued about ten minutes; and three smart shocks were felt on the 13th of July following.

St. Jago de la Vega, Nov. 13. On monday morning last, about forty-five minutes past eight o'clock, was felt here, very plainly, a shock of an earthquake, which lasted about fifteen seconds; but we hear of no damage sustained thereby.

Letters from America bring an account of a violent outrage committed by some men of war's men at Williamsburg in Virginia, on a party of Spaniards who arrived there from the Havanna in a cartel ship on their way home. It first began by a private quarrel, but at last got to such a height, that the poor Spaniards were all driven into a house together, and, the house being first set on fire about their ears, were fired upon by their mercileſs pursuers, who now went so far as to go for powder to blow them all up; but happily the officers, seasonably interposing, prevented farther mischief. Many were wounded, and some Spaniards even lost their lives on this occasion. Some of the rioters have been apprehended and committed to prison.

Died lately. Paul Fisher, Esq; of Clifton near Bristol, who has left to the Magdalen hospital 200l. and to the society for propagating the gospel 2000l. 500l. of it to propagate the gospel in America, 500l. for encouraging the protestant working schools in Ireland, and the remaining 1000l. for the use of the first bishop that shall be appointed in America, with the interest of the same, provided such a see be constituted in twenty-five years.

Monsieur Fontaine, at Geneva, aged 103.

Mr. Hill at Banbury, aged 103.

Mrs. Blockſum, at Prestbury, Glocestershire, aged 103.

Mr. Heron of Felton, Northumberland, aged 110.

T. Pratt at Haltwhistle, Norfolk, aged 115.

MARCH.

1st. Happened the greatest storm of rain and hail at Harrow on the Hill, and places adjacent, ever remembered by the oldest person living there; for, notwithstanding the height of the situation, several fields were overflowed, and laid under water; the vane of the church, and fifteen feet of the spire, were destroyed by the lightning.

An handsome collection was made at St. Andrew's church Holborn, and Merchant Taylor's hall, at the anniversary sermon and feast of the society of ancient Britons, for the support of their charity-school in Clerkenwell; for the benefit of which they have undertaken a

natural

natural history of the animals, vegetables, and fossils of Great Britain, illustrated with drawings from nature, one volume of which has already appeared. — A most commendable method of providing for their poor, not only without expence to themselves or the public, but by a pursuit so very pleasing in itself, and which, besides, cannot fail of proving curious, and may, in many respects, turn out extremely useful.

8th. The prince of Orange having entered into the 16th year of his age, he next day took his seat in the assembly of the states general, and of the council of state, after taking the usual oath of secrecy.

The earl of Sutherland was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, in the room of the late marquis of Tweedale. At the election Henry, lord Borthwick, gave in a protest, setting forth the judgment of the house of peers, by which the title and dignity was adjudged to his lordship, as lineally descended of the first lord Borthwick; and desiring that the judgment might be recorded in the minutes of that day's election; and that, as his ancestor, William lord Borthwick, was nobilitated in the year 1424, as appeared from ancient history, and the public records both of Scotland and England, he, as the oldest lord baron, might be first called in the roll, and have his precedence accordingly.

A hive of bees swarmed at a house in Kentish Town.

Five waggon loads of money, escorted by a party of soldiers, were lately brought to the bank from Portsmouth, by the Rippon man of war from the Havanna.

Lord Warkworth, eldest son to the earl of Nor- 15th.
thumberland, was chosen member for Westminster, in the room of lord viscount Pulteney, deceased, without opposition. On this occasion, the guard placed over a large quantity of beer provided for the entertainment of the populace, getting drunk, stove the casks, and in the struggle to get at them, a quarrel broke out between a party of sailors, and another of Irish chairmen; when the former getting the better drove the others out of the field, and destroyed all the chairs they could meet with, except one, having on it these words "This belongs to English chairmen." The sailors assembled again with equal success the 17th, when a party of the guards was obliged to interfere, and put an end to the dispute.

The orders for performing quarentine were inforced by the king and council, on account of the appearance of the plague in Bosnia, Servia, &c. 16th.

Search being made by the peace officers at the 20th.
houses of ill fame about Tower-hill, several women of the town, and some sailors, were taken, and next morning carried before the justices for examination; but intelligence being given to their shipmates, a large body of them assembled, and threatened the justices if they should proceed to commitment. The justices applied for a guard to the commanding officer at the Tower, and a few musqueteers been sent, they were found insufficient to intimidate the sailors, whose numbers

bers increasing, a second and third reinforcement was demanded, and an engagement would certainly have ensued, had it not been for the address of a sea officer, who, by fair words, called off two thirds of the sailors, just as the word was given to the soldiers to fire upon them, and dexterously conducting them to Tower-hill, there left them to disperse of themselves, which they accordingly did. Upon this, the sailors that remained, being thereby weakened, presently withdrew, and the justices proceeded to business, and made out the mittimus of eight of the street-walkers; but in the afternoon of the same day, as they were going to Bridewell under a guard of a serjeant and twelve men, they were rescued in Chiswell-street by a fresh party of sailors, who carried them off in triumph, after one man had been shot in the groin, and another wounded in the foot.

22d. The peace was proclaimed, pursuant to his majesty's warrant signed for that purpose. The ceremony of which was as follows:

At ten o'clock the officers of arms assembled at St. James's gate, properly apparelled, on horseback; when proclamation of his majesty's declaration of peace was made, with the usual solemnity.

From thence they marched to Charing-cross in the following order, viz.

Guards to clear the way.

Constables and beadles, two and two, bare headed with staves.

The high constable.

The officers of the high bailiff of Westminster.

The high bailiff.

The grenadier guards.

Knights marshal men two and two.

The king's trumpets.

The serjeant trumpeter, bearing his mace.

Pursuivants and heralds, two and two.

Norroy king at arms, having, on each side, a serjeant at arms with maces.

Garter, principal king at arms.

A troop of horse guards.

At Charing-cross peace was proclaimed a second time.

From thence they proceeded to Temple-bar, where the officers of Westminster retired; and within the gate, the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs performed the usual ceremony at their entrance into the city, and joined the procession.

Then proclamation was made a third time at the end of Chancery-lane. Then at the end of Wood-street in Cheapside, where the cross formerly stood.

And the fifth and last time at the Royal-Exchange, during 'change time.

22d. The collection for the Magdalen charity, at the church and feast, amounted to 565l.

The princess dowager of Wales has given 100l. for the colleges of Philadelphia and New-York.

In the course of some late debates at the India house, it appeared that, with the acquisitions made by the company during the late war, their income now amounts to between 6 and 700,000l. per annum.

The society for the encouragement of arts, &c. have given 100 guineas to Mr. Stansfield of Bingley,

ley, for the model of a saw mill of his inventing, which will work either by wind or water.

24th. His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

A bill to enable John earl of Sandwich, Robert Nugent, and Richard Rigby, Esqrs. to take the oaths in Great Britain, to qualify them for their offices in Ireland, &c.

The bill for the better regulation of his majesty's marine forces, while on shore.

The bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, &c.

The bill to rectify mistakes in naming commissioners for putting in execution the land tax of last session, &c.

The bill to regulate the price and assize of bread; and to punish persons who shall adulterate meal, flour, or bread, so far as relates to that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

The bill to amend an act for the due making of bread in that part of Great Britain called England.

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

The bill to enable such officers, mariners, and soldiers, as have been in the land or sea service, or in the marines, since the 22d year of his late majesty's reign, to exercise trades.

The bill for paying and cloathing of the militia for one year.

The bill for granting annuities, to satisfy certain navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures, &c.

The bill to dissolve the marriage of Mr. William Hazeland from his wife Mary Whalley, to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes. And also to several bills for inclosing lands, repairing roads, and to several naturalization and private bills.

A labouring man at Offington in Nottinghamshire, upwards of 80, was committed to goal for having a child by his own granddaughter of 17.

The vast increase of buildings and inhabitants in this great metropolis is evident by the importation of coals into the port of London in the year 1762, amounting to 570,774 chaldrons and one vat; which is near double what it was fifty years ago.

Every possible step is taken to put the civil power of the city and liberty of Westminster on a most respectable footing. The magistracy thereof have lately obtained a new and convenient court-house, for the transaction of public business, situate in King-street, Westminster, now known by the name of the Westminster Guild-hall.

29th. At the Admiralty session at the Old Bailey, captain Lancelot Bolton, master of the Vereneek merchantman, was tried for the supposed murder of Thomas Morgan, on board the said ship, about 200 leagues from Cape Clear, in Ireland, in beating him several times with a rattan, and forcing him aloft, where he fell from the mizen-top-sail yard upon the main braces, &c. but it appearing on the trial, that the deceased, who had contracted an illness on the coast of Guinea, was never called upon to do any duty, but what the safety of the whole crew rendered absolutely necessary, that the master

master always behaved with the greatest humanity to him, and that the two witnesses were influenced by spite or malice, the captain was acquitted, and the two witnesses committed for wilful and corrupt perjury, of which they were convicted at the following sessions.

M. D'Eon de Beaumont, secretary to the embassy from France, returned this day to London, and was received by the duke de Nivernois as knight of the royal military order of St. Louis, his most christian majesty having invested him with that order when he presented to him the ratifications of the definitive treaty of peace from England. His majesty likewise remitted to the count de Viri, the Sardinian ambassador at this court, a portrait of his majesty, enriched with diamonds, with a superb suit of tapestry hangings of the Gobelins, and a rich carpet of the Savonerie, by way of acknowledgment for his having made the first overtures of the peace. These presents are estimated at 50,000 crowns. 30th.

31st. His majesty went to the house of house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for laying additional duties on wines, cyder, and perry, and to raise 3,500,000l. by annuities and lotteries for the service of the present year, to be charged on the said duties.

The bill for better securing the duties on malt.

The bill to enable the governors of Greenwich hospital to make provision for seamen decrepid and worn out in his majesty's service, that cannot be admitted into the said hospital.

The bill to prevent occasional freemen voting at elections of members for cities, towns, and boroughs.

The bill for granting 5000l. to Mr. John Harrison, on his discovering the principles of the instrument invented by him for measuring the time at sea.

The bill to continue the duties, and inlarge the powers granted by a late act, for repairing Scarborough pier. And also to several bills for incloſing and dividing lands, and repairing roads.

Being Maundy Thursday, his majesty's alms were distributed in Whitehall chapel to twenty-six poor men and women, in the manner following, to each three ells of holland, a piece of woollen cloth, a pair of shoes, a pair of stockings, twenty shillings in a purse, two pences and three-pences, a loaf, and a platter of fish.

Much damage has been done within this month or five weeks past, at sea by violent winds, and in the low lands by heavy rains. In particular, the Admiral Pococke, a transport of 600 tons, from the Havanna, was lost near Dartmouth, and all the crew and passengers perished, amongst whom were the crews of two transports that foundered at sea, and several land officers.

The subjects for Dr. Wilson's annual prizes at Oxford are, this year,

For the Latin oration;

——*Nunquam libertas gratior extat*
Quam sub Rege pio.

For the English oration;

Quæ domus tam stabilis, quæ tam firma civitas est, quæ non odiis atque dissidiis funditus possit everti!

And the subjects of those given

annually, likewiſe, at Cambridge, by the repreſentatives of that univerſity.

For the ſenior bachelors;

Utrum inſtitutio ſocietatis ad humani generis felicitatem contulerit?

[Is man's happineſs promoted by the inſtitution of civil ſociety?]

For the middle bachelors;

Quæ commoda reipublicæ ex artium liberalium cultura proveniunt?

[What advantage does a ſtate derive from the cultivation of the liberal arts?]

Newcaſtle, Feb. 26. On Wedneſday laſt was landed at Winkam Lee Coal Staith, for the uſe of Walker colliery, a fire engine cylinder, the largeſt that has ever been ſeen in this country, or perhaps in any other; the diameter of the bore meaſures upwards of ſeventy-four inches, and it is ten feet and an half in length: It weighs, excluſive of the bottom and piſton, 130 cwt. or ſix tons and an half, and, together with the piſton and bottom, contains between ten and eleven tons of metal. The bore is turned perfectly round, and well poliſhed; and the whole is ſo complete and noble a piece of iron work, that it does the greateſt honour to the foundery where it was caſt, viz. Coalbrook Dale in the county of Salop. When the engine to which this cylinder appertains is compleated, it will have the force to raiſe, at a ſtroke, above 307 cwt. of water.

A comedy written on occaſion of the peace, entitled, *L'Anglois a Bourdeaux*, is now acting at Paris with great applauſe. The author endeavours to compliment the Engliſh without offending his countrymen; and might be allowed to have perfectly ſucceeded, had he not attributed to the Engliſh hero of his piece too great a degree of pride, or rather ferocity, expreſſed by an unwillingneſs to receive any favours from an humane and generous enemy.

On the 2d inſtant the ſea roſe at St. Maloes in a ſurpriſing manner, and covered in ſeveral places the ridge that ſeparates the two ſeas, waſhed away the dyke that leads to St. Severn, and overflowed the whole moraſs, to the incredible ſurpriſe and terror of the inhabitants.

The French court has declared to the Dutch, that, in purſuance of the 11th article of the late treaty of peace, they muſt give up to us the places taken by the count d'Eſtaing on the coaſt of Sumatra, during the courſe of the late war, and then put into their hands, as that daring adventurer was not in a condition to garriſon them himſelf. His moſt Chriſtian majeſty has likewiſe ſignified to all the northern powers in general, that it is no longer conſiſtent with the duty his majeſty owes his ſubjects, to allow them the favour (ſo he ſtiles it) of trading to his colonies, or bringing fiſh to the markets of Old France.

The king of Pruſſia's letter to his miniſter at Ratiſbon, on occaſion of the late peace between him and the queen of Hungary, was in theſe words: "The negotiations of of peace between her majeſty the empreſs queen and me have had a favourable iſſue: I enter again into poſſeſſion of my dominions on the ſame footing as before the war; I reſtore to the elector of Saxony his. You will communicate this event where you are, and let me know what impreſſion it makes.

The

The wife of Mr. Godfrey, of Lambeth, was lately delivered of three boys.

The wife of a collar maker at Waltham Abbey, of three girls.

Died lately. John New, Esq; at Plaistow, Essex. He has left 100l. to the Foundling hospital; 100l. to the Magdalen; 100l. to the London; 100l. to the society for promoting protestant schools in Ireland; and 100l. to that for propagating the gospel in foreign parts.

Mary Gummersall, near Wakefield; mother to fourteen children, grandmother to thirty-three, great grandmother to eighty-four, and great great grandmother to twenty-five; in all one hundred and fifty-six.

Elizabeth Sumner, at Greenhithe, near Dartford, aged 102.

Mrs. Ashton, of St. Paul's Church-yard, aged 103.

Mr. Wicksteed, at Wigan, Lancashire, aged 108. He lost his sight four years ago.

APRIL.

3d. All the gibbets on the Edgware road, on which any malefactors hung in chains, were cut down by persons unknown.

4th. William Beckford, esquire, as lord mayor of the city of London, gave the greatest entertainment ever remembered, and to the most numerous and splendid company, there being present the ambassadors from Russia, Denmark, Venice, and Holland, two dukes, ten earls, three viscounts, one bishop, eight barons, together with lord chief justice Pratt, a great number of ladies of the first distinction, besides an uncommon number of gentlemen of family and fortune. The entertainment consisted of 1560 dishes, besides the desert. The ball continued till near five next morning.

A man, who stood on the pillory at Bow, for sodomy, was killed by the mob. The coroner's jury brought in their verdict, wilful murder; and some persons were taken into custody for it.

Linen cloth stamped in Scotland for sale, from Nov. 1, 1761, to Nov. 1, 1762; with the decrease in the manufacture that year, in a line below.

Yards.	Value sterling.
10,303,237	474,807l. 3s. 5d.
692,257	41,546l. 12s. 4d.

6th. The vice chancellor, heads of houses, doctors, &c. of the university of Oxford, headed by the right honourable the earl of Litchfield, their chancellor, and accompanied by the archbishop of Canterbury, presented their address on the peace to his majesty.

The Palais Royal at Paris, belonging to the duke of Orleans, was almost consumed to the ground. The fire broke out at the opera house, and spread with such rapidity, that there was hardly time to apply for assistance. Some of the furniture, and the gallery of paintings are preserved. — Other dreadful fires have lately happened in France, particularly one at Essoyes, in Champagne, that consumed 270 houses, and left only 31 standing; another in the suburbs of Verrens, that burnt 70 houses, besides granaries, stables, and warehouses.

7th. James Eyre, of Grays-inn, Esq; was elected, by the court of aldermen, recorder of London, in the room of the late Sir William Moreton.

8th. The right honourable the earl of Bute resigned his

office of first lord of the treasury.

Sir Francis Dashwood has likewise resigned his office of chancellor of the Exchequer.

9th. Some recruits, confined in the Savoy for the East India service, rose upon the centinels, wrested their arms from them, and made themselves masters of the keys; but the guards in the barracks being alarmed, another fray ensued, in which three of the recruits were shot dead, some others mortally wounded, and one of the soldiers had his hand so shattered that it was forced to be cut off. The propriety and justice of confining men in this manner for any service, except his majesty's, has been matter of much dispute, however favoured by the coroner's inquest upon this melancholy occasion.

11th. The countess of Yarmouth set out for Hanover, there to spend the remainder of her days.

The collection at the anniversary sermon and feast of the London hospital, amounted to 1960l.

12th. His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for granting to his majesty 2.000,000 out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain sums remaining in the Exchequer for the service of the present year.

The bill for raising 1.300,000l. by loans on Exchequer bills.

And also to several bills to inclose lands and repair roads.

Several of the French flat-bottomed boats have lately been in the ports of England, in order to carry home French prisoners; and perhaps, too, with an intent to try their use. They are of a very uncommon construction, above a hundred feet long, twenty-eight wide, draw less than four feet water, and are rigged ketch-like.

It is said the ballance due to our government from France, on account of the maintenance, &c. of their prisoners, amounts to upwards of 1,200,000 l. sterling; and that the reason why the French court left them a burthen upon us, was, that they considered all the captures, made by us by way of reprisal before the war was actually declared, as illegal, and, consequently, as a sufficient fund for the support of their prisoners. What value the French might have set on these captures, we know not. They produced about 700,000 l. which his majesty has been graciously pleased to give up towards lessening the burthens of his people.

13th. The university of Cambridge presented their address on the peace to his majesty.

At the quarter sessions at Maidstone, two men, upwards of seventy years each, who had for some time been in Town Malling workhouse, were tried for an assault with intent to commit a rape on a young girl of eight years of age; and sentenced to suffer two years imprisonment in the common gaol, and to pay a fine of one shilling each.

15th. The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when two for stealing malt from a lighter in the Thames; one for shooting at a person on the highway; one for stealing a silver tankard out of a public house; one for robbing a man of a quantity of ising-glass at his own door; a woman for decoying

ing another out of her lodgings, under pretence of providing for her, and then ſtripping them of all the furniture; and one for forgery; received ſentence of death; which three of them ſoon after ſuffered: a fourth, whoſe death warrant had been ſigned, was afterwards reſpited on condition of permiting his leg to be cut off, and a new ſtiptic tried upon it; but he died before the trial could be made.

The perſon caſt for forgery, and executed purſuant to his ſentence, was John Rice, a ſtock-broker, who having ſome years ago received the South-ſea ſtock of a lady in the country, amounting to ſeveral thouſand pounds, under a forged letter of attorney, contrived to keep the fraud concealed from her, by conſtantly remitting to her the intereſt of her money till Chriſtmas laſt, when finding that ſhe was coming up to London, he precipitately abſconded, leaving with his wife 4500 l. out of 5000 l. that ſtill remained, but without letting her know the true cauſe of his flight. She, deſirous of joining him, ſoon after embarked at Harwich for Holland; but being driven back from the Dutch coaſt returned to London, where the perſons ſent in queſt of her huſband apprehended her. On her being brought before the lord mayor, ſhe gave up all the caſh and notes left her by her huſband, and anſwered the queſtions put to her with ſo much candour, that the governors of the South-ſea company, who took the loſs to themſelves, generouſly ſettled a handſome penſion upon her for life. However, the place to which her huſband had retired, ſtill remained a ſecret, till the attorney, in whoſe hands he had left his affairs, receiving a letter from him by an expreſs, took both letter and meſſenger to the lord mayor, to avoid being involved in his client's guilt. Then it appeared, that he had taken up his reſidence at Cambray, in Flanders, upon which his majeſty was pleaſed to give directions to his ambaſſador at Paris, to ſolicit his being given up. This was readily granted, notwithſtanding the oppoſition made by the inhabitants of Cambray, who are ſaid to enjoy ſome peculiar privileges in ſuch caſes, and even, as it appeared by the event, without any ſtipulations in favour of the delinquent.

The governors of the South-ſea company have taken meaſures to prevent ſuch frauds for the future, by ſome new regulations in regard to the letters of attorney neceſſary for doing buſineſs with them.

Dagoe, caſt for ſtripping her lodgings, &c. was a remarkably ſtrong and maſculine woman, and an old offender. She once ſtabbed a man in Newgate, who was evidence againſt her. At the place of execution, getting her hands looſe, ſhe ſtruggled with the executioner, gave him ſuch a blow on the breaſt, as almoſt beat him down, and then diſpoſed of her hat, cloaths and cardinal in deſpite of him.

18th. M. Querini, and M. Moroſini, ambaſſadors extraordinary from the republic of Venice to the court of London, made their public entry in the following manner:

The whole company aſſembled at Greenwich, from whence they ſet off between twelve and one.

There were three ſtate barges, viz. the queen's of ten oars, and two others of eight oars each, with

another of six oars for their attendants; besides a great number of other barges belonging to the nobility and gentry, who accompanied the proceſſion.

They landed about three o'clock at the Tower, from whence they proceeded in the following order through the Minories, Leadenhall-ſtreet, Cornhill, Cheapſide, Ludgate-ſtreet, Fleet ſtreet, and along the Strand to Somerſet-houſe, where they were entertained at the king's expence, till their audience of his majeſty.

Four king's under-marſhalmen on horſeback.
City marſhal on horſeback.
Maſter of the ceremonies aſſiſtant, in a coach and ſix.
Thirty-eight footmen, two and two, on foot.
Eight gentlemen of the bedchambers, belonging to the ambaſſadors, on horſeback, two and two.
Houſe ſteward alone, on horſeback.
Eight pages on horſeback, two and two.
Maſter of the horſe, alone.
Ten muſicians on horſeback, two and two.
Kettle drum.
Second maſter of the horſe, alone.
King's ſtate coach, with the ambaſſadors, the earl of Guildford and maſter of the ceremonies; ſix horſes.
King's ſecond coach, with the two ſecretaries to the ambaſſy, ſix horſes.
Six gentlemen of the privy chamber, in the next royal coaches.
The queen, princeſs of Wales, duke of York, princeſs Auguſta, duke of Cumberland, and princeſs Amelia's coaches, with ſix horſes each.
The ambaſſadors grand ſtate coach, with eight horſes, empty.
The ſecond coach empty, with ſix horſes.
The third coach with two Venetian noblemen with ſix horſes.
The peers coaches and ſix.

All the dreſſes of the perſons attending this proceſſion, both on the water as well as at land, were extremely grand.

On the 21ſt their excellencies were conducted in great ſtate from Somerſet-houſe to St. James, where they were received by the guards on duty, under arms. They were then conducted to the little council chamber by the earl of Suſſex, and Sir Charles Cotterel Dormer, maſter of the ceremonies, and were received, at the guard chamber door by the lord viſcount Falmouth, captain of the yeomen of the guard; at the drawing room door by the earl of Litchfield, captain of the band of penſioners; and at the door of the great council chamber, where his majeſty gave them audience, by the duke of Marlborough, lord chamberlain. His excellency M. Moroſini addreſſed his majeſty in Italian, and his majeſty replied in Engliſh, after which their excellencies retired, and then had audiences of the queen in the ſame manner; after which they were re-conducted, in the ſame ſtate as thay came, to their houſe in Great Ormond-ſtreet.

The day following their excellencies went in the ſame manner to the princeſs dowager of Wales, princeſs Auguſta and duke of York, and on the 23d to the duke of Cumberland and princeſs Amelia.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and after 19th.

giving the royal assent to the following bills, made a most gracious speech, and prorogued the parliament:

The bill for preventing smuggling.

The bill to encourage the making indigo in the plantations.

The bill to amend an act of Henry VIII. intituled, silk works.

The bill to prevent fraudulent votes at county elections.

The bill for the importation of damaged Irish butter into the port of Liverpool for the use of the woollen manufactories.

The bill for lighting, cleansing, and paving the streets of Westminster.

The bill for rebuilding the town of Wareham.

And to several private bills, and bills to inclose lands and repair roads, &c.

Alvise Mocenigo, procurator of St. Mark, was elected Doge of Venice, and next morning crowned with the usual ceremonies.

20th. His excellency Charles Nicholas Alexander d'Oultremont was elected bishop of Liege. His excellency had 31 votes, and prince Clement of Saxony, the other candidate, but 13; notwithstanding which an appeal was made to the pope in favour of the latter; but his holiness, on the report of a congregation appointed for that purpose, confirmed the election of the former.

A rule for an information was granted by the court of King's Bench, against the publishers and the supposed printers of the papers called the North Briton, and the Political Controversy, for publishing the North Briton of the 19th of March; and on the 30th of this month the publisher, supposed printers, and Mr. Wilkes the supposed author of that paper, were taken into custody by the messengers of state. The reader will find a summary account of the subsequent proceedings relating to Mr. Wilkes, in the Appendix to this part of our work.

At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the 27th. small pox hospital, the collection amounted to 900 l.

At the Assizes at Worcester, one criminal was capitally convicted; but reprieved; at Winchester three; at Reading one, but reprieved; at Oxford three; at Nottingham, a girl of sixteen, for the murder of an infant of two years old, whom she strangled for crying. She was suspected of the murder of two more children in the same manner; but it is probable there were some grounds for believing her an ideot, for instead of being executed next day, as the law directs, she was respited for three weeks, but then executed; at Huntingdon one, for murder, who was executed; at Cambridge one; at York one, for murder, who was executed, and two for lesser crimes, who were reprieved; at Chelmsford eight; two of them for murder, who were executed; at Aylesbury one, but reprieved; at Glocester, one for murder, who was executed; at Hertford eight, amongst whom was the noted Harrow, who said he was the famous flying highwayman, for burglary; four of them were executed; at Exeter five; at Chester, a woman for poisoning her husband, after twenty years cohabitation, by giv-

ing him arsenic; she was sentenced to be burnt the third day after conviction, but her sentence was respited by the judge till the twenty-third, on which day she was executed at Bury, a woman for the same crime, her agent, and another convict; at Shrewsbury one, but reprieved; at Stafford three, one of them for murder; at Derby one; at Kingston two; at Thetford three; at Lancaster two; for Cornwall one, but reprieved; Salisbury and Kent, Warwick and Taunton, were maiden assizes.

29th. M. Messener, an eminent astronomer at Paris, discovered from the royal observatory of the marine at the Hotel de Clugny, at 48 min. after two in the morning, to the east of Paris, at the height of about twelve degrees above the horizon, a globe of fire, with a long tail like that of a rocket. Its apparent diameter was about a third of that of the moon; and its colour a bright red. The moon, which was then above the horizon, effaced a great part of the brightness of this meteor, which, in a dark night, would have given a considerable light to the atmosphere. This globe seemed to fall perpendicularly, and in its fall employed about 40 seconds. The sky was at this time almost entirely overcast, the wind at south-east, and the barometer at the height of 27 inches 6 lines.

Yesterday the crew of the Africa, after being paid their prize money at Portsmouth, carried the boatswain, who had behaved to them with great humanity, through the principal streets in procession, and then made him a present of a gold chain.

31st. The thanks of the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of Exeter were presented to the court of common council at guildhall for the opposition the city of London had made against the cyder act; and a petition was then unanimously agreed to, to be presented to parliament for a repeal thereof.

The society for encouraging arts and manufactures, having considered of how great service it will be to the kingdom, to acquire the art of making salt-petre, have renewed their premium of 200l. to the first works that shall make 10,000lb. weight of salt-petre in England.

Inscription on the monument of the late admiral Vernon, lately opened in Westminster-abbey.

As a memorial of his own gratitude—
And of the virtue of his benefactor,
This monument was erected by his nephew,
FRANCIS lord ORWELL, in the year 1763.
Sacred to the memory of
EDWARD VERNON,
Admiral of the white squadron of the British fleet:
He was the second son of James Vernon,
Who was secretary of state to king William the IIId.
And whose abilities and integrity were equally conspicuous.
In his youth he served under the admirals Shovel and Rooke:
By their example he learned to conquer; by his own merit he rose to command.
In the war with Spain of MDCCXXXIX he took the fort of Porto Bello with six ships;
A force which was thought unequal to the attempt:
For this he received
The thanks of both houses of parliament.
He subdued Chagre, and at Carthagena, conquered as far as naval force could carry victory.
After these services he retired,

He

without place or title,
From the exercise of public, to the enjoyment of private virtue.
The testimony of a good conscience was his reward;
The love and esteem of all good men his glory.
In battle, though calm, he was active, and though intrepid, prudent:
Successful, yet not ostentatious,
Ascribing the glory to God.
In the senate he was disinterested, vigilant and steady.
On the xxxth day of October, MDCCLVII. he died as he had lived,
The friend of man, the lover of his country,
The father of the poor,
Aged LXXIII.

Report of the state of the city hospitals for the last year.

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and discharged from this hospital	6178
Trusses given by a private hand to	20
Trusses given by the hospital to	28
Buried this year	390
Remaining under cure	536
In all	7152

St. Thomas's hospital.

Cured and discharged from this hospital	6309
Buried this year	369
Remaining under cure	480
Out-patients	220
Total	7468

Christ's hospital.

Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of this hospital last year, ten whereof were instructed in the mathematics.	124
Buried the last year	10
Remaining in this hospital	972
Total	1106

Bridewell hospital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged	634
Maintained in several trades, &c.	69
Total	703

Bethlem hospital.

Admitted into this hospital	207
Cured	150
Buried	78
Remaining under cure	231
Total	666

About the latter end of March, there fell a greater quantity of snow in the neighbourhood of Florence than ever had been known. The ordinary post had been stopt two days till forty men cleared the roads for them.

Berlin, April 2. The king of Prussia arrived the 30th ultimo, at nine in the evening, at his palace in this city, after an absence from us since the 4th of Jan. 1757. He was received by the princes of the blood, foreign ministers, and principal nobility assembled for that purpose. The rejoicings and illuminations on this occasion continued for three days after his arrival; and on the 4th instant, he, at eight o'clock at night, went through most of the streets in an open chariot, accompanied by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, to view the illuminations, and could not help admiring many of the devices invented to celebrate his virtues and his victories. On this occasion, as well as at his arrival, he was every where saluted with loud and general acclamations of, 'Long 'live our king and father!' To which his majesty most affectionately vouchsafed to answer, 'Long 'live my dear subjects, my belov-

'ed

ed children!' And indeed he deserved this reception; for notwithstanding the heavy war he has been engaged in, and the glorious end he has put to it, he has not loaded his subjects with any new tax, nor contracted any new debt. His majesty on this occasion made several magnificent presents to the queen and the rest of the royal family.

They write from Russia, that general Horwarth, governor of St. Elizabeth, having been employed by the empress to carry into execution the schemes we mentioned the month before last, for bringing foreigners into her extensive, and, as yet, almost desart dominions, being more intent upon his own interest, than that of his royal mistress, has converted the sums remitted to enable him to proceed with zeal in the establishment of a new colony, to his own private use, by which the poor settlers have been miserably distressed, and her imperial majesty's gracious intentions frustrated. But his conduct having been properly represented, there is no doubt but he will be called to a severe account.

Died lately. The reverend Mr. Higgs, vicar of Quatford, near Bridgnorth; who, tho' his living was no more than 15l. *per annum*, by his parsimony, heaped together some thousand pounds.

Right hon. lord Aston, formerly cook to Sir —— Mordaunt, Bart. He is succeeded in title by Mr. Aston a watchmaker.

Mr. Teasdale of Healey in Northumberland, aged 103.

James Martin, of Ballynahinch in Ireland, Esq; aged 112.

A man and a woman, at Rippen in Jutland, each aged 112.

John Dwyer, at Ballinderry, in Ireland, aged 115.

A physician near Trento, in Italy, aged 117; he had practised as a physician 96 years; his usual diet was vegetables, and he never stirred out in the month of March.

M A Y.

At a sermon preached at Lambeth church, on occasion of the laying the first stone of a chapel for the use of the Asylum, one hundred and seventeen pounds fourteen shillings and six-pence was collected towards erecting the said chapel, to which her majesty was graciously pleased to add a bounty of a hundred pounds. 2d.

Upwards of five hundred pounds was collected at the anniversary sermon and feast of the Middlesex hospital. 3d.

The East India company waited on his majesty with their address on on the peace. 4th.

Being the day for a public thanksgiving on account of the peace, the following anthem, composed by Dr. Boyce, was performed before his majesty: 5th.

"The Lord is King, be the people never so impatient: he sitteth between the cherubins, be the earth never so unquiet.

"O thou sword of the Lord, put up thyself into the scabbard, rest, and be still.

Some put their trust in chariots, and some in horses, but we will remember the name of the Lord our God.

He maketh peace in our borders, and

and cauſeth wars to ceaſe in all the world.

O that men would therefore praiſe the Lord for his goodneſs, and declare the wonders that he doth for the childen of men.

That they would exalt him alſo in the congregation of the people; and praiſe him in the ſeat of the elders. *Hallelujah.*"

6th. Early this morning, a great ſmoke was diſcovered iſſuing out of the houſe of lady Moleſworth, in Upper Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, by a man going by, who alarmed the family, and in leſs than a quarter of an hour the whole houſe was in a blaze, and in a ſhort time entirely conſumed, with all the furniture. Her ladyſhip, her brother captain Uſher, her ſecond and third daughters, and four or five ſervants periſhed in the flames. As ſoon as her ladyſhip diſcovered the danger, ſhe threw out a feather bed, forced her eldeſt daughter, of eighteen, to take the advantage of it, by throwing herſelf out of the window, and calmly aſſiſted her in ſo doing; notwithſtanding which the young lady broke her leg. Her ladyſhip had not time to follow, but was obſerved, by a lady in an oppoſite window, after a ſhort recommendation of herſelf, to ſink down at once in the room, as if ſuffocated by the ſmoke. Her fourth and fifth daughters jumped out of a garret window; the firſt broke her thigh, and the latter was miſerably bruiſed. Dr. Coote Moleſworth, with his lady, being on a viſit to her ladyſhip, became a part of this unfortunate family. The doctor's lady, being much ſcorched, threw herſelf from a two pair of ſtairs window into the garden, and was terribly bruiſed; the doctor hung by his hands till a ladder was brought him. Lord Moleſworth, a youth of 13, and only ſon of the family, was ſaved by being ſent back to ſchool over-night, to make room for the doctor and his lady. An elderly gentlewoman, governeſs to the children, threw herſelf out of a window in the nurſery, and was killed on the ſpot; one of the footmen jumped out of a two pair of ſtairs window, and fell upon the iron ſpikes, where he hung till a chairman took him off at the hazard of his life; he was carried to St. George's hoſpital, but died in two or three days. Many conjectures have been formed concerning the cauſe of this fire; ſome attributing it to a candle being careleſly left burning near a muſic book, and ſo ſetting fire to a harpſichord, on which it ſtood; and others to a flambeau being thrown into a dark place under the ſtairs, without being firſt thoroughly extinguiſhed. But all agree, that its not being timely diſcovered was entirely owing to the watchmen being permitted to leave their ſtands much earlier than is proper, in a part of the town where the ſtreets being no great thoroughfares, and being, beſides, inhabited almoſt wholly by perſons of faſhion, are a mere deſart till between ſix and ſeven; or at leaſt, to the watchmen leaving their ſtands much earlier than permitted. It is ſaid, however, that many more might have eſcaped, but that her ladyſhip's room was in a blaze before the bulk of the family diſcovered their danger, ſo that there was no coming at the key of the

the ſtreet door, which her ladyſhip uſed to have brought to her every night.

His majeſty, as ſoon as he was made acquainted with this cataſtrophe, ſent the young ladies a handſome preſent, ordered a houſe to be taken and furniſhed for them at his expence, and not only continued to them the penſion ſettled on the mother, but made an addition to it.

When the houſe came down, the flames went out, in a manner, of themſelves, being deprived of fuel by ſtrong party walls.

On this occaſion, many methods of preventing, and eſcaping from, fire, have been publiſhed, which the reader will find in our former volumes, eſpecially in our Chronicle for laſt year, except the two following:

Firſt, fire alarms, for giving the perſon in whoſe room they are immediate information of fire in any part of the houſe, and of the particular part where it breaks out.

Secondly, the leaving, where there is no danger of ſervants breaking locks, the key of the ſtreet door in a place where it may be readily come at, and ſecuring nothing but the key of a ſmall lock on the ſame door, which though ſufficient to hinder any thing from paſſing in or out of the houſe at improper hours, may, notwithſtanding, be eaſily forced, ſhould there be an abſolute neceſſity for ſo doing.

At the rehearſal and feaſt of the ſons of the clergy 1179 l. 6d. was collected, of which money 100 guineas were given by admiral Pocock, 100 l. by John Thornton, Eſq; one of the ſtewards, 50 l. by a gentleman, who, at giving it, ſaid he was put out apprentice by that charity, and 30 l. by Mr. Boſanquet.

7th. A perſon was fined by the court of King's Bench two hundred pounds, for bribery at the laſt election for Eveſham, and committed to priſon for three months, and till the fine is paid.

Some days ago a fiſh, of an uncommon kind, was killed by the the fiſhermen in King Road, Briſtol. Its length was about four feet nine inches, its mouth a foot in length, with ſeveral rows of ſmall teeth; between the fins are two flabby ſubſtances, ſomewhat like lion's paws; its ſkin is of a dark colour, has no ſcales. It is ſuppoſed to be a ſpecies of the ſea lion.

12th. Sir Charles Aſgill, as Locum Tenens, ſix other aldermen, the recorder, two ſheriffs, chamberlain, and town clerk, waited on his majeſty with the city's addreſs on the peace. They were hiſſed, going and coming, by great numbers of people; and as they paſſed by St. Bride's church, in their way to St. James's, the great bell began to toll, and then a dumb peal ſtruck up, which continued a conſiderable time; they were treated in the ſame manner at their return by Bow bells.

13th. It being cuſtomary with the kings of England to knight the Venetian ambaſſadors ſent to congratulate them on their acceſſion to the throne, M. Querini was this day knighted by his majeſty at their audience of leave. M. Moroſini had been knighted by his late majeſty.

16th. A gentleman of Monmouthſhire was fined two hundred

hundred pounds by the court of King's Bench, for challenging a knight of the ſhire to fight him; and is, beſides, to find ſecurity for five years to keep the peace.

18th. The foundation ſtone of a new bridge over the Tweed, for the building of which the parliament lately granted four thouſand pounds, was laid by the right honourable Alexander, Earl of Hume, in preſence of the truſtees appointed for that purpoſe. It is called the Union bridge, and his lordſhip prayed ſtability to the work, that it might remain a monument of real union between the two people to the lateſt poſterity.

The margrave of Anſpach, lately arrived in London, was introduced to his majeſty.

Near four hundred merchants of this city, in a hundred and thirty-three coaches and chariots, went in proceſſion from the King's Arms tavern in Cornhill to St. James's, and preſented to his majeſty a moſt dutiful addreſs of congratulation on the peace.

21ſt. Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when ſeven for foot-pad robberies; two for ſheep-ſtealing; and a boy aged fifteen, againſt whom there were four capital indictments for ſhoplifting, received ſentence of death; and twenty-three to be tranſported for ſeven years. Of thoſe ſentenced to die, five were ſoon after executed, among whom was the boy of fifteen, whoſe youth excited great compaſſion in the ſpectators.

This and the day following the floods occaſioned by exceſſive rains, in the neighbourhood of Nantz, roſe thirty-five feet in two hours; at the ſame time the tide ſuddenly ſunk about a foot, and as ſuddenly roſe a foot and a half.

22d. His excellency the duke de Nivernois ſet out for France, and next day embarked at Dover. Some time before, his grace viſited the univerſity of Oxford, when that learned body conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of the civil law. At his audience of leave his majeſty made him a preſent of his picture richly ſet with diamonds.

25th. The Quakers waited upon his majeſty with their addreſs on the peace.

The chevalier d'Eon, reſident from France, has preſented to his majeſty Meſſ. de la Condamine, Camus, and de la Lande, members of the royal academy of ſciences at Paris, who lately arrived here by order of the French king, and at the nomination of that academy, to aſſiſt at the report which the royal ſociety of London is to make of the clock invented by Mr. Harriſon, for facilitating the finding of the longitude at ſea.

31ſt. Some old houſes in Bunhill-row fell down lately; by which accident ſeveral perſons loſt their lives. A little before, three others fell down in White Friars; and a poor child accidentally going by to ſchool, was buried under the ruins.

A plan for the better diſtribution of juſtice has been ſettled by the acting juſtices in the neighbourhood of London. The buſineſs is formed into diviſions; and two juſtices are to ſit every day in a place appointed in each diviſion, from eleven till two, to hear and determine complaints, to wit, for the Tower hamlets at the court houſe; for Finſbury diviſion at

Hick's-hall; and for Holborn and Upper Weſtminſter, &c. ſomewhere near Soho.

A baker, who ſerved the priſoners in the Poultry compter with bread, was lately fined ſeven pounds ten ſhillings, for making forty-five penny loaves ſeventy-five ounces ſhort of weight.

The demand for gold in coin is now ſo great, that the Jews give four guineas an ounce for it. The reaſon aſſigned is, the Dutch drawing their money from our funds, in order to accommodate the French, who give eight per cent.

A ſociety is forming in Saliſbury for raiſing a fund ſufficient to allow the widow of every perſon who has been a member three years, an annuity of thirty pounds a year during life.

At the late aſſizes at Perth, in Scotland, Janet Ronald was indicted for adminiſtring poiſon to her own ſiſter; but during the trial one of the jury being ſuddenly taken ill, the trial was put off till next day, when the priſoner, being again brought to the bar, refuſed to plead, as the diſmiſſing a jury is fatal to the action. The judges, however, ordered the trial to go on, and referred the objection to the high court of juſtice at Edinburgh.

The following is a liſt of the prize-goods taken at the Havanna: 5841 cheſts of ſugar; 3384 ſerons 3 caſks of cocoa; 122 ſerons jeſuits bark; 8363 hides in the hair; 3900 tanned ditto; 475 bales of tobacco; 4876 ſerons ſnuff; 59213 pieces logwood; 2003 ditto fuſtic; 78 ditto timber; 8 cedar planks; 7 ſerons cochineal; and 2 caſks tortoiſeſhell.

Of which, and the reſt of the plunder, &c. the firſt diſtribution, amounting to 516,185l. 3s. was divided as follows:

Com. chief —	86030	17	2
Admiral —	86030	17	2
Gen. Elliot —	17206	3	5
Commodore —	17206	3	5
	206474	1	2
Remains to be equally divided between the army and navy	309711	1	10
Making for each	154855	10	11
1 major general —	4839	4	8
1 more —	4839	4	8
1 brigadier —	1382	12	9
6 more —	8495	16	6
Field officer —	379	10	11
50 more —	18977	7	8
1 captain —	130	15	9
184 more —	24065	7	6
1 ſubaltern —	80	15	9
598 more —	48311	10	10
1 ſerjeant —	6	6	10
762 more —	4832	17	9
1 corporal —	4	16	10
748 more —	3624	11	7
1 private —	2	17	11
12099 more —	35001	10	10
	154855	8	9
Fractions upon the whole		2	2
Total £.	154855	10	11

Navy's ſhare.

Captains, each £.	1125	1	1
Lieutenants —	86	1	
Warrants —	43	8	
Petty officers —	12	2	
Seamen —	2	10	4

Omichand, a black merchant of the greateſt eminence at Calcutta, has bequeathed charities in all parts of the world. His executor has remitted to England one hundred and ſeventy-five pounds for

for the Magdalen, and the like ſum for the Foundling hoſpital, and has, beſides, depoſited to the amount of near five thouſand pounds, the intereſt whereof is for ever annually to be applied to the benefit of theſe charitable inſtitutions.

His royal highneſs prince Clement of Saxony has been choſen biſhop of Freiſing, and alſo biſhop of Ratiſbon, without oppoſition.

There is advice from Conſtantinople, that the Turkiſh traders there, enraged at the licence taken by the Venetian merchants to carry on an illicit commerce in that city, under the ſanction of their ambaſſador, roſe in a body, attacked the ambaſſador in his houſe, killed eight of his domeſtics, who defended his perſon, and forced him at laſt to fly for protection to the miniſter of France.

Charles-town, South Carolina, April 2. Our aſſembly have appropriated a large fund for bounties to foreign proteſtants, and ſuch induſtrious poor perſons of Great Britain and Ireland, as ſhall within three years reſort hither to ſettle in our back country. Several families are already arrived from Ireland, in conſequence of this great encouragement. Two townſhips, of 48,000 acres each, are laid out for them and other emigrants. One is on the river Savanna, called Mecklenburgh; the other on the waters of Santee, at the Long Canes, called Londonderry. Theſe lands are inexpreſſibly rich, and the climate more mild, ſerene, and wholeſome, than in our lower ſettlements.

A bricklayer's wife at Stirling in Scotland, was, the beginning of this month, ſafely brought to bed of four children, two boys and two girls, all likely to do well.

Died lately. William Butler, Eſq; an eminent linen draper, of Cornhill, ſuppoſed to be worth 60,000l. which, he dying inteſtate, goes among a number of poor relations, one of them a ſiſter, who had been obliged for ſome time to take ſhelter in a common workhouſe.

Mr. Richard Teaſdale, of Sleanly in Northumberland, aged 103.

Thomas Jackſon, of Pennybridge in Lancaſhire, aged 104.

At Preſcot in Lancaſhire Mrs. Blakeſley, aged 108; Mrs. Chorley 97; and Mrs. Bennet 75; they were intimate acquaintance, and all died within the ſpace of twelve hours.

Alice Wilſon, at Newburgh, Northumberland, aged 111.

Moſes Sulima, a Jew, aged 110.

JUNE.

2d. Died at Mentz, in the 74th year of his age, his electoral highneſs John Frederic Charles Count d'Oſtein Engleheim, archbiſhop and elector of Mentz, prince biſhop of Worms, dean of the electoral college, and archbiſhop chancellor of the empire. He was elected archbiſhop of Mentz, April 23, 1743, and biſhop of Worms Oct. 7. 1748.

Three men, one of them upwards of ſeventy years old, and another more than ſixty, ſtanding in the pillory oppoſite Weſtminſter-hall door, for perjury, in a cauſe relating to the right of an eſtate in Leiceſterſhire, their tears and grey hairs drew ſuch compaſſion

paſſion from the people, that inſtead of pelting they collected money for them.

4th. Being the king's birth-day, who then entered the 26th year of his age, there were the greateſt rejoicings ever known upon the like occaſion, all parties vying with each other who ſhould expreſs moſt affection to his majeſty. Mr. Wilkes, in particular, celebrated it with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy among his conſtituents at Ayleſbury.

As the people were crouding at night in ſhoals through the poſtern on Tower-hill to ſee the grand fireworks exhibited there on this occaſion, the rails ſurrounding a ſpring 30 feet deep, ſuddenly gave way, and ſuch a multitude fell together into the place as almoſt to fill it. Six were taken up dead, fourteen or fifteen ſo mangled as ſcarce to be able to live, and a much greater number bruiſed in a terrible manner. What is moſt ſhocking, ſeveral of the ſufferers were women far gone with child. During the conſternation occaſioned by the accident, a ſailor had his pocket pick'd by a Jew; who after undergoing the uſual diſcipline of ducking, hopped out of the water, pretending to have his leg broke, and was carried off by ſome of his brethren. But the ſailors diſcovering the trick, and conſidering it as a cheat, purſued him to Duke's Place, where, at firſt, they were beaten off by the inhabitants; but preſently returning with a freſh reinforcement, they attacked the place, entered three houſes, threw every thing they met with out at the window, broke the glaſſes, tore the beds, and ript up the wainſcot, leaving the houſes in the moſt ruinous condition; with the furniture three children ſick of the ſmall-pox were thrown out, but happily received no damage.

Great rejoicings were made 6th. at the queen's houſe, in honour of his majeſty's birth-day. A moſt magnificent temple and bridge, finely illuminated with about four thouſand glaſs lamps, were erected in the garden. The painting on the front of the temple repreſented the king giving peace to all parts of the earth. At his majeſty's feet were the trophies of the numerous conqueſts made by Britain, and beneath them a groupe of figures repreſenting envy, malice, detraction, &c. tumbling headlong like the fallen angels in Milton. In the front of the temple was a magnificent orcheſtra, with above fifty of the moſt eminent performers; but what rendered this entertainment very extraordinary, is, that all the machinery, paintings, lights, &c. were deſigned and fixed by her majeſty's direction in ſo private a manner, in the ſmall ſpace of two days, that ſhe contrived to detain the king at St. James's, that the firſt intimations his majeſty had of this moſt elegant and affectionate mark of ſo amiable a princeſs, was the ſuddenly throwing back the window-ſhutters of her majeſty's palace, when his majeſty entered the apartments between nine and ten o'clock.

What his majeſty muſt have felt on receiving, and the queen in preſenting, ſuch a teſtimony of her love and reſpect, cannot be conceived but by thoſe whoſe lot it was to perceive it.

Moſt of the royal family were preſent, and a cold ſupper of upwards

wards of an hundred dishes, with an illuminated desert, was also provided.

An ode suitable to the happy occasion, written and set to music by Dr. Boyce, was performed by a select band.

For the songs sung on this occasion, see our article of Poetry.

At the duke of Richmond's, likewise, was a grand masquerade ball with music, the vocal parts of which were performed by many of the nobility in masquerade. The desert was remarkably grand and elegant, as were the fire-works, which were played off from the garden, and from barges on the river, with the greatest regularity, and (tho' the water was covered with boats) without the least accident whatever. The fireworks, though very extraordinary, cost but a hundred pounds.

9th. A motion was made at the meeting of the royal society, by the rev. Neville Maskelyne, F.R.S. and unanimously agreed to; recommending it to their council, as visitors of the royal observatory, to take proper measures for obtaining and securing the astronomical observations that have been made there in time past, for the benefit of the public. It was also agreed to publish them when obtained at the expence of the society; and, for the future, to publish the observations made at the royal observatory annually, in the Philosophical Transactions.

12th. The duke and duchess of of Bedford arrived from France. Soon after his grace waited upon his majesty, and was most graciously received.

15th. A numerous body of dissenting ministers waited on his majesty at St. James's with their address on the peace, and were very graciously received. This address was warmly opposed at several meetings.

16th. A most violent eruption of Mount Gibel, in the island of Sicily, terrified the inhabitants for many miles round. The torrent of lava or inflammatory matter thrown out had, by the 24th, advanced two miles, and was supposed to be thirty feet broad and sixteen deep. On the first instant it extended twelve miles. The roaring, which proceeded from the volcano, was heard distinctly at the distance of twenty miles; and, added to the frequent shocks, spread the greatest consternation throughout the neighbourhood. A prodigious quantity of fine black sand was likewise discharged from the mountain, and darkened the air to the distance of fifteen miles; but the eruption has not, that we hear, done any other damage than burning some trees in the wood of Paterno, and destroying the grass over which it proceeded.

18th. Was opened, over the north door of Westminster-abbey, a monument, with the following inscription:

"To the memory of Charles Watson, vice-admiral of the white, commander in chief of his majesty's naval forces in the East Indies, who died at Calcutta the 16th of August 1756, in the 44th year of his age. The East India company, as a grateful testimony of the signal advantages which they obtained by his valour, and prudent conduct, caused this monument to be erected."

Between the pillars, over the

center of the door, is the figure of the admiral in full proportion, ſtanding upon a pedeſtal, with a branch of olive in his right hand, looking towards a beautiful female figure in a kneeling poſture, returning thanks for her ſafe deliverance from impriſonment in the black hole, and underneath are the following words, *Calcutta freed January 11th 1757.* —— On the other ſide of the admiral is the figure of an Indian priſoner, ſitting chained to a pillar, with a dejected countenance, but caſting a contemptuous look towards the admiral. Over him is wrote, *Chander Nager taken March 23, 1757*; and underneath him is *Sherah taken February 13th, 1756.* The whole is performed in a very maſterly manner.

As the workmen were digging a vault under the maſter's apartments in the Charter-houſe, they diſcovered a perfect human ſkeleton, of a ſurpriſing length, the thigh-bone meaſuring two feet two inches, and the other bones in proportion. It is ſuppoſed to have lain there ſince before the reformation.

20th. At Loſduyne, a village near the Hague, there fell a ſhower of hail-ſtones, ſome of which were as large as a hen's egg, and broke almoſt all the windows in the village.

22d. The reverend Mr. Entick, Mr. Arthur Beardmore, his clerk, and meſſ. Wilſon and Fell, were diſcharged by the court of King's Bench from the recognizances they were obliged to enter into, laſt Michaelmas term, on account of ſeveral numbers of the Monitor, concerning which no proſecution had been carried on againſt them.

23d. About two in the morning a fire broke out in King's-ſtreet, Rotherhithe, which entirely conſumed about twenty houſes, and ſeveral out-houſes, beſides damaging many other buildings.

25th. A terrible fire broke out at Offord-Cluny, Huntingdonſhire, which in two hours conſumed the greateſt part of that town, to the number of twenty-two large farm and other dwelling houſes, ſo that there did not remain a ſufficient number of houſes to receive the ſufferers families. Next morning the biſhop of Lincoln, and the mayor and principal gentlemen of Huntingdon ſent proviſions of every kind to the unhappy ſufferers.

26th. All the fruits of the earth, throughout the diſtricts of thirty-ſix villages, in the province of Maconnois, in France, were totally deſtroyed, by a violent ſtorm of hail, and the vineyards cut off in ſuch a manner, that it will require many years to recover them. This ſevere calamity was felt from the frontiers of the Beaujolois to the frontiers of Burgundy, within a league or two of the Soan.

28th. A cauſe was tried before the court of King's Bench, Weſtminſter, wherein Mr. Mackay, clerk of the ſtores, was plaintiff, and Mr. Dunnant, one of the commiſſaries of the muſters, defendant. The action was brought for a violent aſſault committed by the defendant at the plaintiff's quarters at Bremen in Germany. The fact being proved, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with a hundred pounds damages.

A poul-

A poulterer was profecuted by the ſociety for having a pheaſant in his poſſeſſion, which he alledged was tame; but the judge was of opinion, that, by the late act, poulterers could not have even tame pheaſants in their cuſtody without incurring the penalty; upon which the jury gave a verdict accordingly.

A deſperate highwayman, not above eighteen, after robbing ſeveral people in Glouceſter road, met a man on his return from Tetburg market with a boy before him, who, making ſome demur in delivering his watch, the villain pulled out a piſtol and ſhot him dead. Having been ſoon after apprehended at a blackſmith's on ſuſpicion, and in his examination confronted by one whom he had robbed, he pulled out a knife and cut his throat; though not effectually enough to eſcape the gallows.

A little after five in the morning, a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake was felt in ſeveral parts of Hungary; but at a quarter before ſix, there was a ſecond ſo violent, that all the churches and monaſteries in Peſt were damaged more or leſs, the private houſes ſuffered conſiderably, the hoſpital was rent in many places: a large bar of iron, which ſupported the arms of Hungary, at the top of the tower of the town-houſe, was bent about two feet; the croſs on the top of the church of the invalids was likewiſe bent. At Kemorra, and Buda, the ſhocks were ſtill more violent. At Kemorra 1500 houſes were entirely thrown down; and 300 more, including the convents of the jeſuits and recollets, very much damaged, and the old fortifications ruined in many places. In the recollets convent 300 perſons are ſaid to have been killed. The earth opened in ſeveral places, and water mixed with ſand guſhed out to the height of five feet. Some letters mention a volcano being formed there.

This earthquake laſted till the 3d of July, and the ſhocks amounted to 80. It was felt as far as Vienna, Dreſden and Leipſic.

Several pirate veſſels have appeared in the Weſt Indies, the crews of which behave very inhumanly. They are of all nations, and ſome have been taken and executed.

Laſt week was killed at Knareſborough in Yorkſhire, where he had been fed for one year only, by Mr. James Collins, upon hay, turnips, and graſs, an ox, whoſe four quarters weighed 125 ſt. 1 lb.—his tallow 20 ſt. 4 lb.—his head and tongue, 4 ſt. 1 lb.—his heart, 2 ſt. 1 lb.—his feet, 4 ſt.—his hide, 11 ſt. 2 lb.—total 167 ſt. 3lb.

The rev. Mr. Gainſborough, of Henley upon Thames, has invented and executed a large working model of an engine for raiſing water by horizontal windſails, applicable in all ſituations in town or country, the conſtruction whereof is entirely new and ſingular, and which at an expence of about 100l. will raiſe to the height of thirty feet, from eight to twenty hogſheads a minute, according as the wind is more or leſs active.

A cauſe was tried before the lord chief juſtice Mansfield, in which a butcher of Whitechapel was plaintiff, and two of his majeſty's juſtices, and the high conſtable of Finſbury, were defendants, for a forcible entry, and 29th.

taking away the butcher's meat on a Sunday. The juſtices were juſtified in ſeizing the meat, but a verdict went againſt them for breaking open the door in order to make the ſeizure. The conſtable was juſtified, as acting under their warrant, and had a verdict with coſts of ſuit.

Arrived the melancholy account of the Elizabeth Eaſt Indiaman taking fire, on the 8th of January laſt, and afterwards blowing up, by which the captain, ſecond and fifth mates, and forty-four men periſhed; likewiſe a confirmation of the loſs of the Walpole Indiamen outward bound, being taken by four French men of war off the iſland of Ceylon.

Lord Feverſham has bequeathed 500 l. to St. George's hoſpital at Hyde-park corner, and the like ſum to the Weſtminſter infirmary; alſo 500l. to the firſt hoſpital or infirmary that ſhall be erected in Wiltſhire, within five years after his lordſhip's deceaſe.

Amſterdam, July 12th. The negroes, belonging to our very valuable colony of Berbicia, in South America, rebelled, in the month of February laſt, and in few days rendered themſelves maſters of all the plantations in the ſettlement except three, two of which they even had in their poſſeſſion for ſome time, burning and deſtroying every thing that came in their way, killing ſuch of the negroes as would not join them, and putting many of the whites who fell into their hands to the moſt cruel deaths. This misfortune is owing, in a great meaſure, to the plantations being at a great diſtance from each other. They lie chiefly on the banks of the river from the ſea up to Fort Naſſau, which is 110 miles, and navigable the whole way for ſhips of 600 tuns burthen. The number of white inhabitants here was about 500, and that of the negroes 6000.

Paris, June 5. This morning the Gens du Roi preſented to the parliament a declaration, dated May 25, permitting a free trade in grain through all the inland parts of the kingdom; and impowering all perſons, even nobles and privileged perſons, to carry on this trade, without being ſubject to any forms, and without being obliged to take out a licence. The grain is exempted from all tolls, except the ballage and minage (the market-houſe and weigh-houſe dues.) But nothing herein contained is to make any innovation in the regulations for ſupplying Paris with proviſions. All former laws relative to the inland trade are abrogated.

By the firſt edict which was regiſtered on the 31ſt paſt, when the king held his bed of juſtice, his majeſty makes ſeveral alterations with reſpect to the taxes; and in order to lay taxes more equal for the future, his majeſty has ordered an account to be taken immediately of all the freeholds of the kingdom, not excepting thoſe of the crown, or thoſe of the princes of of the blood, eccleſiaſtics, nobles, or other privileged perſons, of what nature ſoever. And

By the ſecond edict his majeſty orders, that all the crown debts, which are payable out of the revenue of the crown, ſhall be redeemable, ſome at twenty years purchaſe, without regard to the original capital, and others in proportion to what the preſent poſſeſſors paid for them. The declaration,

tion, which was regiſtered the ſame day, lays on a duty of one *per* cent. on all alienations of immoveables.

Paris, June 9. The officers of the Chatelet came to the parliament in the great chamber, to intreat the court to interpoſe their authority to put ſome ſtop to the bad conſequences, occaſioned by inoculating perſons for the ſmall pox, without preparing them properly, and taking proper precautions to prevent the communication of it to others; and by the advice of the king's council, the court paſſed an arret, forbidding all perſons, of what rank or condition ſoever, to inoculate in the towns or villages within the juriſdiction of the parliament; permitting, nevertheleſs, all perſons, who ſhall retire to houſes ſeparated from every other houſe, to be inoculated there, provided they have no communication, but with neceſſary attendants, for ſix weeks from the time of the inſertion of the variolous matter.

General Luckner, who, in the eſtimation of many officers, is ſecond to none in the military art, is taken into our (the French) ſervice, with the rank of a lieutenant-general, and an appointment of 35,000 livres a year.

Sultſbach, June 9. A fire broke out in the market place of Voheuſtraus, a village in our neighbourhood, which, by the violence of the wind, in leſs than half an hour, ſet fire to the whole market, whereby 152 dwelling houſes, 101 outhouſes, the church, ſteeple, and bells, the town-houſe with the records, the Proteſtant and Romiſh places of public worſhip, together with all their effects and libraries, and all the ſchools, were reduced to aſhes, and but few ſmall habitations left ſtanding. The inhabitants ſaved little or nothing of their effects, moſt of them having enough to do to ſave their lives; and their diſtreſs is very great, having neither cloaths, money, nor bread. Some perſons were unfortunately burnt, and many greatly hurt.

Wetzlar, June 10. On the 28th ultimo, two regular regiments of foot, four battalions of militia, and 500 dragoons and huſſars of Heſſe-Darmſtadt troops, with 30 pieces of cannon, arrived here, ſeized on the gates, and poſted themſelves throughout the city. They forced open the houſes of the burgomaſter and ſixteen aldermen, and ſome other ſubſtantial citizens, put the magiſtrates under arreſt, and ſuffered no perſon whatever to paſs in or out of the gates. The conſternation of the inhabitants cannot be expreſſed. The reaſon aſſigned for this outrage is an affront given to the Darmſtadt troops in in their paſſage through that city during the war. The troops, however, have ſince evacuated the place, but carried with them as hoſtages, the burgomaſter, and ſixteen aldermen, whom the landgrave is determined to detain till the magiſtrates, by a formal deputation, ſhall expreſs their diſavowal of the inſult complained of; and it is ſaid they have, in the mean time, been obliged, in diſdain of the imperial decrees, to work on the fortifications. The imperial chamber of juſtice has ſent a detail of this affair to the emperor, the reſult of which is expected with impatience.

Geneva, May 21. It may very well

well be remembered, that when M. Rouſſeau publiſhed his Emilius, or treatiſe on education, the council of Geneva iſſued a decree, by which they condemned that work, and ordered that the author of it ſhould be arreſted, if he was ever found within the territories of the republic. This has produced the following letter from monſ. Rouſſeau to the ſyndic of Geneva.

" Sir, being recovered from the long aſtoniſhment which I was thrown into by the preceedings of the magnificent council, which I could not in the leaſt have expected, I have at laſt taken the part which honour and reaſon dictate, however reluctant it may be to me.

I declare to you then, ſir, and beg of you to declare to the magnificent council, that I for ever reſign my right to the burgherſhip of the city and republic of Geneva. Having fulfilled to the utmoſt of my power the duties of that ſtation, without reaping any advantage from it, I don't think myſelf in arrears to the ſtate at the time of my quitting it. I endeavoured to honour the Genevan name, I tenderly loved my countrymen, and omitted nothing to render myſelf beloved by them; no body could have ſucceeded worſe in his endeavours. I will even gratify their hatred. The laſt ſacrifice that remains for me to make, is that of a name which was ſo dear to me. But, ſir, though my country become ſtrange, it cannot become indifferent to me. I ſhall remain attached to it by a tender remembrance, and ſhall forget nothing but the outrages I have received from it. May it continue to proſper, and its glory increaſe! May it abound in better citizens, and may they eſpecially be more happy than myſelf! I beg you will accept of the aſſurances of my moſt profound reſpect, &c."

The council having aſſembled upon this occaſion, ſome of the members were of opinion to act vigorouſly with regard to this letter, as containing expreſſions reflecting upon the republic; but it was reſolved by the majority to accept of monſ. Rouſſeau's reſignation ſimply, without taking further notice of it; and to inſert his letter in the regiſters of the republic.

All the principal officers of the Britiſh troops, ſent to the relief of Portugal, on taking leave of his moſt faithful majeſty, were honoured with preſents, according to their rank, expreſſive of that monarch's ſenſe of their ſervices; Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh with his majeſty's picture, very richly ſet with diamonds; general Townſhend, with a diamond ring, a pair of diamond buckles, and a gold ſnuff box, the whole worth 3000l. and thoſe, who embarked for Minorca, with ſwords of different values, with the arms of Portugal, and a motto in the Portugueſe language, ſignifying, *Engliſh true faith and bravery, the defenders and ſecurity of Portugal.*

A gentleman in France having laſt year loſt his hair by a fit of ſickneſs, recovered it lately in a ſurpriſing manner; and it being a very curious caſe, we have given it a place in our article of Natural Hiſtory.

The wife of the pariſh clerk of Clunn, in Shropſhire, was lately delivered of two children at the age

age of fifty; the husband sixty-two.

The wife of a labouring man, at Hadlow in Kent, of three boys.

A weaver's wife in Spittlefields, of two boys and a girl.

Died lately, Mr. King, in King-street, Westminster, aged 100.

Margaret Krasiowna, in Poland, aged 108. (See our article of Natural History.)

Rachael Wetherby, near Stockton, Durham, aged 110.

JULY.

1st. Francis Caswell, William Fitzgerald, and John Sullivan, were discharged from Newgate, where they had long lain under sentence of death for a rape, his majesty having been pleased to grant them his free pardon.

Came on at the mansion-house a hearing relating to the seizure of some Irish butter, lately imported contrary to act of parliament, when it appearing to be good and wholesome butter, 100 firkins of it were condemned; one half of which were given to the informer, and the other half to the parish where the said seizure was made.

A patent is granted to Alexander Cockburn, of Berwick upon Tweed, fishmonger, for his new method of curing salmon with spices.

2d. A tender arrived in the Maese from the Dutch herring fishery off Shetland, with 14¾ barrels of the first caught herrings this season, two of which were sold for 570 guilders, and the others 460 guilders the barrel, which is about 100 guilders more than they were sold for last year. 570 guilders is 52 l. and 460 is about 42 l. sterling.

3d. The new church of West Weycomb, in Buckinghamshire, was opened. This church, erected, furnished and endowed at the sole expence of lord Le Despenser, is built of stone, on a very high eminence, where the old church stood. The pavement is Mosaic, and the roof stucco, ornamented with emblematical figures. There are no pews, but seats covered with green cloth, and hassocks to kneel on. The men sit on one side, and the women on the other. The pulpit stands by itself, and is adorned with a large spread eagle on a ball, both made of brass, and finely gilt. The reading desk, and the desk for the clerk, both stand separate from each other. In the center of the church stands a font of inimitable workmanship; four carved doves seem to be drinking out of it, one dove appears going up by the side, and a serpent following it; and the bason where the water is kept, with the cover to it, is of solid gold. Near the altar is a fine picture representing our blessed Saviour at his last supper. To compleat the whole there is a fine new organ.

5th. Baron Breidbach of Burrisheim, great dean of the chapter, was unanimously chosen by them, archbishop and elector of Mentz.

Was tried by a special jury, before lord chief-justice Mansfield, an action brought against a custom-house officer for false imprisonment, and a verdict given for the plaintiff, with 300 l. damages. The plaintiff had been committed to Newgate, and tried at the Old Bailey for stealing sugar out of a

ſhip, on the information of the defendant.

6th. Came on at Guildhall, before lord chief juſtice Pratt, a cauſe, wherein William Huckell, one of the journeymen printers, apprehended on account of the 45th No. of the North Briton, was plaintiff, and the king's meſſengers defendants, when, after a hearing of near twelve hours, in which many learned arguments were uſed on both ſides, the jury, after withdrawing a few minutes, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, in 300 l. damages and full coſts of ſuit. The plaintiff's council were, Mr. ſerjeant Glynn, meſſ. Stow, Dunning, Wallace and Gardiner: his attorney, Mr. James Philips, of Cecil ſtreet. The defendants council, the attorney and ſolicitor general, ſerjeants Whitker, Naires, Davy, and Mr. Yates; their attornies, Philip Carteret Webb, eſq; and Mr. ſecondary Barnes.

And next day came on, in the ſame court, a cauſe, wherein James Lindſay, another of the journeymen printers, was plaintiff, &c. when he had 200l. damages given him, with full coſts of ſuit. By agreement of the council on both ſides, this verdict determined all the other actions depending againſt the meſſengers, for the ſame offence, which were twelve. The names of the ſpecial jury on the two trials are, Peter Cazalett, foreman, Richard King, William Bond, Thomas Dickins, Thomas Selwin, John Daniel Cotin, John Weſkett, Joſeph Mico, James Randall, Frederic Teuſh, Peter Deſchamps, Benjamin Watkinſon.

And a motion having been ſince made in the court of Common Pleas, in behalf of the king's meſſengers, that theſe verdicts obtained againſt them might be ſet aſide, on account of exceſs of damages, the court granted rules for the plaintiff to ſhew cauſe why new trials ſhould not be entered. But when the matter came to be argued, the motion was ſet aſide, and the former verdicts confirmed.

A final dividend of the Hermione prize money, was made at the ſhip tavern, behind the Exchange. This being ſo rich a prize, we have, for the entertainment of our readers, inſerted the account ſales of it in the Appendix to this part of our work.

One of the Glouceſterſhire militia, for a wager of 300 l. having undertaken to walk from London to Briſtol in twenty hours, ſet out at 12 at night, and arrived at Briſtol the next evening about 35 minutes after ſeven, having performed it with eaſe in 19 hours and 35 minutes.

About one o'clock in the morning, a moſt dreadful fire broke out, near New Crane ſtairs, Shadwell, which, in a few hours, conſumed 114 houſes, beſides warehouſes, &c. a dock, and a ſhip juſt finiſhed therein. Several lives were loſt on this occaſion. But no leſs than than ſix hundred pounds was ſoon after collected for the relief of the ſufferers. 10th.

Ended the ſeſſions at Old Bailey, at which ninety priſoners were tried, and four, one a boy of 15, for footpad robberies; three, for privately ſtealing in ſeveral dwelling-houſes; one for houſe-breaking, and one for perſonating a ſailor, in order fraudulently to receive ſome prize-money 11th.

money due to him, received ſentence of death; of which number five were ſoon after executed. Forty-two were ſentenced to tranſportation, for ſeven years, one was branded, and one whipped. Among thoſe tried for felony, and acquitted, was one Lee, tried on the Black Act, for maiming his wife. It appeared he had cut her throat whilſt ſhe was ſleeping, with a razor, about three inches in length; but this maiming did not come within *the deſcriptions of the act* on which he was tried. The reaſon of his acquittal was, That in all penal laws the letter of the law is to be adhered to; and in the act 22 & 23 *C.* II. c. on which the priſoner was tried, the maiming made capital is thus deſcribed: 'If any 'perſon, on purpoſe, and by malice forethought, and by lying 'in wait, ſhall unlawfully cut or 'diſable the *tongue*, put out an *eye*, 'ſlit the *noſe*, cut off a *noſe* or *lip*, 'or cut off or diſable any *limb* or '*member* of any ſubject, with intention in ſo doing to maim or 'diſfigure him; the perſon ſo offending, his counſellors, aiders, 'and abettors, (knowing of, and 'privy to the offence) ſhall be 'guilty of felony without benefit 'of clergy.'

This act is called the *Coventry-act*, becauſe it was made on Sir John Coventry's being aſſaulted in the ſtreet, and having his noſe ſlit, on the following occaſion:

In the committee of ways and means it had been reſolved, That towards the ſupply, every one that reſorts to any of the play-houſes, who ſits in the box, ſhall pay one ſhilling; every one who ſits in the pit, ſhall pay ſix-pence; and every other perſon three-pence. This reſolution (to which the houſe diſagreed upon the report) was oppoſed in the committee by the courtiers, who gave for a reaſon, "That the players were the king's "ſervants, and a part of his plea-"ſure." To this Sir John Coventry, by way of reply, aſked, *Whether the king's pleaſure lay among the men, or among the women players.* This being reported at court, was highly reſented, and a reſolution was taken to ſet a mark on Sir John to prevent others from taking the like liberties. December 20, the night that the houſe adjourned for the Chriſtmas holydays, twenty-five of the duke of Monmouth's troop of life-guards, and ſome few foot, lay in wait from ten at night till two in the morning by Suffolk-ſtreet, and as Sir John returned from the tavern, where he ſupped, to his own houſe, they threw him down, and with a knife cut the end of his noſe almoſt off; but company coming, made them fearful to finiſh it. The debates which this affair occaſioned in the houſe of commons, may be ſeen in Anchitel Grey's debates lately publiſhed. One of the members emphatically called the attack on Coventry, "a horrid un-*Engliſh* "act." During the debate, Dr. Arras made an extravagant motion for a bill to puniſh any man that ſhould ſpeak reflective on the king. By ſome he was called to the bar, but his explanation and excuſe were admitted of. He ſaid, 'He 'was the only phyſician of the 'houſe, and, *humanum eſt errare*; 'he hoped he ſhould be pardoned.'

12th. At Aix, in France, they had a ſhock of an earthquake, attended with an extraordinary

dinary noiſe, which was felt at the ſame time in different parts of the province, particularly at Taraſcon, where, it's aſſured, that ſeveral clocks ſtruck, and bells rang, from the violence of it.

13th. There happened a great ſtorm of thunder at Barle-duc, Ligney, and the neighbouring villages. The ground was covered with hail to the height of eleven inches, the trees, &c. torn down, part of the land, the vines, and their ſupports carried away; the fields, meadows, and gardens, all covered with the trees, &c. that were torn up; in a word, in ſeveral places there remain no hopes of any harveſt of any ſort: all the houſes of Ligney were laid under water. The hail-ſtones were ſo large, and came with ſuch force, that the walls are marked by them, as if bored by muſquet balls. The damage is computed at 600,000 livres.

14th. Came on, at Chelmsford, before lord chief juſtice Pratt, two trials, in which Mr. Bamber Gaſcoyne was plaintiff, and ſome freemen of Malden defendants, for bribery, at the laſt election, when verdicts were given for the plaintiff, with coſts of ſuit.

15th. Came on at the aſſizes of Wincheſter, before a ſpecial jury, a cauſe, wherein George Dawon, late a ſoldier in the 85th regiment of foot, was plaintiff, and Robert Wylde, Richard Lucas, Charles Williams, Richard Gough, Robert Temple, James Johns, and Collin Mackenzie, Eſqrs. lieutenants, and Thomas Prowſe, Thomas Frazeer, and John Higgins, drummers, defendants. The action was brought for treſpaſs, aſſault, and falſe impriſonment of the ſoldier. In the courſe of the evidence it appeared, that the defendant, Wylde, had caned and impriſoned the plaintiff without juſt cauſe, and that the plaintiff received 300 laſhes with a cat o'nine tails at the halberts, under colour of the ſentence of a court martial, of the proceedings of which no evidence was given by the defendants; and, after a long hearing, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with 300l. damages, *viz.* againſt Mr. Wylde 200l. and againſt Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Gough 50l. each.

Mr. Thomas Brown, a gentleman farmer of Minety in Glouceſterſhire, being, with ſix of his ſervants, in a ground about a mile from his houſe, a violent ſtorm of thunder aroſe, which drove Mr. Brown and his ſervants to a hawthorn-tree for ſhelter; but, unhappily for them, a terrible clap broke over their heads, which killed Mr. Brown and one of the ſervants on the ſpot. The other five were dangerouſly wounded. It is thought the open air is, on theſe occaſions, the ſafeſt place, as the wet received by the cloaths has a great tendency to divert the lightening another way.

Such a violent ſtorm of hail fell at Beſançon in France, and in upwards of two hundred communities of the province, that it laid waſte the whole country, which before gave hopes of a very plentiful harveſt. The wind was ſo high at the ſame time, that ſeveral very large trees, and likewiſe ſeveral houſes, were blown down; many perſons that were out in the fields were dangerouſly wounded, and ſome killed by the hail-ſtones, moſt of which were larger than a hen's egg.

During

23d. During the time of divine service a fire-ball fell upon the church of Hertford, penetrated the same, and greatly terrified the congregation. It burst in the blue coat boys gallery, with a terrible noise, that was heard in every house in the town, but did no other damage than singeing a boy's hair.—The like accident has happened to several other churches, particularly that at Mangotsfield in Gloucestershire, and Wilbraham church near Cambridge.

A house, in Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, which had been lately repaired, and two in Gracechurch-street, which shewed no signs of craziness, suddenly tumbled to the ground; those in Gracechurch-street, without any other notice than a loud crack, which, however, was sufficient to alarm the inhabitants, so that no lives were lost.

One Richard Watson, tollman of Marybone turnpike, was found barbarously murdered in his toll-house; upon which, and some attempts made on other toll-houses, the trustees of turnpikes have come to a resolution to increase the number of toll-gatherers, and to furnish them with arms, strictly enjoining them, at the same time, not to keep any money at the toll-houses after 8 o'clock at night.

Came on, at Bury St. Edmund's, the trial of Philip Thickness, Esq; lieutenant-governor of Land-guard fort, for a libel, reflecting on the military conduct and personal courage of the right honourable lord Orwell, colonel of the eastern battalion of the Suffolk militia, when it appearing that a wooden gun had been sent, to provoke his lordship to a breach of the peace, and the fact being clearly proved by the gunner of the fort, the jury, after staying out some time, found him guilty.

At Maidstone assizes eight prisoners were capitally convicted, all for the highway.

At Croydon eight persons were capitally convicted; six, (one a boy of seventeen, who at the place of execution is said to have owned the murder of a man and a woman) for the high way; one for a rape, and the other, a woman, for burglary.

At the assizes at Buckingham, one for robbery, and one for horse stealing, received sentence of death.

At the assizes for the county of Devon, fifteen persons received sentence of death for various crimes; some for highway, some for private robbery, some for murder, some for burglary, some for cattle stealing, and one, a lad of eleven years old, for setting fire to his master's house.

At the assizes for the city and county of Bristol, three men were capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Wells for the county of Somerset, three persons received sentence of death, all of whom were reprived.

At Gloucester assizes four received sentence of death, among whom was the highwayman, who cut his throat on being apprehended.

At the assizes at Durham, a girl received sentence of death for the murder of her bastard child, and was executed accordingly.

At the assizes at Coventry, three received sentence of death. They belonged to a large and dangerous gang, consisting of men and women, who used to travel from place to place, in search of opportunities to plunder the weak and the unwary;

wary; and from being discovered at Coventry, were called the Coventry Gang.

At Leicester assizes five persons received sentence of death, among whom was one for returning from transportation, one for forgery, and one for the highway.

At Lancaster one only was capitally convicted;—his crime—returning from transportation.

At Ely assizes a girl of sixteen was capitally convicted of robbing her master's house and setting it on fire, by which it was entirely consumed.

At Winchester assizes, fourteen, (one of them for the murder of his wife) were capitally convicted, ten of them were reprieved; at Worcester three, two of whom were reprieved; at Chelmsford five, two of whom were reprieved; at Aylesbury two, one of whom was reprieved; at Dorchester two; at Shrewsbury one; at Stafford one, but reprieved; for Yorkshire three, two of them were reprieved; at Derby two; at Monmouth one, but reprieved; at Warwick three, two of them were reprieved; Norfolk, Norwich, Huntingdon, Horsham, Northampton, Oxford, and Abingdon, proved maiden assizes.

The judges have been pleased to order, that prosecutors who come to prosecute felons at a distance, shall be allowed moderate travelling charges, which is to be paid by the treasurer of the county, on producing a certificate from the clerk of the assize.

A cause was lately tried in the sheriffs court in Ireland, in which a merchant was plaintiff, and the creditors of one Maybury defendants. The merchant had sold Maybury two bales of silk for ready money, which, on delivery, was seized in execution before the money was paid. The jury gave a verdict in favour of the merchant.

By virtue of a search warrant, some valuable MSS that had been stolen from a public office by a woman who used to sweep the room, were lately recovered at a grocer's shop, where she had sold them for waste paper at two-pence a pound. On her examination it appeared, that she had practised this fraud at the same office a year and a half, in which time she had disposed of an incredible number of papers, many of which are never to be retrieved.

Arrived in the port of Liverpool from June 1762, to June 1763, 752 vessels, exclusive of those which arrived in ballast.

The Venetians, in consideration of an immediate payment of 50,000 ducats, and an annual payment of 5,000, have obtained leave from the Algerines for 15 of their ships to trade freely in the Mediterranean.

By the Georgia gazette it appears, that from the 5th of January, 1762, to the 5th of January, 1763, the exports of that province amounted to 7440 whole, and 119 half barrels of rice; 9633 lb. of indico; 96 hhds. 832 bundles of deer-skins; 13 bundles of beaver-skins; 417,449 feet of pine-timber; 292 barrels of pork; 688,045 shingles; 359,002 staves and heading; 38 barrels of beef; 1250 bushels of Indian corn; 776 bushels of rough rice; 246 barrels of tar; 1602 sides of tanned leather; 10,500 hoops; 1050 hand-spikes; and 2033 bars.

Paris, July 15. The following ordonnance was this day published here.

here. 'When young fellows of family ſhall be guilty of irregularities, capable of wounding the honour, or diſturbing the quiet, of their families, or which are reprehenſible by the police, without being crimes puniſhable by law, it ſhall be lawful for their parents to aſk the ſecretaries of ſtate in the department of war and of the marine, to tranſport them to the iſland of Deſirade. If the proofs, which they ſhall be obliged to deliver for that effect, are found juſt, an order ſhall be delivered to them from the king, by virtue of which they may conduct, at their own expence, thoſe young fellows to the port of Rochefort, where they ſhall be detained in priſon, and maintained at the king's expence, till they be put on board a packet-boat, the commander of which ſhall be anſwerable to his majeſty for their ſafe cuſtody. During the voyage they ſhall meſs with the common ſailors, and at their arrival at Martinico, the captain ſhall conſign them to the governor-general of the iſland, and take a receipt for them, which, at his return to France, he ſhall deliver to the ſecretary of ſtate. The young fellows ſhall be ſent to priſon by the governor-general, and dieted as the common ſoldiers, till they be ſent to Deſirade. On their arrival there, the commandant, to whom they ſhall be delivered, ſhall ſtation them in a fruitful, healthy part of the iſland. They ſhall be lodged in cabins built on purpoſe for them. He ſhall forbid them the uſe of any ſort of arms, and take all neceſſary precautions to prevent their making their eſcape. They ſhall be fed as the common ſoldiers are, and ſhall be furniſhed *gratis* with inſtruments for tilling the earth, and ſeed to ſow it, and the produce ſhall be for their own benefit. They ſhall be new cloathed every year; and in caſe of ſickneſs received into the hoſpital as ſoldiers. They ſhall be diſtributed into claſſes as ſoon as they diſcover any ſigns of amendment; and the commandant ſhall give an account to the miniſter at war and of the marine, that he may inform the parents. In caſe it ſhould be diſcovered that their families, notwithſtanding their reformation, want to keep them abroad, that they may enjoy their eſtates; the young fellows ſhall be aſſiſted to recover them, if they chuſe to remain in the colonies, or they ſhall even be allowed to return to France, to take care of their affairs in perſon.'

The wife of Mr. Prieſtly of Roſemary-lane, was lately brought to bed of two boys and a girl.

Died lately, William Pickworth, near Lynn, Norfolk, aged 102.

John Baxant, of Laxfield, Suffolk, aged 102.

John Bates, near Wem, Salop, aged 103.

AUGUST.

2d. The collection of the anniverſary feaſt of St. Luke's hoſpital, amounted to three hundred and ſixty pounds.

About ſix in the evening there aroſe, at Anderlicht, about a league from Bruſſels, a conflict of ſeveral winds, borne upon a thick fog. This conflict laſted four or five minutes, and was attended with a frightful hiſſing noiſe, which could

could be compared to nothing but the yellings of an infinite number of wild beasts. The cloud then opening, discovered a kind of very bright lightening, and in an instant the roofs of one side of the houses were carried off and dispersed at a distance; above a thousand large trees, were some broke off near the ground, others towards the top, and others torn up by the roots; and many, both of the branches and of the tops, carried to the distance of sixty, a hundred, or a hundred and twenty paces; whole coppices were laid on one side, as corn is by ordinary winds. The glass of the windows, which were most exposed, was shivered to pieces. A tent in a gentleman's garden was carried to the distance of four thousand paces; and a branch torn from a large tree struck a girl in the forehead, as she was coming into town, at the distance of forty paces from the trunk of the tree, and killed her on the spot. Some days before, there was a heavy rain which overflowed, in the same direction, the very space of ground which the whirlwind has since ravaged.

10th. Lord chief justice Pratt having taken his residence at Southampton for the recovery of his health, he was there waited upon by the gaoler of Northampton, with three persons brought by habeas corpus from that prison, to which they had been committed for six months, or until they should pay twenty pounds each, as penalties for non-attendance as militia men, at the annual exercise at Northampton; when his lordship, after hearing counsel, remanded them back to prison.

16th. This morning about ten the queen was happily delivered of a prince, at her majesty's palace in St. James's Park; and on the 14th of September, his royal highness was christened at St. James's, in the great council chamber, by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury. His royal highness was named Frederick; and the sponsors were his royal highness the duke of York, represented by the earl of Huntingdon, groom of the stole; his most serene highness the duke of Saxe Gotha, represented by earl Gower, lord chamberlain; and her royal highness princess Amelia, in person.

The propriety of the words "chosen to defend," in the following address to the king, on this occasion, having been much canvassed, we thought it would not be disagreeable to our readers to see the whole piece.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, most gladly embrace this joyful occasion of approaching your sacred person, with our sincerest and warmest congratulations on the safe delivery of the queen, and the auspicious birth of another prince; firmly trusting, that every increase of your royal family will prove an additional security to our religion, and that great charter of liberty, which, in conse-

conſequence of the glorious revolution, your illuſtrious houſe was choſen to defend.

Your majeſty's ever loyal and faithful citizens of London, exceeded by none of your ſubjects in honeſt and anxious zeal for your majeſty's happineſs, and the glory and proſperity of your reign, rejoice in every event which augments your majeſty's domeſtic felicity.

Permit us, royal ſir, to intreat your majeſty's acceptance of our faithful aſſurances, that we will, at all times, be ready, chearfully to render to your majeſty every inſtance of allegiance and duty, which affectionate and loyal ſubjects can pay to the beſt of princes.

Signed by order of court,

James Hodges.

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer.

"I thank you for this loyal addreſs; and for the ſatisfaction you expreſs on the increaſe of my family. The religion and liberties of my people always have been, and ever ſhall be, the conſtant objects of my care and attention. I ſhall at all times depend upon the aſſurances, which you give me, of your allegiance and duty."

They were moſt graciouſly received; and had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

19th. About twelve at noon the ſky, for ſeveral miles round London, was overcaſt in ſuch a manner, that the darkneſs exceeded that of the great eclipſe in 1748, greatly reſembling that which preceded the laſt great earthquake at Liſbon. This darkneſs was occaſioned by a black ſulphureous cloud, which aroſe in the north weſt, and, attended with hail, rain, wind, and lightening, drove furiouſly over London, and then diſcharged itſelf chiefly on the county of Kent, where in rapidity and fierceneſs the ſtorm reſembled a tornado, ſo as to kill fowl, and even ſheep, and, in near twenty pariſhes, deſtroy all hopes of any kind of crop, to the amount of near 50,000 l.

After the ſtorm was over, the hail and rain water, with which the earth was covered, formed a kind of jelly, ſo ſlippery, that it was difficult to walk over them. The hail ſtones meaſured from two inches to ten inches in circumference, and ſome taken up on the 4th of September, ſtill meaſured four inches and a half round.

Of the ſtones, ſome were globular, others like flat pieces of ice frozen together; heaps and ridges of them lay by the hedges three and four feet deep.

But the moſt ſurpriſing circumſtance that attended this phenomenon, was the ſudden flux and reflux of the tide in Plymouth pool, exactly correſponding with the like agitation in the ſame place, at the time of the great earthquake at Liſbon.

As ſeveral honeſt and induſtrious farmers were known by this ſtorm to be entirely, in a manner, diſabled from being any longer ſerviceable either to themſelves or the community, lord Romney and ſeveral other noblemen and gentlemen, from a principle of humanity and public ſpirit, invited all ſuch to bring in an account of their loſſes, and ſet on foot a ſubſcription for their relief. And by the

the account ſince publiſhed it appears, that the whole loſs of theſe uſeful members of ſociety amounted to 5185 l. 5 s. 1 d; and the benefactions for their relief to 2156 l. 4s. 2d.

This ſtorm made ſuch an impreſſion on the ignorant populace aſſembled to ſee a criminal executed for a rape on Kennington common, that the ſheriff was obliged to apply to the ſecretaries of ſtate for a military force to prevent a reſcue, ſo that it was near eight in the evening before he ſuffered.

Moſt of the Engliſh members, who voted againſt the new exciſe on cyder have been thanked for it by their conſtituents, and welcomed home with the greateſt demonſtrations of joy. On the other hand, many of thoſe, who voted for it, have been received with ſhouts of contempt and hiſſes. And almoſt all the counties, &c. of England, have inſtructed their members to endeavour its repeal. One county, indeed, has exhorted its members to ſupport it, as tending, they ſay, to make the burdens of the ſtate lie equally on the ſubject.

21ſt. Died the right hon. the earl of Egremont, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, of a fit of the apoplexy.

A very ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Auguſta, in Georgia.

24th. As ſoon as the execution of ſeveral criminals condemned at the laſt ſeſſions at the Old Bailey was over at Tyburn, the body of Cornelius Saunders, executed for ſtealing about 50 l. out of the houſe of Mrs. White, in Lamb-ſtreet, Spitalfields, was carried and laid before her door; where great numbers of people aſſembling, they at laſt grew ſo outrageous, that a guard of ſoldiers was ſent for to ſtop their proceedings; notwithſtanding which, they forced open the door, fetched out all the ſalmon tubs, moſt of the houſhold furniture, piled them on a heap, and ſet fire to them; and to prevent the guards from extinguiſhing the flames, pelted them off with ſtones, and would not diſperſe till the whole was conſumed.

By the India ſhips lately arrived from St. Helena we hear, that the Egmont, captain Mears, by making, or running down, the iſland, in the direction of the meridian due north, arrived at the ſaid iſland ten or twelve days ſooner than ſhe would by the uſual way of making it due weſt; and that this method was uſed in conſequence of inſtructions given to the captain by the rev. Mr. Maſkelyne, and to the chief mate by Mr. Waddington.

The whale fiſhery has been very ſucceſsful this year. One ſhip belonging to London brought home nine whales.

Within theſe few weeks two guinea ſhips have been deſtroyed by the accidental firing of their powder, one at Dublin, the other at Liverpool; and the crews of both, all to one man, periſhed.

Two children belonging to Mr. Bale, of Lincoln cathedral, were unhappily poiſoned by eating ſome gingerbread nuts bought of a quack, and given them by a lad who did not know but they were wholeſome: the eldeſt, about three years old, recovered, but the youngeſt died.

Since the middle of July, near

150 perſons have been committed to New priſon and Clerkenwell bridewell, for robberies, and other capital offences.

27th. The earl of Bute was with his majeſty till late at night.

28th. Early this morning his lordſhip was again in conference with his majeſty.

29th. Mr. Pitt was in conference with his majeſty above two hours. No perſon was preſent except the duke of York. —From this circumſtance a rumour prevailed, that he was again to be made ſecretary of ſtate.

At Duna, in Ruſſian Lithuania, 700 houſes have been lately deſtroyed by fire; and at Kehelin, in Poland, the whole city reduced to aſhes.

They write from Germany, that the empreſs queen (whoſe dominions are ſaid to have loſt fifty millions of florins, and half a million of men by the laſt war) and the king of Pruſſia, ſeem to vie with each other in rewarding military merit; granting immunities from taxes, materials for building, and horſes for country work, to ſuch of their ſubjects, as by their ſufferings during that calamitous period ſeem to deſerve, or ſtand in need of it; and likewiſe in endeavouring to repeople their waſted dominions, by pardoning ſuch deſerters and exiled perſons, &c. (except only the baron Warkotſch, who formed a plot to deliver the king of Pruſſia up to the queen of Hungary) as may think proper to return home; and even inviting ſtrangers. The king of Pruſſia, in particular, has ordered the pictures of all thoſe brave generals who fell in his ſervice, to be hung up in a hall, which has been opened for that purpoſe, and is to be called the Hall of Heroes. He has likewiſe enfranchiſed ſuch peaſants of his dominions, as ſhewed an extraordinary degree of zeal to promote his ſucceſs; and to encourage manufactures as well as agriculture, has forbid the importation into his electoral dominions of any ſilks, chintz, or cottons, and ordered all, that are there already, to be exported, under the penalty of 100 crowns for each ell.

On the other hand, theſe powers have been no leſs attentive to inquire into and puniſh ſuch miſbehaviour in their officers, as was attended with any conſiderable influence upon their affairs.

At Berlin, general Zaſtrow, who commanded at Schweidnitz, when that fortreſs was ſurpriſed by general Laudohn, has been diſmiſſed the ſervice, with all the officers that commanded under him. General Finck, and the two major-generals Rebenteſch and Gerſdorf, who commanded at Maxen, are condemned, the firſt to loſe his poſt, and ſuffer one year's impriſonment; the ſecond, to be impriſoned ſix months; and the third, broke, and to ſuffer impriſonment for two years. The caſtle of Spandau is the place appointed for their confinement. General Finck's regiment has been given to general Wunſch, who, at that memorable affair, propoſed to the Pruſſian generals to cut their way thro' the Auſtrian army, and offered himſelf to be the firſt to clear the paſſage; but eight general officers oppoſed this advice, as ſeeming to them too hazardous.

At Vienna, general Brunian has

been degraded from all his honours and dignities, and condemned to imprisonmment for life at Kufftein in Tyrole; and baron de Wargotsch, who formed the plan for seizing the king of Prussia in his camp near Breslau, has been rewarded with a considerable pension.

In Russia, too, they have been making some inquiry into the conduct of the late war; and the famous partisan, general count Tottleben, having been found guilty of several treacherous and oppressive practices, has been condemned to forfeit his estate, his honour, and his life; but the last part of his sentence has been remitted by the czarina, upon condition of his retiring from, and never again appearing in, her dominions on pain of death; and as to his estate, she has given it up to his creditors, and those who have been any way injured by him, upon due proof of the justice of their demands upon him.

Dublin, August 20. On the 8th instant, our weavers, on occasion of Mr. Cottingham, an eminet mercer in this city, importing a large quantity of French silks, assembled riotously in great numbers, and after leading his effigy in a cart by his own door, hanged it on the common gallows. They then threatened to rifle and pull down his house, and probably would have done so, if a guard of soldiers had not been sent to protect it; however, they most unreasonably destroyed a great number of looms belonging to him, which he had for several years kept constantly employed in weaving silks; not reflecting that they also hurt themselves by it. He published an apology, setting forth, that in order to be as early at market as the London manufacturers, with French patterns, of which the ladies of Ireland were so very fond, he had, for a few hundred pounds, engaged persons at Lyons to send him over two thousand pieces of different patterns, every six months, as less than a piece could not be obtained. But this was rather adding fuel to the flame, than extinguishing it, as it must be obvious he would not re-export those silks, and by the sale of them at home, the demand for Irish, or even English, silks must be greatly lessened.

Mrs. Clements, of Billiter-lane, was lately delivered of three boys.

A washerwoman of White-cross-street, of two girls and a boy.

Died lately. Edward Colston, Esq; in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, who has left 2800 l. to St. Bartholomew's, and 1000 l. to the Foundling hospital.

James Barton, of Orton, Suffolk, aged 106.

Mr. Osbaldeston, near Whaley, Lancashire, aged 115.

SEPTEMBER.

2d. Was seen throughout the whole kingdom of Sweden, a globe of fire, with a long bright tail like a comet, which soon disappeared.

The Rev. Mr. Entick, Mr. Beardmore and his clerk, and Messrs. Wilson and Fell, have, in pursuance of notice some time since given, commenced their actions against lord Halifax and the king's messengers, for false imprisonment.

Four

6th. Four diſorderly women being ſent to Bridewell, a parcel of ſailors aſſembled in Roſemary-lane, with an intent to reſcue them; upon which a file of muſqueteers was ſent for from the Tower, and the ſailors continuing obſtinate in their purpoſe, the ſoldiers fired, when four were killed on the ſpot, and many mortally wounded, who died in a few days, in the hoſpital.

8th. A moſt dreadful fire broke out at Shadwell dock, which burnt thirty houſes before it could be extinguiſhed, among which was Stocker's brewhouſe, and divers others of great value. Fifteen hundred pounds has been ſince collected for the unhappy ſufferers by this fire.

We cannot help obſerving on this occaſion, how many lives might be ſaved in caſe of ſudden fire, had every floor a front and a back door-window, as then thoſe, who could not get down ſtairs, might much better come at ladders fixed to receive them, and throw out beds, and jump out with a much greater certainty of falling upon them, than can be done by means of mere windows, as is plain from the unhappy fate of thoſe involved in the great fire at lady Moleſworth's.

10th. Robert Wood, Eſq. reſigned his place of one of the under ſecretaries for the ſouthern department.

The following lines, engraved on the tomb-ſtone of a perſon lately deceaſed, in St. James's church-yard, (having given offence) were eraſed by order of the biſhop:

Return'd to earth, within this dirty hole
Lies a lifeleſs mortal, body and ſoul,
Till Chriſt, his God, ſhall to this world deſcend,
Eternity to fix, all time to end;
Whoſe powerful word ſhall raiſe the general dead;
Firſt thoſe, elect by him, ſhall rear each head;
With him above eternally to dwell,
Leave the reject eternal here in hell.

17th. The earl of Northumberland, with his family, ſet out for Ireland, and arrived at Dublin the 20th.

Trial has been made before the ſociety for encouragement of arts, of an improvement of the guitar, by adding ſome new ſtrings, which gave great ſatisfaction.

18th. The ſea at Weymouth roſe 10 feet inſtantly, and went back as ſuddenly; probably owing to an earthquake in ſome other part of the globe.

At the quarter ſeſſions held at Mancheſter, John Unſworth, bellman, was tried and found guilty, for robbing the charity box belonging to the ſociety of free maſons, of which he had one key in his poſſeſſion, and obtained the other two by fraud. Theſe boxes being common property, it has been a queſtion, whether the taking the money could be deemed robbery, which this verdict ſeems to have decided.

The honourable commiſſioners of longitude have appointed the reverend Mr. Nevil Maſkelyne, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and of the royal ſociety, and Mr. Charles Green, aſſiſtant obſerver at the royal obſervatory at Greenwich, to proceed for Barbadoes in the Princeſs Louiſa, commanded by captain Tyrrel, in order to ſettle the longitude of that iſland by aſtro-

aſtronomical obſervations, for the trial of Mr. Harriſon's longitude watch; and, likewiſe, to try in the courſe of the voyage, Mr. Meyer's method of finding the longitude by the diſtances of the moon from the ſun and fixed ſtars, with a curious Hadley's ſextant, executed by Bird; and the goodneſs of Mr. Irwin's marine chair, in making obſervations of eclipſes of Jupiter's ſatellites, and occultations of ſtars by the moon, for the ſame purpoſe.

19th. The high conſtable, and upwards of one hundred petty conſtables, by an order from the juſtices in Southwark, went to Suffolk Place, adjoining to St. George's Fields, and cauſed the perſons who had erected booths and ſtalls there, to pull them down, as they had no lawful authority for keeping any fair; ſo that Southwark fair may now be conſidered as entirely aboliſhed.

20th. Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, at which 168 priſoners were tried, and a woman for murder, eight perſons for ſtreet robberies, a woman for ſhoplifting, one for forgery, one for perſonating a ſailor, to defraud the government, and one for returning from tranſportation before the expiration of his time, received ſentence of death; ten of whom, including the woman for murder, ſuffered ſoon after; two were ſentenced to be tranſported for fourteen years, forty-one for ſeven years, one to be whipped, and three were branded.

23d. His royal highneſs the duke of York embarked for Liſbon at Plymouth, on board the Centurion man of war.

Some antiquities were lately found in new paving the cathedral of Exeter, of which the reader will find an account in our article of Antiquities.

26th. Her royal highneſs the princeſs of Brazil was delivered of a prince, but he died within a fortnight. It is very remarkable, that one of the many names given this young prince at his baptiſm, was Francis Xavier, after St. Francis Xavier, the firſt diſciple of St. Ignatius, founder of the Jeſuits.

27th. Captain Sampſon had the honour to preſent an elephant, brought by him from Bengal, to his majeſty, at the queen's houſe. It was conducted from Rotherhithe in the morning at two o'clock, and two blacks and a ſeaman rode on his back.

He is ſeven years old, has five toes on each fore foot, and four toes on each hind foot. The dimenſions of his ſeveral parts are as follows.

	Feet.	Inch.
Height	5	6½
Length from the tip of his trunk to the tip of his tail	13	1
Length of his body from behind his ears to the root of his tail	6	1
Ditto of his neck from between his ears to his ſhoulders	1	3½
Ditto of his face from between his ears to the beginning of his trunk	2	0½
Ditto of his trunk	2	3
Ditto of his tail	2	7
Ditto of the trunk of his body from his ſhoulder to his tail	4	6
Circumference of his body behind his fore legs	7	0

Ditto

Ditto of the middle of his body	8	1
Ditto of his body juſt before his hind legs	8	4
Ditto of his neck	4	4
Breadth of his body in the wideſt part	3	5
Ditto of his face between his ears	2	9½
Ditto of ditto between his eyes	1	7½
Length of one of his fore legs	2	10
Circumference of ditto in the largeſt part	2	6½
Ditto in the ſmalleſt part	1	10½
The length of one of his hind legs to the huckle bone	3	9
Circumference of ditto in the largeſt part	3	0
Ditto in the ſmalleſt part	1	10
Ditto of his trunk in the largeſt part	1	6
Ditto of ditto in the ſmalleſt	0	8
Length of one tooth	1	1¾
Circumference of the largeſt part	0	6
The diſtance of the two outer points of his teeth	1	2
Length of one ear	1	6
Breadth of ditto	1	2
Length of the bottom of one of his fore feet	0	9¾
Breadth of ditto	0	9¼
Length of the bottom of his hind ditto	0	10¼
Breadth of ditto	0	6½
Diſtance between the two eye brows	1	2¾
Breadth of the upper part of the forehead	1	5¼

While he was waiting in the Green Park for their majeſties coming, he broke the rope by which he was faſtened, upon which a great number of labourers, then at work there, immediately diſperſed in the greateſt confuſion. But captain Sampſon being informed of it, immediately purſued him, and leaping on his back with ſurpriſing agility, brought him under by ſticking a tuck into his neck, as practiſed in the Eaſt Indies.

29th. William Bridgen, Eſq; alderman of Farringdon Without, was elected lord mayor of London for the year enſuing.

It was thought, and with great reaſon, that the wiſe meaſures taken by the government of Ireland to ſuppreſs the riotous proceedings of the people called White Boys, or Levellers, in the ſouth, would have had a ſalutary influence over all the other parts of the kingdom; when, to the ſurpriſe of every one, freſh diſturbances broke out in the north, where it was expected the people were both leſs ignorant of their duty, and better diſpoſed to practiſe it; and where the labour of the common people, as being chiefly employed in the linen manufactury, is of ſuch importance to the welfare of the whole nation. The inhabitants of a certain tract, conceiving themſelves injured by ſome new roads made there, aſſembled, in order to compel the gentlemen of the country to promiſe them redreſs in that particular; and from the facility, with which they were gratified in thoſe inſtances, declared againſt the clergy's ſmaller tythes and church dues, and oppoſed the payment of them by force. They called themſelves Hearts of Oak, carrying ſprigs of that tree in their hats to diſtinguiſh themſelves.

ſelves. But the lords juſtices having ſent ſome troops againſt them, and at the ſame time iſſued a proclamation, promiſing indemnity to ſuch as ſhould return to their duty, except thoſe againſt whom bills of indictment had been already found, and a reward for taking thoſe who ſhould not, they were ſpeedily diſperſed, though not without ſome ſkirmiſhes with the army, in which ſome of them were killed and wounded. Many aſſociations were entered into upon this occaſion all over the kingdom, particularly in thoſe counties which were, or lay near, the ſcene of diſturbance.

They write from Charles Town in South Carolina, that one Jefferys, an Indian trader, having ſold to the Cherokees ſeveral garments of red baize, much in the nature of the Highlanders uniform, for which he had a valuable return of furs and deer-ſkins; and his excellency the governor finding theſe things liked, and the Indians not a little proud of their new dreſs, has ordered a very magnificent ſuit of rich ſcarlet, in the ſame form, and trimmed with ſilver taſſels, to be preſented to each of their chiefs; ſo that if this humour holds, they might ſoon ſee the whole Cherokee nation clad in regimentals; which may probably extend all over North America.

Upon this letter we cannot help remarking, that as change of dreſs has been ever deemed a ſtep, at leaſt, towards a change of manners, it would, perhaps, be well worth the while of our colonies to ſupply all the ſavages in general, even *gratis*, with garments of this kind. It would probably have one good effect, if it had no other, that of rendering them in time dependent upon us, by creating amongſt them a want, which neither themſelves, nor any European nation, but the Engliſh, could ſupply.

There has been lately at Amſterdam, Hamburgh, and ſome other of the principal towns of Germany, a ſurpriſing number of bankruptcies. They began at Amſterdam about the 29th of July, by the bankruptcy of two brothers named Neufville, who failed, as was ſaid, for above 330,000 guineas, and a Jew, who a few days before failed for between 30 and 40,000. This was followed by a ſtoppage of payment by no leſs than eighteen houſes in that city; aud ſoon after by a much greater number at Hamburgh and other places; which put ſuch a ſtop to private credit, that no buſineſs was for ſome time tranſacted but for ready money; but the Lombard houſes at Amſterdam and Hamburgh, having ſupplied with large quantities of caſh ſuch as could give real or perſonal ſecurity, many, who muſt otherwiſe have ſtopt, were thereby enabled to ſtand the run; and no bankruptcy having happened for ſome weeks paſt, private credit begins to revive, and trade to go as formerly. —— On this occaſion ſeveral merchants, on ſhewing their books to perſons appointed to examine them, were protected from arreſts by the magiſtrates. The king of Pruſſia, finding that ſome of his ſubjects had depoſited large ſums of ready money in the hands of ſome bankers of Hamburgh, took proper meaſures to prevent its going towards

towards the payment of their other creditors.

Various have been the conjectures concerning the cauſe of theſe bankruptcies; ſome have attributed them to the large ſums of money left unpaid by the Engliſh and French armies; and others to theſe merchants being diſappointed in their expectations of the ſeveral German princes, who had iſſued baſe money during the late war, calling it in again, if not at the rate at which it was originally paid away, and for ſome time circulated, at leaſt at a much greater than what themſelves had bought it up at.

The ſeaſon continues ſo mild, that an apple tree near Piper's-Inn, in the road to Bridgwater, is in full bloſſom, and three at Bell-Hall, near York. A pear tree at Warminſter, Wilts, bore a ſecond crop of fruit. An elder tree, at Weſton in Yorkſhire, ripe berries, green berries, flowers full blown, and buds beginning to flower.

Paris, Sept. 10. I muſt not omit mentioning to you a diſcovery made here by the ſieur l'Hoſte, his moſt chriſtian majeſty's chemiſt; it is the ſecret of rendering water ſo pure as to be incorruptible. Many attempts of this nature have been hitherto made, but none of them have ſucceeded. It is neceſſary to ſeparate the heterogeneous particles that cauſe the water to corrupt: this the ſieur l'Hoſte does, without the help of fire, and without any extraneous mixture whatſoever.—The method he uſes is, in fact, ſo eaſy, that a child may put it in practice. He has kept water thus purified, by him, in various ſorts of veſſels, for ten years, without perceiving any ſenſible alteration in them, either by fermentation, or otherwiſe; he has alſo cauſed this water to be, in the heat of ſummer, tranſported to a conſiderable diſtance, and it has ſtill retained its purity. This water, thus purified, will, it is thought, prove an excellent antiſcorbutic. The inventor is ſenſible that this water, though to ſo great a degree purified, may ferment in long ſea voyages, in paſſing the line particularly; but he is certain no putrefaction will enſue, neither will it be at all injured. It muſt be put into new caſks, which ſhould not be quite filled; but, what is ſtill more ſurpriſing than any thing I have told you, is, the inventor will diſcover his ſecret on very reaſonable terms.

Bayonne, Sept. 1. Our miniſtry are wholly attentive to the reeſtabliſhment of the marine, and have lately turned their attention to a foreſt of pines fit for ſhips maſts, which grow in the Valley d'Aſpe, in Bearn. The expence of carriage was ſo great, that none of them have, till now, been uſed in the navy, though they are of the beſt kind, and fit for any ſhipping whatever. We formerly uſed annually to buy great numbers of maſts from foreigners, but this trade is now at an end, for the river Cave is made navigable, by which a communication is effected betwixt the Valley d'Aſpe and this city. Several floats, of various ſizes, are already come, and we daily expect great numbers more. Conſiderable quantities are ordered to be ſent, for the uſe of the royal navy, to every dock-yard on

the coaſts of Provence, Britany, and Normandy, and, doubtleſs, every other royal harbour will ſoon be ſupplied with them; for there is ſuch plenty of pines, fit for the purpoſe, in this foreſt, that we ſhall not only have enough for the conſumption of the whole kingdom, but be able to ſupply, at a reaſonable rate, our allies the Spaniards. The price of maſts is already fallen, and thoſe from d'Aſpe are of the moſt ready ſale. The felling and bringing down this timber is undertaken by a company of merchants, who will, it is ſaid, make immenſe fortunes out of the profits; it was they who made the river Cave navigable, for the purpoſe of bringing down their floats of timber.

Died lately. Mrs. Eliz. Club, of Barking in Eſſex, aged 100.

George Wilſon, at Allenton, Northumberland, aged 104.

John Waters, at Wells, Somerſetſhire, aged 106.

Rev. Peter Alley, 73 years rector of Donamore, in Ireland, in the 111th year. He did the duty of his church till within a few days of his death.

Nicholas Gallagher, at Caſtle knock, in Ireland, aged 113.

OCTOBER.

2d. Aroſe a moſt violent ſtorm of wind and rain, whoſe dreadful effects were felt in almoſt every part of the three kingdoms, particularly Ireland, where ſeven bridges in the county of Kilkenny, and ſeventeen in the county of Wicklow, with numbers of houſes, cattle, &c. were ſwept away by the violence of the floods. In the former of theſe counties, one little rivulet roſe upwards of twenty feet; and in the latter, a mountain called Knockacree, within two miles of Tenehinch, burſt with a prodigious noiſe; and poured out a torrent, which, in its way to a neighbouring river, bore down every thing it met with. Many lives were loſt on this occaſion. One of the bridges fell while it was crouded with people going to the relief of a poor family, ſurrounded by the water, and upwards of 70 perſons periſhed.

But, perhaps the moſt melancholy ſcene of all was that on board a ſhip going from Cheſter to Dublin. Her proviſions, already, it is probable, too little for the vaſt number of ſouls ſhe took out with her, were rendered ſtill leſs by many more who afterwards crouded on board her; and this ſcanty ſtock, to make room for the paſſengers, was obliged, along with the ſea ſtores moſt neceſſary in a ſtorm, to be placed upon the deck, from whence every thing was ſoon after waſhed, before the captain and crew, ſurpriſed by the ſuddeneſs of the ſtorm, had time to look about them. What followed may be better imagined than expreſſed. The wretches crammed into the hold, without light or air, and all on board the ſhip, without bread or water, with ſcarce any other proſpect of ſeeing an end to their ſufferings but by the ſhip's foundering; an event, which the impoſſibility of getting rid of the maſts, now become a moſt dangerous incumbrance, for want of proper inſtruments to cut them away, ſeemed to render almoſt unavoidable. Providence, however, brought them in about 48 hours, into a ſmall

port

port in Wales, but without putting a final end to their diſtreſs, the place being too little to afford immediate relief to ſo many new and unexpected gueſts.

The earl of Northumberland, beſides doing for the ſufferers on ſhore all that could be expected from ſo public ſpirited a governor, gave them, in his private capacity, one thouſand pounds. And, as ſoon as the Iriſh parliament met, they took care to prevent, as much as poſſible, the ſame calamity happening at ſea again, on board any ſhips coming to, or going out of, the Iriſh ports, by obliging the maſters, under ſevere penalties, to man, victual, and otherwiſe provide themſelves in proportion to the length of the voyage, and number of paſſengers, with proper allowance for accidents of every kind.

3d. Several thouſand journeymen weavers aſſembled in Spitalfields, and in a riotous and violent manner broke open the houſe of one of their maſters, deſtroyed his looms, and cut a great quantity of rich ſilk to pieces; after which they placed his effigy in a cart, with a halter about his neck, an executioner on one ſide, and a coffin on the other. They then drove it through ſeveral ſtreets, hanged it on a gibbet, and burnt it to aſhes; which having proved a ſufficient vent for their fury, they diſperſed of themſelves without further miſchief.

4th. The earl of Bute ſet out for Houghton-Loo, in Bedfordſhire, to take poſſeſſion of a large eſtate, which his lordſhip has lately purchaſed there.

5th. Died at Dreſden, Auguſtus III. king of Poland, and elector Saxony. His majeſty was tall, and had a handſome face, but he was ſhort necked and very luſty. He was good-natured, magnificent, generous, and affable; but too eaſily guided by his miniſters. Some time before his death, he was troubled with an almoſt continual drowſineſs. The phyſicians and ſurgeons, who were preſent at opening his body, remarked, 1. Several ſtones in the gall-bladder. 2. Some appearance of a polypus on the heart. 3. A conſiderable quantity of water between the ſkull and the brain, the ſudden effuſion of which is thought to have been the immediate occaſion of his death.

13th. Seventeen priſoners made their eſcape out of Whitechapel gaol, and all, except one, who happened to be hindmoſt, and was ſhot, got clear off.

16th. The fruit of the Paſſiflora, was cut in high perfection, at Caſtle-Howard, in Yorkſhire, and eat by a number of gentlemen and ladies, who gave it the greateſt commendations for its moſt excellent acid and flavour. It weighed one pound and a quarter, and may juſtly be ranked amongſt the beſt of the tropical fruits, but never ripened to perfection in that county before.

17th. A large number of ſailors having riotouſly aſſembled, and ſeized on a regiſter office keeper and a publican, for defrauding them, as they alledged, under pretence of getting their R's off at the pay office, were, after letting the delinquents eſcape, diſperſed by a party of ſoldiers. But gathering together again in greater numbers, they attacked the ſoldiers, left at the publican's requeſt to guard his houſe at Spitalfields, with ſuch fury, as to make it abſolutely requiſite

quiſite for the men to fire in their own defence, upon which the ſailors thought proper to retire. But the populace on recovering from their fright, finding that, of four perſons killed on the occaſion, two were innocent ſpectators, renewed the attack in ſo deſperate a manner, that the ſoldiers were obliged to ſend for a new reinforcement, and remain on the ſpot till next morning, when all was quiet.

An extraordinary luminous appearance was obſerved in Scotland about ſeven at night. It proceeded with great velocity from N. to S. and with ſuch ſplendor, as to illuminate the whole country equally as in broad day. Such another phenomenon was obſerved in France.

A man was robbed and barbarouſly murdered by ruffians, who attacked him in the road to Ratcliff-Croſs. Finding but twopence half-penny in his pocket, they firſt broke one of his arms, then tied a great ſtone about his neck, and threw him into a ditch, having firſt ſhot at, and mangled his face in a moſt horrid manner. The unhappy man had, notwithſtanding, ſcrambled out of the ditch into the road, but expired ſoon after he was found. And ten days after another man was found murdered in the Mile-end-road.

19th. At St. Neot's in Huntingdonſhire, at 45 minutes paſt ſeven, was obſerved an uncommon meteor to the ſouth of Capella, (a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, in the left ſhoulder of Auriga, in 45 deg. 44 min. and 6 ſeconds of north declination) from whence iſſued a fire-ball, which ſeemed about nine inches diameter, directing its courſe towards the earth; its motion continued about twenty-ſix ſeconds, and fell about two miles off Bedford, as confirmed by two gentlemen who were returning from Bedford to St. Neot's, and were terribly alarmed by the ſudden light, and the ball falling near them, but providentially neither of them received any hurt.

A ſhovel-mouthed or cow-bellied ſhark, peculiar to the coaſt of Africa, was lately killed by ſome fiſhermen on the coaſt of Ireland. Its length was five feet; its breadth four. It had three rows of teeth, paps under its fins; and its maw could be ſeen diſtinctly into three feet deep, and big enough to hold a man.

A curious halo appeared round the moon, its ſemi-diameter, from the lower limb of the planet, to the oppoſite arch of the phenomenon, was very near twenty-one degrees and a half. The halo was exceedingly bright and laſted from half paſt ten, till within one minute of eleven, when it was entirely diſſipated. 21ſt.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when one for murder, ſeven for divers burglaries and robberies, two for perſonating ſeamen in order to receive their wages, and one for forgery, received ſentence of death, which the murderer, three of the robbers, the forgerer, and one of thoſe caſt for perſonating ſeamen, accordingly ſuffered. One was ſentenced for tranſportation for 14 years, 24 for 7 years, two to be branded, and one to be whipped.

Liſbon, Oct. 5. I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint your lordſhip, that his royal highneſs the duke of York arrived here in perfect

fect health, on Monday the 3d inſtant, in his majeſty's ſhip the Centurion. His royal highneſs is pleaſed to make uſe of his title of earl of Ulſter, under which name his arrival has been notified to the court. His royal highneſs propoſes ſtaying about eight days, and will then proceed from hence to Gibraltar. In the mean while, their moſt faithful majeſties, and their miniſters, do every thing in their power to make his royal highneſs's reſidence as agreeable to him as poſſible.

Captain Forbes, an officer in the French ſervice, having lately made his appearance in London, in order, as it was thought, to fight Mr. Wilkes, for challenging whom, as author of the North Briton, in Paris, he was obliged to fly that country, the miniſtry, it is ſaid, on getting notice of his arrival and intentions, very prudently cauſed it to be inſinuated to him, that his preſence on ſuch an errand could not but be very diſagreeable; upon which the captain thought proper to leave the kingdom, and a great deal of miſchief, in all probability, was prevented.

The Engliſh merchants trading to Ruſſia have ſhipped off for that country a ſet of dreſſing plate as a preſent to the czarina, which coſt near two guineas an ounce, and amounted, in the whole, to 4000l. The workmanſhip is ſo curious, that the royal family were pleaſed to have it brought to them to view.

A horſe patrole, under the direction of Sir John Fielding, is fixed upon the ſeveral roads near this metropolis, for the protection of his majeſty's ſubjects. This patrole conſiſts of eight perſons well mounted and armed.

From the Dublin Journal.

To Mr. FAULKNER.

Urney, near Strabane, Oct. 9.

Dear Sir,

"Yeſterday I went to Caſtlefynn, a town adjoining to my pariſh of Urney, to viſit an honeſt and induſtrious countryman, William Kemp, and his family, lying in great miſery. The occaſion of their miſery was this: He had ſome time ago admoniſhed, for his diſhoneſt tricks, Charles Wright, who attended about the mill of Caſtlefynn, whereupon Wright was heard to ſay, "he would give him a poſſet;" Kemp ſuſpecting no harm, brought a peck of ſhelling to the mill to have it ground. Wright ran to the apothecary's, bought rat's bane, and threw it into the hopper with the ſhelling; Kemp carried home his meal, and had part of it made into ſtirabout, which he ſupped up greedily; being very hungry; his family, being nine in number, took ſhare with him, but more ſparingly; ſix other perſons alſo who came into his cabbin got part of this fatal doſe. They were all immediately ſeized with violent gripings and vomiting; the doctor being called in pronounced that they were poiſoned, and the apothecary had remembered, that Wright got the poiſon at his ſhop. In this confuſion Wright made his eſcape; but it is hard to expreſs the miſery theſe innocent people have ſuffered; they who only got a ſmall doſe ſtruggled through with life, but the old honeſt man, Kemp, whoſe death is hourly expected, lies one of the moſt miſerable ſpectacles I have ever ſeen; his eyes, tongue, and cheeks, full of ulcers, his throat and bowels parched up, his

his anguiſh inexpreſſible, the hopes of death his comfort. In theſe deplorable circumſtances I received from his own mouth this ſhocking ſtory, which all the neighbours atteſted. It now is found out, that this ſame villain, about a year ago, poiſoned James Devanny, and his family, all of whom, ſix in number, died in cruel torments.

Charles Wright, who committed theſe murders, is about five feet ſeven inches in height, has fair hair, and fair complexion, ſomewhat freckled, has grey eyes, little and hollow, heavy eye-brows, a very thin beard, a rough mole on one of his cheeks, the ſcar of a wound on his right hand; he is thirty years of age, and well proportioned to his height; was bred a weaver, but of late has acted as a mill porter; he wore a blue coat and fuſtian breeches when he fled. I ſhould offer a large reward, but every human creature is called on to ſeize this monſtrous enemy of mankind. I am, dear Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

WM. HENRY.

We have inſerted the above letter at length, in order to contribute, if poſſible, towards the apprehenſion of ſo deteſtable a monſter.

Extract of a letter from on board the Britannia, of Briſtol, lately arrived, after loſing thirty-ſix men out of forty-four, at St. Thomas's on the coaſt of Africa, through the aſſiſtance of the General Murray, another Briſtol ſhip.

The ſlaves attempted twice to get poſſeſſion of the ſhip in the river, which obliged us to kill about thirty of them; but, what is amazing, when the General Murray fell in with us, the ſlaves did juſt as they pleaſed on board, and yet did not attempted to deſtroy us, though undoubtedly in their power."

The Metz ſtage coach to Paris was lately ſtopt by a gang of ruffians, who murdered the coachman and poſtillion, ſix paſſengers, and a child. Some of this gang had the audacity to write upon the gate of the Grand Chatelet, 'We are 500, and are not afraid of 1000.'

Du Lyon, a French aſſaſſin, was lately broke upon the wheel, having firſt had his right hand burnt off with brimſtone, for his ingenious device in murdering his own brother, by directing a box of gun-powder for him, in which were two loaded piſtols, which ſoon as he opened the box, went off and killed him on the ſpot.

A youth of 17 years of age, of a genteel family at Abbeville in France, having poiſoned both his father and mother, determined, on quarrelling with a man who always had been his friend, to poiſon him alſo. Being invited to a neighbour's houſe to dine, where this gentleman was to be one of the gueſts, he went thither before dinner to excuſe himſelf; and going into the kitchen, threw a paper of arſenic into the pot, the conſequences of which were terrible; out of 14, the number who dined at his neighbour's table, ten died almoſt inſtantly; the other four languiſhed in great agonies; and the young villain being apprehended on the evidence of a child, who ſaid he ſaw him *ſalt the pot*, has confeſſed all, and will, no doubt, ſuffer accordingly.

Breſt, Sept. 24. This day the Calypſo returned into our port in a ſhattered condition, being ſent to

to sea to make a trial of sails of a new construction, invented by Le Roy, son of the famous watchmaker of that name; but they were so far from succeeding, that the ship lost her masts, and was in danger of sinking.

Constantinople, Sept. 1. The late news from Smyrna has alarmed us very much: about ten days ago the ambassadors and ministers here received from thence the account of a very extensive and devouring fire, which by some fatal accident, broke out on the 6th of last month, at midnight, and lasting 26 hours, involved in its progress the whole quarter of the city, called the Frank-quarter, inhabited entirely by the different factories of the several nations trading there, particularly the English, French, Dutch, Venetian, Imperial, Swedish, Danish, and Ragusan. By the English consul's account, not a merchant's or consul's house is left standing, except his own, and that not entire, nor without suffering great damage. Even their magazines, the repositories of all their various merchandise (which had hitherto been looked upon as fire proof) burst, through the intense violence of the flames. The scene of desolation is on all sides terrible. The loss sustained is reckoned, by a gross computation, at a million and a half of Turkish dollars, or near 200,000l.

As by the accounts received from thence, the behaviour of the Turkish officers, during the fire, gave the greatest cause of complaint to the sufferers by it; all the christian ministers residing here have presented memorials to the porte on that occasion.

Kerim Kan has made himself master of all Persia by the defeat of Fat-ali-Kan, by which happy event that vast empire, after being long rent and ravaged by a crowd of petty tyrants, seems to be on the point of recovering, under the wise and vigorous administration of Kerim Kan, its ancient splendor. Though this prince has no competitors, he has declined the title of king; stiling himself only Master of the present times.

Charles-town, July 6. In the garden of William Bull, Esq; lieutenant-governor of this province, in St. Andrew's parish, an aloe of the arborescent kind is now in flower, and makes a most beautiful appearance. The flower-stem has grown about 24 feet in the last five months; the plant is about 29 years old.

Died lately. Charles Savage, Esq; in Bedford-row; who has left 1500l. to each of the following hospitals, *viz.* St Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Bridewell and Bethlem, St. Luke's, the London, and the Foundling.

Jane Grey, at Wem, Shropshire, aged 100; her husband, a shepherd, is still living, aged 98.

Mary Iles, of Hanham, in Gloucestershire, aged 104.

NOVEMBER.

1st. The honourable Charles Yorke, Esq; his majesty's attorney-general, resigned that employment.

2d. The affair between the master taylors and journeymen was finally settled at Hicks's-hall, when it was agreed that the men shall have 2s. 6d. and three halfpence for porter, per day, from Lady-day to Midsummer; and 2s. 2d.

2d. and three halfpence for porter, the reſt of the year.

The journeymen taylors at Leipzic, on the death of the king of Poland, having refuſed to work at the accuſtomed wages, were all clapt into priſon at Glatz, and fed on bread and water till they thought fit to work at the wages allowed by the magiſtrates.

Letters from New York mention the lucky thought of a negro in ſaving a ſhip in diſtreſs, by launching a hundred and fifty fathom hauſer, with a ſpare boom faſtened to it; the ſhip, by this means, riding head-a-wind during the ſtorm, as at anchor, after having cut away the main-maſt.

4th. On petition of the Spaniſh merchants, his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to order the quarantine to be taken off from all Spaniſh ports in the Mediterranean, Gibraltar, and Mahon included.

8th. Two women were found dead in an empty houſe in Stonecutter-ſtreet, Shoe-lane. It appeared on the coroner's inqueſt, by the depoſition of two women and a girl, found in the houſe at the ſame time, that the deceaſed women, being deſtitute of lodging, got into the houſe, being empty and open, and being ſick periſhed for want of neceſſaries and attendance. The poor wretches who gave this evidence were almoſt in the ſame condition.

Soon after another woman was found ſtarved to death in an empty houſe in the ſame neighbourhood.

There is, near Glaſgow in Scotland, a coal pit which has been burning under ground for ſome years, and near it is an old pit full of water, which, by the force of the fire underneath, boils like a cauldron. Into this boiling pit a man lately fell, in the darkneſs of the night, and next morning was found by his friends ſo boiled, that, on taking him out, his fleſh fell from the bones.

9th. The right hon. William Bridgen, Eſq; was ſworn in as lord mayor of this city, before the barons of the court of Exchequer, Weſtminſter, with the uſual formalities. In the afternoon there was a grand entertainment at Guildhall, at which were preſent the great officers of ſtate and other perſons of diſtinction; and the evening concluded with a ball.

12th. The Blue Anchor, a public houſe near the king's yard Deptford, known by the name of the Red-houſe, fell entirely to the ground; there were ſeveral lodgers in it, two of whom were unfortunately killed; divers were dug out of the ruins much bruiſed, and three children, who happily received no hurt. Two days before two old houſes and a new houſe fell down of themſelves in London, but fortunately without doing any miſchief.

15th. His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and opened the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech.

16th. The ſheriffs of London attended the hon. houſe of commons, and preſented the petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of that city, in common council aſſembled, praying a repeal of ſo much of the late cyder act as ſubjects the makers of cyder and perry to the exciſe laws, &c.

A duel was fought between Samuel Martin, Eſq; member for Camelford, and late ſecretary to th

the treaſury, and John Wilkes, Eſq; when the latter was wounded dangerouſly in the belly by a piſtol bullet..

His grace the duke of Bolton, the right hon. earl temple, and Mr. Pitt, &c. waited on Mr. Wilkes the moment he was carried home, after receiving his wound.

18th. The tide in the river Thames at eleven o'clock, when it was flowing, ſuddenly ſtopp'd, and ebbed for the ſpace of an hour; after which it returned, and flowed the uſual time.

The following note was received by a gentleman of Iſlington. "Up the paſſage by the Duke's head, near the ſtand of coaches, lives one Mrs. Porte.

"This poor woman, who has five ſmall children, the eldeſt about ten years of age, now lies light-headed in a high fever; nobody to look after her but the eldeſt child, without blanket or ſheet to the bed, without meat, drink, fire, or money, and the youngeſt child dead in the room."

The gentleman prevailed on a friend to go and ſee this poor object, who found the contents of the above note to be literally true; and ſays, that he never ſaw, in the whole courſe of his life, a ſcene of ſuch poverty, miſery, and real diſtreſs.

21ſt. Whitehall. The lords commiſſioners for trade and plantations having received information, that many perſons are deſirous of grants of land in his majeſty's provinces of Eaſt Florida and Weſt Florida in America, in order to the cultivation of the ſame, for the raiſing of ſilk, cotton, wine, oil, indigo, cochineal, and other commodities, to which the ſaid lands are adapted; their lordſhips, therefore, to avoid any delay in the making ſuch ſettlements, do, by his majeſty's command, give public notice, that his majeſty has been pleaſed to direct, that the lands in his majeſty's ſaid provinces of Eaſt Florida and Weſt Florida ſhall be ſurveyed and laid out into townſhips, not exceeding twenty thouſand acres each, for the convenience and accommodation of ſettlers; and theſe townſhips, or any proportions thereof, will be granted, upon the ſame moderate conditions of quit-rent and cultivation as are required in other colonies, to ſuch perſons as ſhall be willing to enter into reaſonable engagements to ſettle the lands within a limited time, and at their own expence, with a proper number of uſeful and induſtrious proteſtant inhabitants, either from his majeſty's other colonies, or from foreign parts; and all perſons who may be willing to obtain ſuch grants, are deſired to ſend their propoſals in writing to John Pownall, Eſq; ſecretary to the ſaid lords commiſſioners for trade and plantations.

23d. The court of Common Pleas was moved for an attachment againſt the publiſher of a new paper called the *Moderator*, in which the juſtice and dignity of that court was attacked, in reſpect to the enlargement of Mr. W——, on his plea of privilege; and the defendant was ordered to have due notice given him to ſhew cauſe why the attachment ſhould not be granted.

24th. At a general court held in Chriſt's hoſpital, a donation of 200l. from the reverend Mr. Trigg, was preſented to the governors,

governors, as a teſtimony of his gratitude for the education he received from that foundation.

29th. Was tried, at the bar of his majeſty's exchequer, the great queſtion, which has been long depending between the king and the Weſt India merchants, concerning the power of the officers of the cuſtoms to rummage ſhips with lights, by means of which many had taken fire. After a long hearing the jury gave a verdict for the crown.

There are two pear trees in full bloom, one at Guildford and the other at Lambeth. On the 13th at Caſtle Sowerby, in Cumberland, a hive of bees ſwarmed.

A young married lady, who died a few days ſince, was, at her own requeſt, buried in all her wedding garments, conſiſting of a white negligee and petticoats which were quilted into a mattraſs, pillows, and lining to her coffin; her wedding ſhift was her winding ſheet, with a fine point lace tucker, handkerchief, ruffles, and apron; alſo a fine point lace lappet head, and a handkerchief tied cloſely over it, with diamond ear rings in her ears, and rings on her fingers, a very fine necklace, white ſilk ſtockings, ſilver ſplangled ſhoes, and ſtone buckles.

Newcaſtle, Nov. 12. In Jaroe church a ſtone was lately found, with the following inſcription; which ſhews its antiquity ſuperior to any in this country.

DEDICATIO. BASILICAE.
SCI. PAVLI. VIIII. KL. MAII.
ANNO. XV. EGFRIDI. REG.
CEOLFRIDI. ABB. EIVSDEM.
Q. ECCLES. D. O. AVCTORE.
CONDITORIS, ANNO. IIII.

By this it appears, that this church was dedicated to St. Paul on the 9th of the kalends of May, in the 15th year of the reign of king Egfrid; and that Coelfrid, the abbot thereof, founded in the fourth year of the ſaid king's reign. Egfrid, (or Ecfrid) king of Northumberland, began his reign A.D. 670. The church was founded in the fourth year of his reign, 674; dedicated in the fifteenth, 685, which is 1089 years ſince its foundation.

Remarkable proceedings of the Iriſh houſe of Commons.

Nov. 8. A motion was made to ſuſpend the payment of all penſions granted by the crown, till it ſhould be legally determined, Whether the revenues of the crown, that have been granted for public uſes, ought, or can, by law, be applied to penſions. It paſſed in the negative.

Nov. 10. Several petitions having been preſented praying encouragement to carry on particular manufactures, &c. it was unanimouſly reſolved, That no more money ſhall be granted this ſeſſions for the encouragement or ſupport of any manufacture whatever.

Nov. 24. A motion was made humbly to beſeech his majeſty to recall the penſion of 1000l. a year, for thirty-one years, in truſt for the Sardinian miniſter, as a reward for negotiating the late treaty of peace with France and Spain. It paſſed in the negative.

The cunette of Dunkirk is entirely filled up, excepting a trifling part, for which there was no earth; and three hundred men are employed in the demolition of the king's baſon. Gazette.

The Dutch conſul having lately complained to the emperor of Morocco of a Dutch veſſel being carried

ried into Algiers; that prince, in the preſence of the conſul, ſtruck off the head of the captor, and threw it over the battlements; and gave orders at the ſame time, to pull out the teeth and pluck off the beard of another captain, who had taken an Engliſh veſſel, telling him, that his meeting with this lenity was owing to his bravery on former occaſions.

They write from Madrid, that Mr. Wall, his catholic majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, has reſigned that high poſt, and is retired from court, with a penſion of 10,000 crowns a year, to which his majeſty has ſince added the pay of a lieutenant general in actual ſervice, beſides continuing to him all the honours and prerogatives he before enjoyed. Mr. Wall is ſucceeded by M. Grimaldi, ſome time ago miniſter from the court of Madrid to that of Verſailles, and the projector and negotiator of the late famous treaty called the Family Compact.

Letters from Quebec take notice of a revolt among the common men of the garriſon there. And as a mutiny among Engliſh troops is ſo uncommon a thing, and the behaviour of theſe mutineers had, beſides ſomething very characteriſtic in it, we ſhall give a full account of the whole affair in the Appendix to this part of our work, it being rather too long to be inſerted in this place.

The powder magazine of Fort Auguſta (the beſt fortreſs in Jamaica) blew up by lightning; the exploſion was ſo violent that not a ſingle ſtone of the foundation could be obſerved on the place where the magazine ſtood, which is ſo hollowed as to form a large pond upwards of twenty feet in depth, fifty in breadth, and at leaſt one hundred in length, from whence many ſprings of water iſſue. Moſt of the guns, twenty-four pounders, on a baſtion contiguous, were diſmounted, part almoſt buried in the rubbiſh, and one carried more than one hundred yards from its place. Within the fort every thing was terribly ſhattered; the commandant's houſe, the officers barracks, a fine brick building, and all the ſmall houſes in and about the garriſon were rent to pieces. A great number of men, women, and children, were killed and wounded within the works, and two ſoldiers far up the bay were killed, and ſome wounded at the diſtance of a mile. Captain Talbot, lieutenant Dunbar with his lady, and enſign Keating, periſhed in the ruins; the lieutenants Dunn and Manſell were much bruiſed, the latter is ſince dead. The killed are computed at thirty whites, and eleven negroes. The magazine and fort were built by admiral Knowles, and eſteemed the beſt in the Weſt Indies; the walls were ſixteen feet thick. The loſs ſuſtained, excluſive of 2850 barrels of gunpowder, is ſuppoſed to amount to upwards of 15,000l. The concuſſion was felt ten miles round.

Berlin, Nov. 9. This day Achmet Effendi, the Turkiſh internuncio to the court of Pruſſia, made his public entry into Berlin on horſeback, attended by a numerous retinue, and accompanied by his Pruſſian majeſty's equipages and officers of ſtate, who made a moſt

ſplendid appearance. His excellency was afterwards received by his Pruſſian majeſty, and all the royal family, with every poſſible mark of diſtinction.

Milan, October 11. About the middle of laſt month, the duke of Modena cauſed his eldeſt ſon to be arreſted and committed cloſe priſoner to the caſtle of Saſſawolo, under a guard of 100 grenadiers; but we ſince learn, that the prince having written a letter to his father, ſubmitting entirely to whatever arrangements he might think proper, and expreſſing his ſorrow for having oppoſed his intentions, the reigning duke, affected with this act of humiliation and obedience, immediately ſent to Modena an order to ſet him at liberty, and reinſtate him in his honours and privileges, aſſuring him, at the ſame time, of the continuation of his favour and paternal tenderneſs.

Naples, Oct. 22. A cauſe has juſt been tried here, which makes a great noiſe. One of the farmers of tobacco, having employed, in vain, all the uſual methods to ſeduce the daughter of a farmer, had recourſe to the following ſtratagem. He cauſed ſome of his people to lay ſome tobacco privately in the farmer's garden, and then ordered the houſe to be ſearched for ſmuggled tobacco. The tobacco was found where it had been laid. The innocent farmer and his daughter were immediately hurried to priſon, where the ſeducer went, and offered the girl her's and her father's liberty, if ſhe would conſent to what he required. The offer was rejected with greater indignation than ever; and girl the having acquainted her lawyer with this circumſtance, he, by that means, laid open the drift and plot of the proſecution. The accuſed were ſet at liberty, and the financier condemned to pay all coſts of ſuit, to depoſit 600 ducats (109l. 16s. 6d.) as a fortune for the young woman, and to allow her ſeventeen livres per month till ſhe is married. His clerk, being found a principal agent in the buſineſs, was condemned to ſerve four days on board the gallies, and to paſs the reſt of his days in priſon.

A ſoldier's wife was lately brought to bed of three boys.

Died lately. A labourer at Wells, aged 106.

DECEMBER.

1ſt. At night aroſe a moſt furious ſtorm of wind and rain, which did vaſt damage by ſea and land, all over Great Britain and Ireland; the firmeſt buildings, and ſtouteſt cables and anchors, giving way to the fury of the wind, and the higheſt and ſtrongeſt banks to that of the floods occaſioned by the rains. Many ſteeples ſuffered as much as chimneys do in common ſtorms. The S. W. ſide of the weſt iſle of the old abbey at Whitby, though ſupported by more than twenty Gothic arches, gave way, tumbled to the foundation, and not a ſtone of it remained ſtanding. — The Hanover packet from Liſbon, with 17,000l. in money, was loſt in the North channel, off Padſtow, and the captain, crew, and all the paſſengers periſhed, except two men and a boy, to the number of ſixty. In a word, it would take up ſeveral pages to parti-

particularize the melancholy effects of this almoſt irreſiſtible hurricane.

2d. His majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to communicate to both houſes of parliament the intended marriage of her royal highneſs princeſs Auguſta, with the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, the houſe of commons waited this day on his majeſty with their addreſs of thanks for ſuch communication; as did the houſe of lords on the 5th. The dowry allowed by the houſe of commons to her royal highneſs, in purſuance of his majeſty's meſſage, as uſual on ſuch occaſions, is 80,000l.

6th. St. James's. The moſt chriſtian king having, upon his ambaſſador count de Guerchy's arrival here, ſent to the chev. d'Eon de Beaumont, who had the character of miniſter plenipotentiary at this court, his revocation from hence, with a letter addreſſed to his Britannic majeſty; and, having been informed, that M. d'Eon perſiſted in refuſing to pay obedience to his orders, and to preſent the king his maſter's letter; his ſaid moſt chriſtian majeſty thereupon wrote a ſecond letter to the king, and commanded his ambaſſador to preſent the ſame immediately; which having been accordingly done, his majeſty has been pleaſed to declare, that the ſaid M. d'Eon has no longer any character here, and has forbid him the court.

10th. Came on at Guildhall, before the lord chief juſtice Pratt, and a ſpecial jury, a cauſe, wherein Mr. Leach, the maſter printer, who was arreſted as the ſuppoſed printer of the North Briton, No. 45, was plaintiff, and three of the king's meſſengers defendants; when, after a hearing of ſeven hours, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with four hundred pounds damages, and full coſts of ſuit.

Immediately after the verdict was pronounced, the gentlemen concerned for the plaintiffs declared, "that as they had the happineſs of ſeeing vindicated, aſſerted, and maintained, all the great and conſtitutional points of liberty, which had been ſo ſolemnly debated and determined, they were willing to accept nominal damages (which carry coſts of ſuit) in the next five cauſes." Which generous propoſition was readily acquieſced in by the council for the crown, commended by the court, and applauded by the whole audience.

Bills of exceptions, however, are brought in this and nineteen other cauſes, determined in favour of the printers.

12th. Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when three men and two women for ſeveral robberies, and one man for houſe-breaking, received ſentence of death; which one of the women and three of the men ſoon after ſuffered; two to be tranſported for fourteen years, thirty-ſix for ſeven years, three were branded, and one whipped. William Lee, who had been tried on the Coventry act, as already mentioned, for cutting his wife's throat, was ſentenced to ſuffer two years impriſonment in Newgate.

The mercury in the barometer was obſerved to ſink, at Plymouth, ſo low as 28°. In the diagonal barometer, it got as far back as the bend of the tube. The wind

was all day variable and unſettled at that place, but moſtly to the ſouthward.

Some perſons being lately employed to kill a deer in Sir Harry St. John's Park, at Crondal in Hampſhire, one of them creeping round the thicket, was miſtaken by his fellows for a deer, and ſhot dead upon the ſpot.

A foot-match was lately run on Moulſey-hurſt by a ſhepherd againſt time. He was to run fifteen miles in an hour and a half, and performed it in an hour and twenty-eight minutes.

15th. A cauſe was tried in the court of Common-pleas at Guildhall, on the ſtatute of bribery and corruption at the late election for Malden in Eſſex, when a verdict paſſed againſt the defendant in 500l. damages.

19th. The king went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills:

The bill for granting an aid to his majeſty of 4s. in the pound, by a land tax, to be raiſed in Great Britain for the ſervice of the year 1764.

The bill for continuing the duties on malt for 1764.

The bill for building a bridge over the river Thames, at or near Shillingford Ferry, in Oxfordſhire.

The bill for naturalizing Peter Haſenclever, and Johan Peter Rucker.

And to ſeveral other road and naturalization bills.

Two ſpermaceti whales have been caught on the Eſſex coaſt, each 65 feet long, and brought to Greenland dock.

20th. In conformity to the eighth and tenth articles of the late definitive treaty, notice was given in the London Gazette for merchants, &c. concerned in the trade to the places reſtored to the French, that they ſhould ſend in the names of the veſſels that they intend to ſend thither, to bring away the perſons and effects of his his majeſty's ſubjects within the time limited, with the tonnage of each, to lord Halifax's office, in order to enable his lordſhip to make application to the courts of France and Spain for paſſports for the ſaid veſſels reſpectively.

India ſtock fell five per cent. on a rumour that the Dutch had made ſome extraordinary motions in that part of the world.

21ſt. At a meeting of the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, captain Blake made his report of the ſtate of the land carriage fiſhery, to the 30th of September laſt; and it was unanimouſly reſolved that the thanks of the ſociety ſhould be given to captain Blake, for his great aſſiduity and upright conduct.— We ſhall inſert this report in our Appendix, for the ſatisfaction of thoſe who wiſh well to that laudable undertaking.

Some days before, the ſociety reſolved to give a premium of 100l. for making bay ſalt, and another of 200l. for a cheap and effectual proceſs for making mortar for building.

The fine paintings of the cartoons by Raphael, are brought from the palace of Hampton-court to the queen's houſe in St. James's park, and are put up in the great ſaloon there.

27th. The wind was ſo high, that a houſe in St. Giles's was blown down, and a woman and two children killed.

General

General Amherſt, commander in chief of the troops in North America, arrived lately from thence at Falmouth, and having waited on his majeſty was moſt graciouſly received.

By the regiſtry of the infant pariſh poor for the laſt ſix months of 1762, it appears, that, out of 115 ſent into the country to be nurſed (though part of theſe were not ſent out of the ſmoak of London) thirty-two were dead, viz. twenty-ſeven and nine-elevenths of a hundred: but out of ſeven hundred thirty-two kept in town (excluſive of one hundred and ſeventeen delivered to mothers and friends) two hundred ſixty-nine were dead, which is thirty-ſix and ſix-ſeventhes of a hundred, notwithſtanding the youngeſt, and thoſe moſt in danger of death, were of the number ſent into the country; whence one may eaſily conclude, how greatly the advantage turns in favour of country nurſing.

A valuable addition has lately been made to the Britiſh muſeum of many volumes of ſcarce tracts, and not a few manuſcripts. Theſe tracts were collected by a private gentleman, by command of king Charles II. who, after the gentleman had, with the greateſt aſſiduity, diligence, and fidelity, compleated his taſk, offered him ſuch a price for the collection as he could not accept of. The books remained in the collector's family till 1761, when they were purchaſed by lord Bute for between three and four hundred pounds. But as it was much to be regretted, that ſuch a valuable collection ſhould be ſhut up in any private library, to which no acceſs can be had, as there may be to ſeveral noblemens libraries at Paris, his majeſty returned to lord Bute the money he gave for the books, and preſented them to the Britiſh muſeum. The following is a particular account of this royal preſent to the public:

An exact collection of all the books and pamphlets on both ſides, printed from the beginning of the year 164, to the coronation of king Charles II. 1661. And near one hundred manuſcripts never yet in print. The whole containing upwards of thirty thouſand books and tracts uniformly bound, conſiſting of 3,000 volumes, dated in the moſt exact manner, and ſo carefully preſerved as to have received no damage. The catalogue of them makes twelve volumes in folio; and they are ſo marked and numbered, that the leaſt treatiſe may be readily found, and even the very day on which they became public, is written on moſt of them.

This collection coſt great pains and expence, and was carried on ſo privately as to eſcape the moſt diligent ſearch of the uſurper, who, hearing of them, uſed his utmoſt endeavours to obtain them. They were ſent into Surrey and Eſſex, and at laſt to Oxford, the then library keeper, Dr. Buſton, being a friend to the collector; and under his cuſtody they remained, till the doctor was made biſhop of Lincoln.

Having, in our laſt year's Chronicle, given a ſpecimen of the hardſhips, our forces both naval and military were then ſuffering on their return from the conqueſt of the Havanna; and having, beſides, in the courſe of the preſent, taken notice of what the king of Pruſſia and

the empress queen have done in favour of their disbanded soldiers, we should think ourselves very remiss, did we pass by in silence the attention paid by our own government and even individuals to those brave men, who, in the height of the most destructive war, secured us from the distresses in which all the other nations engaged in it were involved, and prevented our feeling any burthen by it but that of supporting them. Not to mention the usual parliamentary leave of freely dealing and working in every corporate town, selling liquors in Oxford and Cambridge only excepted, his majesty, besides ample grants of land in the new conquered countries, and which, no doubt, they will be enabled to occupy and improve, has been graciously pleased to order, that those sailors, who had deserted from one of his majesty's ships to another, should receive the wages which they had forfeited by such desertion; and even issued proclamations for pardoning and setting at liberty, both in Great Britain and Ireland, all deserters that were in gaol, without fee or reward, whose names had been given in to the secretary at war.

The marine society not only kindly received all those boys, under sixteen, of their sending to sea, who thought proper, on being discharged from the king's service, to apply to them for assistance, but even invited them to apply; and put out

15 To fishermen.
71 To mechanic trades.
17 To manufacturers.
6 To public houses.
29 To the merchants service.
80 To the king's sea officers, who engaged to keep them 3 years.
9 Sent home to their friends in Scotland and Ireland.
20 Sent home to their friends in England.
1 To agriculture.
9 To watermen and lightermen.
17 Assisted to procure masters for themselves; which, with those who cloathed and provided for themselves, makes in all 295.

The Dublin society proposed to the first hundred soldiers or sailors who served his majesty out of Great Britain or Ireland, and producing their discharge from the service, who should take leases of lives of any lands in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, not less than five or more than twenty acres, in the year 1763, and hold the same one year from their taking possession of the said lands, producing a certificate of their industry, and being likely to continue, by the clergyman of the parish, or two neighbouring justices of the peace, five pounds each.

And to the first ten landlords of the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, who should let such farms to such tenants as above, not less than five farms by each landlord, a gold medal. This and the above to be determined in September, 1764.

The trustees for the forfeited estates in Scotland, promised, not only land, but materials for building upon and cultivating it; with fishing boats, tackle, &c. and even money to such reduced soldiers and sailors as should settle on these estates. And sir Ludowick Grant, and Mr. Grant, of Grant in the same kingdom, invited them to settle on their new ground in the counties of Inverness, Murray, and Banff; promising them from five

to

to fifteen acres of land, rent free for seven years, (afterwards paying 1s. per acre per annum for twelve years,) timber for building, moss or peat ground for firing, and lime stone from the quarries.

We wish we could at the same time inform our readers, that any effectual steps had been taken to procure some relief for the widows, orphans, and poor relations of those gallant men, who assisted in reducing the Havanna, but fell before it surrendered, and thereby lost all that share in the plunder, which, by merit, they had so good a title to; and likewise for a great number of both officers and common men belonging to the navy, and their representatives, who forfeited their shares of prize money, to the amount of several thousand pounds, to Greenwich Hospital, because they had not clamed them within three years, whereas their being tied down to the service of the public, and that in very distant and unhealthy climates, was the only thing that prevented their making such claim.

His royal highness the duke of York was lodged at Lisbon in the secretary of state's house, and had the use of the king's equipages, but refused to have any guard. He was afterwards entertained successively by the chief ministers, and some of the chief nobility; and soon after his first arrival waited on by the British consul, and by four or five of the members deputed by the British factory, who paid their compliments in a respectful address; and then entertained his royal highness with a supper, and ball. On the 28th of October his royal highness embarked again on board the Centurion, accompanied by the Thames frigate and Vulture sloop, and sailed for Gibraltar, from whence, after a stay of two days, he sailed for Portmahon, where he continued till the 17th ult. and then set sail for Genoa, where he arrived on the 28th; and his arrival being notified to the master of the ceremonies, that officer went immediately on board, to offer the palace prepared by the republic for his reception, but as his royal highness appeared only as earl of Ulster, this honour he was pleased to refuse, as also all other public honours, except a deputation of six noblemen, who waited on him the next morning with the republic's compliments upon his arrival at their capital. On the 30th the republic sent him a magnificent present, consisting, according to custom, of all sorts of provisions, and at night the six noblemen deputed to wait on him, invited him to an elegant supper, which was followed by a most brilliant ball.

Advice has been received of the the first ship, bound with new settlers to Florida, being wrecked about two in the morning of the 14th of October last, on a ledge of rocks near Madeira; by which about two hundred passengers and sailors were unfortunately drowned.

Lord Rothes's house at Lesley, in Scotland, has been burnt to the ground, and all the valuable furniture consumed. The loss sustained by this accident is computed at 60,000 l. besides that of a valuable collection of MSS.

The amount of linen cloth stamped for sale in Scotland, from Nov. 1, 1762, to Nov. 1, 1763, is 12.399,656 yards, which exceeds that of the preceding year by

1,096,419 yards. The increaſe in value is 77,473l. 15s. 8d.

Great mobs and riots have lately ariſen at Edinburgh, on occaſion of the ſcarcity of meal. By the prudent behaviour of the magiſtrates, the rioters were diſperſed, after doing conſiderable miſchief.

It is ſaid that, when the parliament granted, a few years ago, the free importation of proviſions from Ireland, the retailers, in order to defeat the intentions of the legiſlature, laid by the worſt proviſions of the various kinds imported, and ſold them for Iriſh, by which means they brought thoſe, that were really Iriſh, into ſuch diſcredit, that ſcarce any body would purchaſe them; ſo that the importers were in many inſtances loſers by their laudable induſtry.

Paris, Nov. 20. On the 16th the parliament of Rouen, all the chambers aſſembled, paſſed an arret annulling the tranſcriptions and eraſures, made by violence in their regiſter, by the duke de Harcourt, to the prejudice of the laws of the realm, by virtue of a pretended arret of council which carried no mark of the royal authority: wherefore the parliament, adhering to their former arrets and reſolutions, order, that the edicts and declarations of the month of April ſhall not be executed under pain of the puniſhment of peculation, and reſolved, that repeated remonſtrances be preſented to the king.

And from the ſame place we hear, that all the members of this parliament have reſigned, rather than conſent to regiſter the king's edicts and declarations iſſued at his laſt bed of juſtice; but that his majeſty had refuſed to accept of their reſignation, and had aſſured them that he will make ſome alterations in theſe edicts; and as all the parliaments of France have now declared againſt them, the king, it is ſaid, has reſolved to call an aſſembly, conſiſting of a deputation from every parliament in that kingdom, in order to conſider of a general reform in the management of the finances, which ſeems, indeed, to be neceſſary; for the province of Normandy have made it appear, that of above 60 millions of livres which they pay annually in taxes, about ſeventeen millions only have been received yearly by the king's treaſury. In the mean time however, the duke of Fitz James has put all the members of the parliament of Toulouſe under arreſt, for remonſtrating againſt, and refuſing to regiſter thoſe edicts.

Paris, Dec. 13. The archbiſhop of Paris having lately publiſhed a mandate, or paſtoral letter, to the people of his dioceſe, in which were ſome expreſſions in favour of the jeſuits, the parliament of Paris, being informed thereof, complained of it to the king, as a ſeditious writing. His majeſty bid them apply to the archbiſhop, that he might call it in. The prelate refuſed. The parliament complained again to the king, who finding the archbiſhop inflexible, baniſhed him to his abbey of Conflans.

Paris, Dec. 19. The judgment pronounced againſt ſeveral of our officers employed in Canada, and who miſbehaved there, is made public; moſt of them are condemned to baniſhment for a certain time, ſome more, ſome leſs; except the ſieur Bigot, intendant of that province, whoſe baniſhment

is

is made perpetual. They are moreover condemned to make reſtitution of ſeveral ſums in proportion to the frauds they have been found guilty of: the ſieur Bigot is to reſtore 4,300,000 livres; the ſieur Varin, director of the marine at Montreal, 800,000 l. M. Bread, comptroller of the marine, 300,000; M. Cadet, purveyor-general of the army 6,000,000; Pennyſiant, Maurin, and Corpion, commiſſaries under Cadet, 500,000 each; Eſtabe and Martel, keepers of magazines, the former 30,000, and the latter 200,000; the commandant, Laudriere, 5000; Dechainaux, ſecretary to the intendant Bigot, 30,000. In all 12,965,000 livres.

As ſoon as the Engliſh merchants, trading to Canada, who are largely concerned in the paper money of that colony, heard of theſe fines, which, it is ſaid, have been ſince paid, they applied to the the ſecretaries of ſtate to obtain the fulfilling of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty's declaration, with regard to the bills of exchange, drawn by the government of Canada on that of Old France, a ſhort hiſtory of which may not be diſagreeable to the reader.

Canada, in the poſſeſſion of the French, was undoubtedly an annual loſs to the government, although the trade of that country was very profitable to individuals and to the kingdom in general.

The method the French government took to pay to the ſubjects of Canada the ballance due to them, was by giving them either bills of exchange on the royal treaſury in Old France, or what they call ordonnances, of which the following is the form.

20 Sols.—COLONIES 1757.

Dépenſes générales.

No. 44195.

Il ſera tenu compte par le roi, au mois d'Octobre prochain, de la ſomme de vingt ſols, valeur en la ſoûmiſſion du Treſorier, reſtée, au bureau du contrôle.

A Quebec, le premier Juin, 1757.

BIGOT.

Theſe bills were given from a thouſand livres to ſeven-pence half-penny, and were preferred by the inhabitants to current coin, and anſwered all the purpoſes. In the month of October of every year, every one was at liberty to bring theſe ordonnances to the intendant's office, and had a right to demand bills of exchange on Old France in payment. This right gave the paper currency even a preference over ready caſh, for the government would not take caſh for bills of exchange.

Although the inhabitants might have brought all their ordonnances to the year 1759 for payment, yet being as current and more uſeful than caſh, conſiderable quantities always remained in the country, and, as a proof, there are ſtill extant ſome of theſe ordonnances of the year 1729.

In the year 1759, the intendant and others concerned in the government of Canada, iſſued out very conſiderable quantities of bills of exchange, which they pretended was for the uſe of the government; but as the French court charged them with mal-adminiſtration, this point continued in diſpute till the above ſentence. However, the poor Canadians, who knew that Bigot who ſigned theſe bills, had full powers from the court of France ſo to do, took them as uſual, and

and in general paid the full value for them. It is said there is upwards of two millions and half sterling of this paper unpaid.

31st. At Ledbury in Herefordshire there are now living one Price and his wife, whose ages together make 210 years; the man 107, the woman 103.

On a tomb-stone in Heydon church-yard, near Hull, in Yorkshire, is the following inscription: "Here lies the body of William Sturt, of Patrington, buried May 18, 1685, aged 97 years. He had children by his first wife, 28; by his second, 17; own father to 45; grandfather to 86; great grandfather to 97; great great grandfather to 23; in all 251.

Mrs. Salvador, of White-hart-court, was lately delivered of a son and heir, after being married twenty-five years.

Died lately, Thomas Blundell, Esq; aged 85. He was born deaf and dumb, but could converse by signs.

John Dodley, at Worcester, aged 90; he was born with a contraction of the tendons in one of his hams, and was obliged to make use of a wooden leg thirty years; but in endeavouring to recover a bell, which happened to overset, the rope pulled him up with such velocity as to break the bandages that fastened the artificial leg; and, in the same instant, rendered his natural one useful.

At Holt, near Wenbourn, Dorsetshire, the great Mr. Benjamin Bower, so called from his enormous size; he weighed thirty-four stone and four pounds, yet was a lively active man, and travelled to London in a stage coach but a few days before his death, which was occasioned, it is said, by his drinking a gallon of cyder at an inn on the road, to keep off a fit of the gout. Part of the wall of the room where he died was obliged to be taken down to get the corpse out, and no hearse being wide enough to admit the coffin, it was placed on the carriage.

At Marlborough in New England, in the 94th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Hapgood. His posterity were very numerous, viz.

9 Children,
92 Grand children,
208 Great grand children.
4 Great great grand children.

313 in the whole.

His grand children saw their grand children and their grandfather at the same time.

Baron de Wessenstein, governor of Bon, aged 100.

Mr. Goring, a quaker, at Chertsey, aged 102.

Jacob Salm, a Dutch soldier, aged 111.

Mr. Wallace, at Paris aged 112.

Peter Schurman, at Groningen, aged 113.

Jane Blake of Northweeds, in Yorkshire, aged 114.

A general bill of christenings and burials in London, from December 14, 1762, to December 13, 1763.

Christened		Buried	
Males	7761	Males	13147
Females	7372	Females	12996
	15133		26143

Decreased in the burials this year 183.

Among the deaths were no less than 105 drowned.

Died

Died under	2 years of age	8200
Between	2 and 5	2963
	5 and 10	1346
	10 and 20	996
	20 and 30	2144
	30 and 40	2404
	40 and 50	2736
	50 and 60	1894
	60 and 70	1689
	70 and 80	1314
	80 and 90	564
	90 and 100	91
	100	1
	102	1
		26143

At Manchester, Chriſtened males 338; Females 392. In all 667. Marriages 363.

At Newcaſtle on Tyne, Chriſtened 711. Buried 747.

At Amſterdam, Buried 7204.

At the Hague, Buried 1267.

At Leipſic in Saxony, 886 children born; 1614 perſons died; 348 couple married,

At Hall in Saxony, 521 born; 905 died.

In the Dominions of the king of Denmark, Born 47,393. Died 59,228. Increaſe in deaths 11,835.

Supplement to the bills of mortality, &c. at the end of our laſt year's Chronicle.

Glaſgow, Buried 173 men, 189 women, 697 children, total 1059. Increaſed in the burials 159.

Boſton in New England, from Jan. 4, 1762, to Jan. 3, 1763, buried whites, 390. Blacks, 66. Baptized, 418.

Paris, Chriſtened 17809. Buried 19977. Married 4113. Foundlings 5289.

Barcelona, Births 2608. Deaths 1976.

Hague, Buried 1674. Increaſed in burials 319.

Vienna, Chriſtened 5741. Buried, 6196.

Konigſberg in Pruſſia, Married 603. Born 1685. Died 2792.

Altena, Chriſtened 436. Buried 636.

Stockholm, Chriſtened 2237. Died 3092.

Gottenburgh, Chriſtened 256, Died 153.

Copenhagen, Married 825. Births 2289. Died 4512.

NORWAY.

Dioceſes.	Chriſtenings.	Deaths.
Wybourgh.	1805	1419
Rypen,	8470	2973
Aggerhus,	10691	7190
Drontheim,	5400	3703
Chriſtianſand,	3711	2978

[In the dioceſe of Aggerhus, it appears, that two women were each delivered of three children at a birth; and another woman of five children in one year only. Among other ſingularities, they reckon 150 married couples, who have lived together 80 years and upwards; 70 others who have lived together 90 years and upwards; twelve marriages from 100 to 105 years, ſtanding, and another of no leſs than 110 years. They have alſo recorded the following caſe of a woman, remarkable for her piety and her misfortunes, who died laſt year aged ſeventy-eight. Her huſband drowned himſelf; her ſecond ſon loſt himſelf in the mountains; her only remaining ſon kindled a pile of wood in a foreſt, and leapt into the flames; and her daughter, who

was

was married, flung herſelf into a river.

BIRTHS for the year 1763.

Jan. 1. Counteſs of Fingal of a daughter.
20. *lately* counteſs of Elgin, of a ſon and heir.
lady Packington, of a da.
lady Dick of a ſon and heir.
lady Bagot of a daughter.
Feb. 16. Lady Torpichen of a ſon.
viſcounteſs Folkeſton of a ſon.
Mar. 1. Lady Burdett, of a da.
4. lady of the hon. Everard Arundel of a ſon and heir.
15. lady St. John of a daughter.
20. lady Leſter, of a ſon and heir.
lady Beauchamp Proctor, of a daughter.
23. counteſs of Selkirk, of a ſon and heir.
Ap. 6. Ctſs. of Egremont, of a ſon.
May 1. Lady Bruce, of a daughter.
10. counteſs of Aſhburnham, of a daughter.
13. lady Harpur, of a ſon and heir.
June 1. *lately* counteſs of Mornington, of a ſon and heir.
25. lady Willoughby de Broke, of a ſon.
July 6. Lady of lord Charles Spencer, of a ſon.
lady Char. Murray, of a da.
20. counteſs of Hertford, of a ſon.
23. lady Ludlow, of a daughter.
lately lady of the hon. and rev. Mr. Cholmondeley, of a daughter.
10. lady of the hon. capt. Colville, of a ſon and heir.
lady of ſir Rich. Temple, of a daughter.
16. Her majeſty of a prince.
Sep. 1. Lady Petre, of a ſon and heir.
4. lady of col. Fitzroy, of a ſon.
5. lady Betty Chaplain, of a daughter.
Oct. 7. Ctſs. of Hopetoun, of a daughter.
counteſs of Balcarras, of a daughter.
9. lady Goſling of a ſon.
lady of ſir John Tyrrel, bart. of a daughter.
22. marchſs of Kildare, a ſon.
27. ducheſs Marlborough, a da.
Nov. 11. Ducheſs of Mancheſter, of a ſon and heir.
lady Munro of Foules, of a ſon and heir.
lady Carberry, of a ſon.
Dec. 12. Lady of ſir John Webb, of a daughter.
14. viſctſs. Weymouth, of a da.
lady of the bp. of St. David's, of a ſon.
20. viſctſs. Bolingbroke, a ſon and heir.
28. counteſs of Egmont, of a daughter.
lady of lord G. Lenox, of a ſon.
lady Dixon Dyke, of a ſon.
lady of ſir John Tho. Stanley, bart. of a daughter.
lately lady Brabazon, of a da.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 3. Sir J. Blois of Cockfield-hall, Suffolk, to miſs Thornhill of Didington, Huntingſhire.
16. Gen. Montague, to the dowager lady Grandiſon.
20. The hon. John Fitzmaurice, to the hon. miſs Lyttelton.
Ap. 19. Hon. Wilmot Vaughan, eſq. to miſs Shafto, ſiſter to R. Shafto,

R. Shafto, memb. for Durham.
—Butler of Kilcash, esq; heir to the late E. of Arran, to miss Stracey, niece to E. Powis.

20. Sir John Thomas of Alderley, Cheshire, bt. to miss Owen of Penthurst.

May 2. James Townshend, esq; to the hon. miss Hare, only daughter to the late lord Coleraine.

4. Hon. Aubrey Beauclerck, son to lord Vere, to lady Catharine Ponsonby, daughter to the E. of Besborough.

20. Visc. Downe, member for Cirencester, to miss Burton.

21. Sir Booth Williams, bart. to miss Fonnereau.

lately lord Will. Campbell, son of the duke of Argyl, to miss Sarah Izard of Charlestown, South Carolina.

28. Lord Grey, eldest son to the E. of Stamford, to lady Harriet Bentinck, sister to the duke of Portland.

31. Lord Arundel of Wardour, to miss Conqueft, of Great George street.

June —. Sir Wm. Lee of Hartwell, Bucks, bart. to lady Eliz. Harcourt.

21. William Augustus Pitt, esq; memb. for Wareham, to miss Howe, sister to lord Howe.

27. Sir Billingham Graham of Norton Conyers, bart. to miss Hudson of Bridlington, Yorkshire.

July 2. —Earl of Rothes, in Scotland, to miss Lloyd, daughter to the countess of Haddington.

Tho. Cheape, esq; consul at the Madeiras, to miss Stewart, niece to the E. of Moray.

7. Sir John Davie, bart. to miss Stokes of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Aug. 27.—Rt. hon. earl of Portsmouth, to miss Fellows, of Hampstead.

Sept. 4.—Ld. Digby, to miss Fielding, niece to E. Winchelsea.

20. Col. James Stuart, to lady Margaret Hume Campbell, daughter to the E. of Marchmont.

Major Geo. Lambton, to lady Lucy Lyon, sister to the earl of Strathmore.

Oct. 1.—Hon. capt. Hamilton, to miss Chamberlayne, niece to the duke of Chandois.

12. Sir Edw. Clive, one of the judges of the Common Pleas, to miss Judith Clive.

27. sir Henry Paulet St. John of Dogmersfield, Hants, bart. to miss Tucker of Brackworth-castles Surrey.

Nov. 3. —Sir T. Salusbury, judge of the court of admiralty, to the hon. Mrs. King.

12. sir David Dalrymple of Hailes, bart. to miss Brown, daughter of lord Coalstoun.

23. hon. col. Somerville, at Lydeard, Somersetshire, to miss Eliz. Lothbridge.

28. sir George Pocock, admiral of the blue, to the widow of commodore Dent.

Dec. 14.—Visc. Boyle, eldest son to the earl of Shannon, to miss Ponsonby, daughter to the speaker of the house of commons of Ireland.

PROMOTIONS for the YEAR 1763. from the London Gazette.

Jan. 1. Christopher D'Oyley, esq; deputy secretary at war.

Jan. 4. Henry Osborne, esq; vice-admiral of Gr. Britain, lieut. of the admiralty thereof, and lieut. of the navies and seas of the said kingdom, void by the death of G. lord Anson

Anſon.—Sir Edward Hawke, kt. of the bath, rear admiral of Great Britain, and of the admiralty thereof, and rear admiral of the navies and ſeas of the ſaid kingdom, in the room of ſir William Rowley, knight of the bath, appointed admiral and commander in chief of his majeſty's fleet.—James Rivers, eſq; one of the clerks of his majeſty's ſignet, in the room of Cha. Delafaye, eſq; deceaſed.

Jan. 10. The right hon. Humphry Morrice, eſq; comptroller of his majeſty's houſhold, and ſir John Philipps, bart. privy counſellors.

Jan. 10 His grace Evelyn duke of Kingſton, lord lieutenant of the county of Nottingham, and of the town of Nottingham, and county of the ſame.

Jan. 18. Herbert Lloyd, of Peterwell, in the county of Cardigan, eſq; and his heirs male, a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

Jan. 21. The honble. Wilmot Vaughan, eſq; lieutenant of the county of Cardigan.

Jan. 22. Jarrit Smith of the city of Briſtol, eſq; and his heirs male, a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

Jan. 29. His grace the duke of Kingſton, ſteward and keeper of the foreſt of Sherwood and park of Folewood, in Nottinghamſhire—Henry, earl of Darlington, maſter of his majeſty's jewels.—Lord Charles Spencer, ſuperintendant of the king's gardens in England, and out ranger of Windſor foreſt.

Feb. 1. Edward Younge, John Trenchard, and Thomas Wyndham, together with William Blair, Daniel Bull, George Blount, and Thomas Bradſhaw, eſqrs; to be his majeſty's commiſſioners for taxes.—George, earl of Orford, ranger and keeper of the park called St. James's park.

Feb. 8. Charles lord Maynard, lieutenant of, and in the county of Suffolk.—Earl of Pomfret, ranger or keeper of the little park at Windſor.—John Barnard and Robert Thompſon, eſqrs; together with ſir James Caldwell, bart. Edward Tucker, and Marmaduke Gwynne, eſqrs, commiſſioners for managing the duties on ſtampt vellum, parchment and paper.—Frederic Frankland, eſq; comptroller of the duties of exciſe.—John Paul Yvounet, Edward Montague, Robert Coney, and John Cowſlade, eſqrs; together with Marmaduke Sowle, eſq; commiſſioners for appeals, and regulating the duties of exciſe.—Henry Talbot eſq; inſpector of the out-ports collectors accounts.—David Mallet, eſq; keeper of the book, or books, wherein entries are, or ſhould be made, of all ſhips coming into the port of London, and of all warrants of the cuſtoms in the ſaid port.—Richard Price, and Henry Lyte, eſqrs; auditors of revenues within the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Cheſter; and alſo auditors of the accounts of money ariſing by writs of covenant, &c. in the alienation office.—George Barnard Kennett, eſq; ſerjeant at arms in ordinary to attend upon his majeſty's royal perſon.

Feb. 15. William Burton, John Orlebar, John Wyndham Bowyer, David Papillon, William Cayley, George Lewis Scot, and Thomas Bowlby, eſqrs; together with Henry Vernon, and John Bindley, eſqrs; his majeſty's commiſſioners of exciſe.

Feb. 19. John, earl of Sandwich, ambaſſador extraordinary and

and plenipotentiary to the catholic king, and Richard Phelps, esq; secretary to the embassy.

Feb. 21. William Levinz, esq; receiver general and cashier of his majesty's customs.—Christopher Rigby, and John Kenrick, esqrs; receivers general of the duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper, &c.

Feb. 26. Stanier Porten, esq; consul general at Madrid.—James Tilson, esq; at Cadiz and Port St. Mary.—James Banks, esq; at Galicia and the Asturias.—Francis Aiskell, esq; at Malaga.—Thomas Coxon, esq; at Alicant.—Thomas Cheap, esq; consul at the islands of Madeiras, in the room of Matthew Hiccox, esq; deceased.

March 1. The right hon. Cha. Townshend, Soame Jenyns, Edw. Elliot, Edward Bacon, and the hon. John Yorke, esqrs; sir Edmund Thomas, bart. George Rice, esq; and the right hon. Francis baron Orwell, his majesty's commissioners for trade and plantations.—Rich. Pottenger, esq; one of the clerks of his majesty's privy seal, and register of the court of requests, in the room of Thomas Ratcliff, esq; deceased.

March 8. Joseph Miller, gent. consul at Barcelona; and Albert Nisbett, gent. his consul in the Canary islands.

Mar. 15. Samuel Mead, Edw. Hooper, Claudius Amyand, Henry Pelham, John Frederick, Henry Bankes, esqrs; Sir Will. Musgrave, bart. Joseph Pennington and Corbyn Morris, esqrs; commissioners of the customs.

March 16. Hen. Hill, esq; gent. usher of the scarlet rod of the order of the bath, an herald at arms, with the great master of the said order, by the name of Brunswick.—Henry Pujolas, esq; bluemantle pursuivant at arms, Richmond herald at arms.

March 22. Philip Stanhope, esq; late his majesty's resident with the Hans towns, his majesty's envoy extraordinary to the diet of the empire, assembled at Ratisbon.—Ralph Woodford, esq; late his majesty's secretary of embassy to the court of Spain, his majesty's resident with the Hans towns, in the room of Philip Stanhope, esq;

April 16. The right hon. Geo. Grenville, lord North, sir John Turner, bart. Thomas Orby Hunter, and James Harris, esqrs; commissioners of the treasury.—Right hon. George Grenville, chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer.—The right hon. Henry Fox, and his heirs male, a baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, stile and title of lord Holland, baron of Foxley, in the county of Wilts.

April 15. Sir Matt. Blackiston, knt. and his heirs male, a baronet of Great Britain.—John Fleming, of Brumpton-park, in the county of Middlesex, and his heirs male, a baronet of Great Britain.—William Mayne, of Marston Morlain, in the county of Bedford, esq; and his heirs male, a baronet of Great Britain.

April 16. The right hon. James Stuart Mackenzie, esq; keeper of his majesty's privy seal of Scotland, in the room of James duke of Athol, appointed keeper of his majesty's seal in Scotland, in the room of Charles duke of Queensberry, appointed his majesty's justice-general in Scotland, in the room of John marquis of Tweeddale, deceased.—Henry Home, esq; one of the commissioners of his majesty's justi-

juſticiary in Scotland, in the room of Charles Erſkine, eſq; deceaſed. And John Campbell, jun. eſq; one of the ordinary lords of the ſeſſion in Scotland, in the room of the ſaid Charles Erſkine, eſq; deceaſed.

April 19. To the right hon. ſir Francis Daſhwood, bart, only ſon of lady Mary Fane, eldeſt ſiſter of John earl of Weſtmoreland, deceaſed; a confirmation of the ancient barony of Le Deſpencer; and a writ of ſummons has been iſſued forth accordingly. — The right hon. John viſcount Ligonier, of the kingdom of Ireland, and to his heirs male, a baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile and title of lord Ligonier, baron of Ripley, in the county of Surry.

April 20. Hugh, earl of Northumberland, lieutenant general, and general governor of his majeſty's kingdom of Ireland.—William earl of Shelburne, lord Charles Spencer, comptroller of his majeſty's houſhold.—Richard Rigby, and James Oſwald, eſqrs; privy counſellors.

April 22. His grace George duke of Marlborough, keeper of the privy ſeal.—The right hon. Stephen earl of Ilcheſter, a privy counſellor.

April 23. John lord Ward of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, and his heirs male, a viſcount of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of viſcount Dudley, and Ward, of Dudley in the county of Worceſter.—Matthew, baron Ducie, of Morton in the county of Stafford, and his heirs male, and in default of ſuch iſſue, then to Thomas Reynolds, eſq; nephew of the ſaid Matthew, baron Ducie of Morton, and to his heirs male, and in default of ſuch iſſue, then to Francis Reynolds, eſq; brother to the ſaid Thomas Reynolds, and alſo nephew to the ſaid Matthew, baron Ducie of Morton, and his heirs male, a baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of lord Ducie, baron Ducie, of Trotworth in the county of Glouceſter. —John earl of Sandwich, George Hay L.L.D. the right hon. Hans Stanley, eſq; John lord Carysfort, Richard, viſcount Howe, Henry lord Digby, and Thomas Pitt, eſq; commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c. &c. —The right hon. William earl of Shelburne, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, Edward Bacon, hon. John Yorke, and George Rice, eſqrs; Francis baron Orwell, and Bamber Gaſcoyne, eſq; commiſſioners of trade.—Sir Richard Lyttelton, lieutenant general of his majeſty's forces, captain general and governor in chief of Minorca, and the town and garriſon of Port Mahon, and the caſtles, forts, and other works and fortifications thereunto belonging. — James Johnſton, eſq; lieutenant governor of the ſaid iſland.—W. Courtenay, eſq; commiſſary general of his majeſty's ſtores of war in the ſaid iſland.—Zachariah Moore, gent. commiſſary of the muſters of all his majeſty's forces in the ſaid iſland: and alſo deputy judge advocate of the forces in the ſaid iſland.—John Burrows, eſq; ſecretary to the governor and commander in chief of the ſaid iſland. — John Morgan, clerk, chaplain to the governor and commander in chief of the ſaid iſland. —Mordaunt Cracherode, eſq; lieu-

tenant governor of Fort St. Philip, in the said island.—Robert Frampton, esq; captain of the ports of Fort St. Philip in the said island: and John Gore, esq; fort major of the fort of St. Philip in the said island: and also fort adjutant to the said fort.—William Sharp, D. D. Greek professor, in the university of Oxford, void by the resignation of Samuel Dickens, D.D.—Robert Murray, esq; receiver general and cashier of his majesty's customs in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and also receiver general of his majesty's duties on salt made in Scot-land.

April 23. Granville Leveson, earl Gower, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household.

April 30. The right honourable Joseph, viscount Ruxborough, of the kingdom of Ireland, and his heirs male, an earl of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of earl of Milltown in the county of Dublin.—The right honourable Robert, viscount Farnham, and his heirs male, an earl of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of earl of Farnham, in the county of Cavan.—The right honourable Robert, baron Luxborough of Shannon, and his heirs male, a viscount of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of viscount Barreis; and likewise an earl of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of earl of Catherlough, in the county of Catherlough.—James Cotter, of Rochforrest, in the county of Cork, esq; and his heirs male, a baronet of the said kingdom.—The right honourable William Gerard Hamilton, chancellor of his majesty's court of exchequer in the said kingdom, void by the resignation of the right honourable sir William Yorke, bart.—The right honourable Anthony Malone, esq; præ-audience, place, and precedence of his majesty's prime serjeant, attorney and solicitor general, and of all other his majesty's council learned in the law, in all places, and upon all occasions, as well in all his courts, as elsewhere in the said kingdom.—Dr. John Oswald, bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, bishop of Dromore.—Dr. Cumberland, bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.

May 3. The right honourable Francis baron Le Dispencer, keeper of his majesty's great wardrobe.

May 7. The right honourable lord viscount Stormont, his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the emperor and empress of Germany; and Benjamin Langlois, secretary to his majesty's embassy at that court.—James Porter, esq; his majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the court of Brussels.

May 7. Mansfeld Cardonnel, Alexander Legrand, Joseph Tuder, and Robert Montgomery, esqrs; together with George Clerk Maxwell, esq; commissioners for the receipt and management of his majesty's customs and other duties in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.—Sir Edmund Thomas, bart. surveyor general of his majesty's woods, in the several parks, forests, and chaces, and in the lands of the ancient inheritance of the crown, on the north and south sides of the river Trent.—Benjamin Bathurst, esq; out ranger of his majesty's forest of Windsor.—John Marshe Dickinson, esq; superin-

perintendant of all gardens belonging to all and every his majeſty's royal palaces and houſes of acceſs, within that part of Great Britain called England.

May 9. The right hon the lord Le Deſpencer, lord lieut. and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Buckingham, in the room of the earl Temple.

May 10. John Stratford, eſq; and his heirs male, a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, ſtile, and title of baron of Baltinglaſs, in the county of Wicklow.---Uſher St. George, eſq; and his heirs male, a baron of the ſaid kingdom, by the name, ſtile, and title of lord St. George, baron of Hatley St. George, in the counties of Roſcommon and Leitrim.

May 14. The right honourable John Manners, commonly called marquefs of Granby, lieutenant general of his majeſty's forces, maſter general of his majeſty's ordnance, arms, armories, and habiliments of war.---The right honourable George Townſhend, major general of his majeſty's forces, lieutenant general of his majeſty's ordnance, munition, proviſions, ſtores, and habiliments of war.

June 1. The earl of Hertford was ſworn of the privy council.---

June 7. The right hon. baron Montmorres, and his heirs male, a viſcount of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of viſcount Mountmorres, of Caſtlemorres in the county of Kilkenny.---Robert Blackwood, of Ballilidy in the county of Down in Ireland, eſq; and his heirs male, a baronet of the ſaid kingdom.---James May, of Mayfield in the county of Waterford, eſq; and his heirs male, a baronet of the ſaid kingdom of Ireland.

June 18. The earl of Rochford ambaſſador extraordinary, &c. to the court of Spain.

July 20. Lord Stormont was ſworn of the privy council.

July 3. Lord Tyrawley, field marſhal of his majeſty's forces.

Aug. 2. Dr. John Oſwald, biſhop of Dromore, biſhop of Raphoe in Ireland, vacant by the death of Dr. Downes.---Dr. Edward Young, Dean of St. Martin Clogher, biſhop of Dromore.

Aug. 9. Thomas Charles Bunbury, eſq; ſecretary to the extraordinary embaſſy to the moſt chriſtian king.---Edward Ligonier, eſq; ſecretary to the extraordinary embaſſy to the catholic king.

September 2. John duke of Bedford, lord preſident of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.---John earl of Sandwich, one of his principal ſecretaries of ſtate.---Lord Hyde, a privy counſellor.

September 10. John earl of Egmont, and baron Lovel and George Hay, L.L.D. the right hon. Hans Stanley, John lord Carysfort, Richard viſcount How, Henry lord Digby, and Thomas Pitt, eſq; commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.—William earl of Hilſborough, and baron of Harwich, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, Edward Bacon, the hon. John Yorke, and George Rice, eſqrs; Francis baron Orwell, and Bamber Gaſcoyne, eſq; commiſſioners of trade and plantations.—Thomas baron Hyde, of Hindon, and Robert Hampden, eſq; poſtmaſters

masters general.—Dudley Alexander Sidney Cosby, esq; resident at the court of Denmark.—Emanuel Mathias, esq; his majesty's agent in Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck.

September 10. Henry Talbot, Joshua Churchill, John Milbanke, Denzil Onslow, esqrs; together with Henry Fane, esq; in the room of Edward Astley, esq; deceased, his majesty's commissioners for the duties on salt.

James Porter, esq; his majesty's minister plenipotentiary in the Austrian Netherlands, and late ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, a knight batchelor.

October 8. Montagu Wilmot, esq; his majesty's captain general and governor in chief, in and over his majesty's province of Nova Scotia in America, in the room of Henry Ellis, esq; who has requested leave to resign that government.—The honourable James Murray, esq; his majesty's captain-general and governor in chief in and over his majesty's province of Quebec in America.—James Grant, esq; his majesty's captain-general, and governor in chief in and over his majesty's province of East Florida in America.—George Johnstone, esq; his majesty's captain-general and governor in chief in and over his majesty's province of West Florida in America.—Robert Melvill, esq; his majesty's captain-general and governor in chief in and over his majesty's islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominico, St. Vincent, and Tobago, in America; and of all other islands and territories adjacent thereto, and which now are, or heretofore have been dependent thereupon.

October 18. His grace the duke of Richmond, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Sussex.—Sir James Lowther, bart. custos rotulorum of Cumberland.

October 29. The right honourable James viscount Charlemount, and his heirs male, an earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, stile, and title of earl of Charlemount in the county of Armagh.

Nov. 9. William Fawkener, esq; one of the clerks of the privy council.

Nov. 15. Arthur Brooke, of Colebrooke, in the county of Fermanagh, esq; and his heirs male, a baronet of the kingdom of Ireland.

Nov. 29. Gregory Sharpe, L.L.D. master of the Temple, in the room of Dr. Nicolls, deceased.

Dec. 13. Col. Edward Hervey adjutant general.

DEATHS. 1763.

January 2. Right honourable the earl of Granville, knight of the garter, and president of the privy council; his lordship was born in 1691, and succeeded his father in the barony of Carteret in 1695; and on the death of his mother in 1744, he became earl Granville; he married the only daughter of sir Robert Worsley, by whom he had issue one son, now earl of Granville, and four daughters; he married secondly lady Sophia, eldest daughter of the earl of Pomfret, by whom he has no living issue.

5. General Handasyd, colonel of the sixteenth regiment of foot; one of the oldest generals in the service.

8. Thomas Howard, esq; at

Beckenham, Norfolk, next heir to the title of the duke of Norfolk; he was the eldeſt ſon of Philip, youngeſt brother to the preſent duke.

11. Mrs. Palmer, mother of ſir Thomas Palmer, bart.

12. Sir Archibald Stewart of Scotland, bart.

15. Count Gaſtaldi, late miniſter from Genoa, to this court, at St. Omer's.

18. Sir Henry Slingſby, bart. member for Knareſborough.

20. Hon. Mrs. Hammond, at Wotton, Norfolk; ſiſter to the late ſir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford.

22. Sir Nathaniel Ogle, of Kirkhay, in Northumberland, bart.

Lady Penelope Compton.

General la Fauſille, colonel of the 66th regiment, on board the Marlborough, two days before ſhe foundered.

31. Lady viſcounteſs Longueville, aged 98, at Brandon in Warwickſhire, where ſhe reſided for the laſt forty years of her life, and kept up the ſpirit of old Engliſh hoſpitality, by relieving all her poor neighbours, and every indigent perſon that applied at her gate.

February 1. Sir John Swinburne, bart. at Paris.

6. Relict of Sir Thomas Palmer, near Canterbury.

8. Lady viſcounteſs dowager Barrington.—Counteſs of Caſſils in Scotland.

12. Hon. John Finch, eſq; brother to the earl of Winchelſea.

14. Counteſs dowager of Coventry, at Snitfield, in Warwickſhire, aged 90.

15. Sir Francis Pool, bart. member for Lewes.

16. Viſcount Pulteney, only ſon to the earl of Bath, a lord of the bed-chamber, member for Weſtminſter, and colonel of the royal volunteers, at Madrid in Spain: His lordſhip went over with his regiment in the defence of Portugal.—Lady of the biſhop of the Iſle of Man.

20. Admiral Toms.

22. Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald in Dublin; ſhe has left only one daughter, to whom the eſtate of the late lord Kingſton deſcends.

28. Hon. Mr. Charles Erſkine, advocate at Edinburgh.

March 1. Sir William Wentworth, at Bretton-hall, Yorkſhire, baronet.—Sir John Whitford, bart. at Edinburgh.

7. Lady Cath. Jones, daughter of the earl of Tyrone.

18. Sir Matthew White, of Northumberland, bart.

25. Lord Aſton, baron Forfar, of Scotland; he was a few years ago cook to Sir —— Mordaunt, bart. when the title deſcended to him; he is ſucceeded by Mr. Walter Aſton, a watch-maker.

26. James Stewart, eſq; eldeſt ſon of Lord Blairhall, in Scotland. —Counteſs Dowager of Northeſk, Edinburgh.

April 3. Right hon. ſir Marcus Beresford, earl of Tyrone.

8. Right hon. James earl of Waldegrave, lord ſteward of Cornwall, lord warden of the ſtannaries, and one of the tellers of the exchequer, a knight of the garter, one of the privy council, and F.R.S. of the ſmall-pox, in the 50th year of his age.

Right hon. Charles Erſkine of Alva, at Edinburgh, one of the lords of ſeſſion, and juſtice clerk.

10. The

10. The only daughter of lord Fitz-williams.

13. The counteſs of Northampton, at Venice; ſhe was ſiſter to the duke of Beaufort.

23. Sir Arthur Haſilrigge, of Northampton, bart. ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, now ſir Robert.—Lady of lord Brownlow Bertie.

30. Lady Riverſtone, ſiſter to the earl of Tyrone.

May 1. Hon. Henry Reginald Courtenay, eſq; uncle to viſcount Courtenay and member for Honiton.

The counteſs of Upper Oſſory, ſiſter to earl Gower, and wife of Richard Vernon, eſq; at Bourdeaux.

18. Right honourable Anthony Duncombe, lord Feverſham, baron of Downton, in Wilts, ſo created in 1747. The title, for want of iſſue male, is extinct.

19. Lady of ſir John Ruſſel, bart.

Lately. Hon. Mrs. Child, daughter of lord Luxborough.—Right hon. and rev. doctor George Ingram, viſcount Irwin, ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his nephew, Charles Ingram, Eſq; now lord viſcount Irwin.—Lady Hartup, relict of the late ſir John Hartup, bart.—Right rev. doctor George Marlay, biſhop of Dromore, in Ireland.—Lady Gairdies of Edinburgh.—Sir Philip Anſtruther of Balkaſkie, bart.—Right hon. Chaworth, earl of Meath, &c.

June 29. Sir Thomas Webb of Great Canford, Dorſet.—Sir Monoux Cope of Hanwell, Hants, bart.

July 2. Right reverend doctor Downes, biſhop of Rapho, in Ireland.

6. At Geneva, lord Mahon, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Stanhope, aged 17.

14. Sir John Evelyn, bart, F.R.S. at Wotton, Surry; he was poſt maſter general in the reigns of queen Anne, and king George I. and afterwards a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms.

20. Lady of ſir William Gage, at Bury.

Hon. James De Burgh, uncle to the Earl of Clanrickard.

26. Lady Charlotte Anne Chicheſter, only child of the earl of Donegal.

Auguſt 5. Lady of ſir John Guyſe, bart. at Mungwell.

13. Prince Louis Erneſt, third brother to the Duke of Saxe Gotha, and to the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, aged 55 years.

15. Hon. Mrs. Sherrard, ſiſter to the earl of Harborough.

21. Right hon. Charles earl of Egremont, baron of Cockermouth, and baronet, lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Cumberland, and one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate. His lordſhip married, March 12, 1751, Alicia Maria, daughter of George Carpenter, by whom he had iſſue George, now earl of Egremont, born Dec. 7, 1751; three daughters, and two other ſons. He was ſon of the great ſir William Wyndham, chancellor of the exchequer in the reign of queen Anne.

Sept. 3. Hon. Robert Butler, capt. of the Battle-axe-guards at Dublin.

26. Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, bart. member for Kent.

30. Lady of ſir Edward Williams, bart. at Langoyd caſtle, Breconſhire.

Countess of Darlington, mother of the present earl, and sister to the duke of Cleveland.

The earl of Fife, at Rothmay, Scotland.

October 1. Sir James Fleming, bart.

9. Countess dowager of Glencairn, aged 81.

10. Right hon. the earl of Northampton, at Lyons, on his return from Venice to England; he married Sept. 13, 1759, lady Ann Somerset, daughter of the late duke of Beaufort; by this lady, who died a short time before him at Naples, he had only one daughter, born June 26, 1760; so that dying without issue male, his title descends to his only brother the hon. Spencer Compton, esq; member for Northampton.

14. Lady Lucy Clinton, sister of the earl of Lincoln.

18. Sir Henry Elves, bart. at Stoak, Suffolk.

28. The countess of Home, at Harfield, Scotland.

Nov. 6. Sir John Fleming, bart.

7. Sir Michael Foster, knight, one of the justices of the King's Bench, and formerly recorder of Bristol.

The only son of the late hon. but most unfortunate James Annesley, esq; by whose death, his right to the whole Anglesey estate, in England and Ireland, devolves on his two sisters, the surviving daughters of the said James Annesley. This youth, being the last of the male line of the body of Arthur the first earl of Anglesey, the honours of earl of Anglesey, and baron Newport Pagnel in England, and of viscount Valentia and baron Altham, in Ireland, are extinct by his death; Richard the last earl of Anglesey, who died about two years ago, having left only three daughters by Anne, countess of Anglesey, his wife, but no legitimate male issue.

19. Right hon. Thomas Howard, earl of Effingham, deputy earl marshal of England, colonel of the first troop of horse grenadier guards, a lieutenant general, and one of the searchers of the port of London; he hath left issue Thomas lord Howard, born Jan. 13, 1746-7, and Richard, born Feb. 21, 1747-8, and four daughters.

21. Lady Jean Erskine in Scotland.

Dec. 17. Field marshal count Seckendorf, aged 91.

The elector of Saxony, of an apoplexy, aged 41, succeeded by his eldest son, aged 15.

18. Lady of sir Neville George Hickman, bart.

21. Sir William Lowther, of Swillington, in Yorkshire, bart.

The countess of Abingdon.

24. Lady of sir Francis Blake Delaval, bart.

25. Lady Dyke of Lullingstone castle Kent.

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

An account of the proceedings in relation to John Wilkes, Esq; member of parliament for Aylesbury, as author of the North Briton No. XLV. &c.

IN the night between Friday the 29th and Saturday the 30th of April, three of his majesty's messengers, by virtue of the following warrant, entered the house of Mr. Wilkes, with a design to seize his person, and keep him in custody:

George Montagu Dunk Earl of Halifax Viscount Sunbury and Baron Halifax one of the lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council Lieutenant General of his Majesty's forces and principal secretary of state.

These are in his majesty's name to authorize and require you (taking a constable to your assistance) to make strict and diligent search for the authors printers and publishers of a seditious and treasonable paper entitled the *North Briton* No XLV. *Saturday April* 23 1763 printed for *G. Kearsly* in *Ludgate-street London* and them or any of them having found to apprehend and seize together with their papers and to bring them in safe custody before me to be examined concerning the premises and further dealt with according to law And in the due execution thereof all mayors sheriffs justices of the peace constables and all other his majesty's officers civil and military and loving subiects whom it may concern are to be aiding and assisting to you as there shall be occasion and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at St. *James*'s the twenty-sixth day of *April* in the third year his Majesty's reign.

signed Dunk Halifax

directed to Nathan Carrington John Money James Watson and Robert Blackmore

Four of his Majesty's messengers in ordinary

When the officers had entered Mr. Wilkes's house, and produced this warrant, he excepted to the generality of it, and his name not being mentioned in it, and threatened the first who should offer violence to his person in his own house at that unseasonable hour of the night, upon any pretended verbal order which they might or might not have received for that purpose; upon which the messengers thought proper to retire, and to defer the execution of their warrant till next morning, when they took him into custody without opposition, but used some force in putting him into a hackney coach, which carried him before his majesty's secretaries of state for examination.

On the intimation of Mr. Wilkes's being in custody, a motion was made in the court of Common Pleas, then sitting in Westminster-hall, for a *habeas corpus*, which was granted, tho' by reason of the prothonatry's office not being open, such *habeas corpus* could not be sued out till four o'clock in the afternoon.

In the mean time, the messengers being in possession of Mr. Wilkes's house, several gentlemen, his friends and acquaintance, applied for admittance, which was then peremptorily refused, upon pretence of an order from the secretaries of state,

which order, though repeatedly requested, was not produced.

As no proper or legal authority appeared to countenance such refusal, the gentlemen thought themselves not obliged to obey the commands of officers acting only under verbal authority, and entered, without further question or molestation from those officers.

Mr. Wood, the deputy secretary of state, being sent for, and demanding the reason of such forcible entry; it was replied, that no force had been used, and that the gentlemen thought themselves legally justified in what they had done.

Soon after this, (whether sent for or not does not appear) Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; sollicitor to the treasury, came into the house, and some private conversation between him and Mr. Wood having past, the latter asked, if any gentleman then present would attend or inspect the officers, while they were sealing up the papers, or words to that or the like effect.

Mr. Wilkes, brother to the prisoner, having declined this offer, no person then present thought himself authorised to take upon him such inspection.

Though it was well known that the court of Common Pleas had granted an *habeas corpus*, and Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; at that time at lord Halifax's, was then well assured of the fact; yet Mr. Wilkes was committed to the Tower of London.

His sollicitor and one of his counsel, soon after they heard of such committment, went to the Tower, in order to consult with him, about the legal methods to be pursued for his enlargement, but were denied admittance; major Ransford informed them that he had received orders from the secretaries of state not to admit any person whatsoever to speak with or see Mr. Wilkes; adding, that he had just before refused the right honourable the earl of Temple such admittance.

On Sunday, May 1, the same gentlemen, between the hours of twelve and one, called again upon major Ransford on the same occasion, but were again denied admittance, as were soon after many noblemen and gentlemen of the first distinction, and Mr. Wilkes's own brother. After such denial, Mr. Wilkes's solicitor demanded of the major a copy of the warrant under which Mr. Wilkes was committed to the Tower, which was readily granted by the major, and is as follows:

Charles Earl of Egremont and George Dunk Earl of Halifax Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council and principal Secretaries of State.

These are in his majesty's name, to authorize and require you to receive into your custody the body of John Wilkes, Esq; herewith sent you, for being the author and publisher of a most infamous and seditious libel, entitled the North Briton, No. XLV; tending to inflame the minds and alienate the affections of the people from his majesty, and to excite them to traiterous insurrections against the government. And to keep him safe and close until he shall be delivered by due course of law, and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at St. James's, the 30th of April 1763, in the third year of his majesty's reign.

signed EGREMONT. L. S.
DUNK HALIFAX. L. S.

To

To the right honourable John lord Berkeley of Stratton, conſtable of his majeſty's tower of London, or to the lieutenant of the ſaid tower, or his deputy.

Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq; being then preſent in major Ransford's room, Mr. Wilkes's council and ſolicitor applied to Mr. Webb for admittance to Mr. Wilkes.

Mr. Webb deſired major Ransford to allow ſuch admittance, for which he would indemnify him; the major replied, He could not diſobey orders.

Mr. Webb re-anſwered, He believed there muſt have been a miſtake in the orders, and that if either of the ſecretaries of ſtate were in town, he would apply to them, and obtain ſuch admittance as aforeſaid; and that he would either ſend or bring an order for ſuch admittance in the afternoon.

Upon this aſſertion, Mr. Wilkes's council and ſolicitor, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening of the ſame day, again went to the tower, and applied for admittance as before: the major having received no inſtruction from either of the ſecretaries of ſtate, or Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq; ſtill perſiſted in his refuſal.

On the morning of Monday, May 2, the court of Common Pleas ordered a return to their writ of *habeas corpus*; which return not then appearing to the court to be ſufficient, the court ordered that this return ſhould not, at preſent, be filed; but, upon motion, granted another *habeas corpus*, directed to the conſtable, and ſo forth, of the tower of London.

Mr. Wilkes's council, this ſame day, between the hours of two and three, again went to the tower, and made application to major Ransford for admittance to Mr. Wilkes, but were refuſed, major Ransford declaring that he had received no orders from either of the ſecretaries of ſtate for that purpoſe: there appeared upon the table a written order for him to take down the names of all perſons applying for admittance to col. Wilkes.

On Tueſday, May 3, at half an hour paſt ten in the morning, Mr. Wilkes was brought to the bar of the court of common pleas, where he made the following ſpeech:

My Lords,

"I feel myſelf happy to be at laſt brought before a court, and before judges whoſe characteriſtic is the love of liberty. I have many humble thanks to return for the immediate order you were pleaſed to iſſue, to give me an opportunity of laying my grievances before you. They are of a kind hitherto unparalleled in this free country, and I truſt the conſequences will teach miniſters of Scottiſh and arbitrary principles, that the liberty of an Engliſh ſubject is not to be ſported away with impunity, in this cruel and deſpotic manner.

I am accuſed of being the author of the North Briton, No. 45. I ſhall only remark upon that paper, that it takes all load of accuſation from the ſacred name of a prince, whoſe family I love and honour as the glorious defenders of the cauſe of liberty, and whoſe perſonal qualities are ſo amiable, great, and reſpectable, that he is deſervedly the idol of his people. It is the peculiar faſhion and crime of theſe times, and of thoſe who hold high miniſterial offices in government, to throw every odious charge from themſelves upon majeſty: the au-

thor

thor of this paper, whoever he may be, has, upon conſtitutional principles, done directly the reverſe, and is therefore in me, the ſuppoſed author, meant to be perſecuted accordingly; the particular cruelties of my treatment, worſe than if I had been a Scots rebel, this court will hear, and I dare ſay, from your juſtice, in due time redreſs.

I may, perhaps, ſtill have the means left me to ſhew that I have been ſuperior to every temptation of corruption. They may indeed, have flattered themſelves, that when they found corruption could not prevail, perſecution might intimidate. I will ſhew myſelf ſuperior to both. My papers have been ſeized, perhaps with a hope the better to deprive me of that proof of their meanneſs and corrupt prodigality, which it may poſſibly, in a proper place, be yet in my power to give."

The caſe was then learnedly argued by eminent lawyers on both ſides, and when they had finiſhed, the court, after making a polite excuſe to Mr. Wilkes for the delay, took time to conſider the caſe, and to give their opinion; therefore they remanded him priſoner to the tower till Friday the 6th of May, at which time he was ordered to be brought up, that the affair might be finally determined; but directions were given, that, in the mean time, both his friends and lawyers ſhould have free acceſs to him.

Next day lord Temple received the following letter:

Whitehall, May 4, 1763.

My Lord,

"The king having judged it improper that John Wilkes, Eſq; ſhould any longer continue to be colonel of the militia for the county of Buckingham, I am commanded to ſignify his majeſty's pleaſure to your lordſhip, that you do forthwith give the neceſſary orders for diſplacing Mr. Wilkes, as an officer in the militia for the ſaid county of Buckingham.

I am, my lord, &c.

EGREMONT.

In conſequence of which letter, his lordſhip immediately wrote the following to Mr. Wilkes:

Sir, Pall-Mall, May 5, 1763.

"At my return laſt night from the tower, I received the incloſed letter from the earl of Egremont: in conſequence of his majeſty's commands therein ſignified, you will pleaſe to obſerve, that you no longer continue colonel of the militia for the county of Buckingham.

I cannot, at the ſame time, help expreſſing the concern I feel in the loſs of an officer, by his deportment in command endeared to the whole corps. I am, Sir, &c.

TEMPLE.

To which Mr. Wilkes made the following return:

My Lord, Tower, May 5, 1763.

"I have this moment the honour of your lordſhip's letter, ſignifying his majeſty's commands, *that I ſhould no longer continue colonel of the militia for the county of Buckingham.* I have only to return your lordſhip my warmeſt thanks for the ſpirit and zeal you have ſhewn in the ſupport of that conſtitutional meaſure from the very beginning. Your lordſhip will pleaſe to remember, that I was among the foremoſt who offered their ſervices to their country at that criſis. Buckinghamſhire is ſenſible, and has always acknowledged, that no man but your lordſhip could have given

ſucceſs

ſucceſs to that meaſure in our inland county. I am proud of the teſtimony your lordſhip is pleaſed to give me; and am happy, in theſe days of peace, to leave ſo amiable a corps in that perfect harmony which has from the beginning ſubſiſted. I am, my lord, &c.

JOHN WILKES.

The earl Temple himſelf was ſoon after removed from being lord lieutenant of the county of Buckingham.

On Friday, May 6, about eight in the morning, Mr. Wilkes was brought from the tower, and reached Weſtminſter-hall about nine. The lord chief juſtice, and the other judges, came about ten, when Mr. Wilkes ſaid,

My Lords,

"Far be it from me to regret that I have paſſed ſo many more days in captivity, as it will have afforded you an opportunity of doing, upon mature reflection and repeated examination, the more ſignal juſtice to my country. The liberty of all peers and gentlemen, and what touches me more ſenſibly, that of all the middling and inferior claſs of people, who ſtand moſt in need of protection, is in my caſe this day to be finally decided upon: a queſtion of ſuch importance as to determine at once, whether Engliſh liberty be a reality or a ſhadow. Your own free-born hearts will feel with indignation and compaſſion all that load of oppreſſion under which I have ſo long laboured. Cloſe impriſonment, the effect of premeditated malice, all acceſs for more than two days denied to me, my houſe ranſacked and plundered, my moſt private and ſecret concerns divulged, every vile and malignant inſinuation, even of high treaſon itſelf, no leſs induſtriouſly than falſely circulated by my cruel and implacable enemies, together with all the various inſolence of office, form but a part of my unexampled ill-treatment. Such inhuman principles of *ſtar-chamber* tyranny will, I truſt, by this court, upon this ſolemn occaſion, be finally extirpated; and henceforth every innocent man, however poor and unſupported, may hope to ſleep in peace and ſecurity in his own houſe, unviolated by *king's meſſengers*, and the *arbitrary mandates* of an over-bearing ſecretary of ſtate.

I will no longer delay your juſtice. The nation is impatient to hear, nor can be ſafe or happy till that is obtained. If the ſame perſecution is after all to carry me before another court, I hope I ſhall find that the genuine ſpirit of *Magna Charta*, that glorious inheritance, that diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of Engliſhmen, is as religiouſly revered *there*, as I know it is *here*, by the great perſonages before whom I have now the happineſs to ſtand; and (as in the ever-memorable caſe of the impriſoned biſhops) that an independent jury of free-born Engliſhmen will perſiſt to determine my fate, as in conſcience bound, upon conſtitutional principles, by a verdict of *guilty* or *not guilty*. I aſk no more at the hands of my countrymen."

When Mr. Wilkes had made an end, lord chief juſtice Pratt ſtood up, and delivered the opinion of the court on the three following heads, which were chiefly inſiſted on by council:

Firſt, The legality of Mr. Wilkes's commitment.

Secondly, The neceſſity for a ſpeci-

ſpecification of thoſe particular paſſages in the 45th number of the North Briton, which had been deemed a libel. And,

Thirdly, Mr. Wilkes's privilege as a member of parliament.

In regard to the firſt, his lordſhip remarked, that he would conſider a ſecretary of ſtate's warrant, through the whole affair, as nothing ſuperior to the warrant of a common juſtice of the peace: and that no magiſtrate had, in reality, a right *ex officio*, to apprehend any perſon, without ſtating the particular crime of which he was accuſed; but at the ſame time he obſerved there were many precedents where a nice combination of circumſtances gave ſo ſtrong a ſuſpicion of facts, that though the magiſtrate could not be juſtified *ex officio*, he was, nevertheleſs, ſupported in the commitment, even without receiving any particular information for the foundation of his charge. The word *charge*, his lordſhip took notice, was in general much miſunderſtood, and did not mean the *accuſation* brought againſt any perſon taken up, but his *commitment* by the magiſtrate before whom he might be brought. Upon the whole of this point, according to the cuſtomary rule which had been for a ſeries of years obſerved by the ſages of the law, even in the reign of Charles the ſecond, when this matter was ſo frequently conteſted, his lordſhip was of opinion, that Mr. Wilkes's commitment was not illegal.

In relation to the next article, which required a ſpecification of the particular paſſages in the North Briton which were deemed a libel, his lordſhip took notice that the inſertion of theſe paſſages, ſo far as they related to the point in queſtion, was not at all neceſſary; for even ſuppoſing the whole of the 45th North Briton had been inſerted in the body of the warrant, yet it by no means came under his lordſhip's cognizance at that time; for the matter in conſideration then was, not the nature of the offence, but the legality of the commitment; the nature of the offence not reſting in the boſom of a judge without the aſſiſtance of a jury, and not being a proper ſubject of enquiry, till regularly brought on to be tried in the cuſtomary way of proceeding.

With reſpect to the third and laſt point, how far Mr. Wilkes had a right to plead his privilege as a member of parliament, his lordſhip remarked, that there were but three caſes which could poſſibly affect the privilege of a member of parliament, and theſe were *treaſon*, *felony*, and the *peace*. The peace, as it is written in the inſtitutes of the law, his lordſhip explained to ſignify a *breach of the peace*. He remarked, that when the ſeven biſhops were ſent to the tower, the plea which was uſed when the ſpiritual lords contended for their privilege, was, that they had *endeavoured* to *diſturb* the peace. This, at that arbitrary time, was judged ſufficient to forfeit their privilege; but his lordſhip took notice, that, out of the four judges then upon the bench, there was but one honeſt man, Powel, and he declined giving any opinion. His lordſhip then obſerved, that the privilege of parliament ſhould be held ſacred and inviolable, and as there were but three particular caſes in which that privilege was forfeited, it only remained

mained to examine how far Mr. Wilkes's was endangered. Mr. Wilkes ſtood accuſed of writing a libel; a libel in the ſenſe of the law was a *high miſdemeanor*, but did not come within the deſcription of *treaſon*, *felony*, or *breach of the peace*; at moſt it had but a tendency to *diſturb* the *peace*, and conſequently could not be ſufficient to deſtroy the privilege of a member of parliament.

Thus was this point of privilege determined, and Mr. Wilkes immediately diſcharged. He had not, however, quitted the court, when a gentleman of eminence in the law ſtood up, and told the lord chief juſtice that he had juſt received a note from the attorney and ſolicitor-general, to intreat his lordſhip not to give Mr. Wilkes leave to depart till their coming, which would be inſtant, as they had ſomething to offer againſt his plea of privilege. The motion was, however, rejected; upon which Mr. Wilkes ſtood up and ſaid:

My Lords,

"Great as my joy muſt naturally be at the deciſion which this court, with a true ſpirit of liberty, has been pleaſed to make concerning the unwarrantable ſeizure of my perſon, and all the other conſequential grievances, allow me to aſſure you that I feel it far leſs ſenſibly on my own account, than I do for the public. The ſufferings of an individual are a trifling object, when compared with the whole, and I ſhould bluſh to feel for myſelf in compariſon with conſiderations of a nature ſo tranſcendently ſuperior.

I will not trouble you with my poor thanks.—Thanks are due to you from the whole Engliſh nation, and from all the ſubjects of the Engliſh crown. They will be paid you together with every teſtimony of zeal and affection to the learned ſerjeant*, who has ſo ably and conſtitutionally pleaded my cauſe, and in mine (with pleaſure I ſay it) the cauſe of liberty. Every teſtimony of my gratitude is juſtly due to you, and I take my leave of this court with a veneration and reſpect, which no time can obliterate, nor can the moſt grateful heart ſufficiently expreſs."

When Mr. Wilkes had ended, the audience expreſſed their ſatisfaction by an univerſal ſhout, which was often repeated. Mr. Wilkes ſtaid ſome little time in a room adjoining to the court, in expectation that the crowd would diſperſe; but finding it to no purpoſe, he walked out of the back door of the Common Pleas, and was received by a prodigious multitude of people, who attended him to his houſe in Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, where being entered, he went into his dining room fronting the ſtreet, and throwing open his windows, paid his compliments to the populace.

The next day the following letter was printed, and ſome thouſands of it diſperſed:

Great George-ſtreet, May 6, 1763.

"On my return here from Weſtminſter-hall, where I have been diſcharged from my commitment to the tower, under your l——s warrant, I find that my houſe has been robbed, and am informed that the ſtolen goods are in the poſſeſſion of one or both of your l——ps. I there-

* Serjeant Glynn.

I therefore insist that you do forthwith return them to

Your humble servant,

J. WILKES.

In a day or two the following answer appeared in the public papers:

Sir,

"In answer to your letter of yesterday, in which you took upon you to make use of the indecent and scurrilous expressions of your having found your house had been *robb'd*, and that the *stolen goods* are in our possession; we acquaint you that your papers were seized in consequence of the heavy charge brought against you, for being the author of an infamous and seditious libel, tending to inflame the minds, and alienate the affections of the people from his majesty, and excite them to traiterous insurrections against the government; for which libel, notwithstanding your discharge from your commitment to the tower, his majesty has ordered you to be prosecuted by his attorney-general.

We are at a loss to guess what you mean by *stolen goods*; but such of your papers as do no lead to a proof of your guilt, shall be restored to you: such as are necessary for that purpose, it was our duty to deliver over to those whose office it is to collect the evidence, and manage the prosecution against you.

We are your humble servants,

EGREMONT.

DUNK HALIFAX."

This was soon succeeded by the following reply:

My Lords,

"Little did I expect, when I was requiring from your lordships what an Englishman has a right to, his property taken from him, and said to be in your lordships possession, that I should have received, in answer, from persons in your high station, the expressions of *indecent* and *scurrilous* applied to my legal demand. The respect I bear to his majesty, whose servants, it seems, you still are, though you stand legally convicted of having in me violated, in the highest and most offensive manner, the liberties of all the commons of England, prevents my returning you an answer in the same *Billingsgate* language. If I considered you only in your private capacities, I should treat you both according to your deserts; but where is the wonder that men, who have attacked the sacred liberty of the subject, and have issued an illegal warrant to seize his property, should proceed to such *libellous* expressions? You say, *that such of my papers shall be restored to me as do not lead to a proof of my guilt*. I owe this to your apprehension of an action, not to your love of justice; and in that light, if I can believe your lordships assurances, *the whole* will be returned to me. I fear neither your prosecution nor your persecution, and I will assert the security of my own house, the liberty of my person, and every right of the people, not so much for my own sake, as for the sake of every one of my *English* fellow subjects.

I am, my lords, &c.

J. WILKES.

Soon after this, Mr. Wilkes having caused a printing press to be set up, under his own direction at his house in Great George's street, Westminster, advertised the proceedings of the administration

tion, with all the original papers, at the price of a guinea; and the North Briton again made its appearance.

But this ſhaft ſeemed to make little impreſſion on thoſe it was aimed at; for an information was filed againſt him in the court of King's Bench, at his majeſty's ſuit, as author of the aforeſaid North Briton, No. XLV. And, as uſual in ſuch caſes, on the meeting of parliament a meſſage was ſent to acquaint the lower houſe with the informations his majeſty had received, that John Wilkes, Eſq; a member of that houſe, was the author of a moſt ſeditious and dangerous libel; and with the meaſures that had been taken thereupon; and the examinations and proofs of ſaid libel were likewiſe laid before the houſe, and the North Briton, No. XLV, was adjudged "a falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious libel, containing expreſſions of the moſt unexampled inſolence and contumely towards his majeſty, the groſſeſt aſperſions upon both houſes of parliament, and the moſt audacious defiance of the authority of the whole legiſlature, and moſt manifeſtly tending to alienate the affections of the people from his majeſty, to withdraw them from their obedience to the laws of the realm, and to excite them to traiterous inſurrections againſt his majeſty's government; and ordered to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman."

On the ſame day Mr. Wilkes complained of breach of privilege, by the impriſonment of his perſon, the plundering of his houſe, the ſeizing of his papers, and the ſerving him with a ſubpœna upon an information in the court of King's Bench, &c.

But Samuel Martin, Eſq; member for Camelford, and late ſecretary of the treaſury, having been groſsly affronted in the North Briton, and preſuming, by what had paſſed, and other informations received, that Mr. Wilkes was the author of that abuſe, took an opportunity of demanding ſatisfaction; on which a duel enſued, and Mr. Wilkes received a dangerous wound in the belly with a piſtol-bullet. This occaſioned various ſpeculations, and men of moderate principles were willing to hope, that the diviſions, by which the nation in general was agitated, would immediately ſubſide by his death, which they looked upon as certain, and that all parties and diſputes would ceaſe, within doors and without, when that event happened. However, his indiſpoſition made no other alteration in the courſe of proceedings, than to diſable him, if it had been ſo determined, to anſwer to a complaint exhibited againſt him in the upper houſe for affixing the name of a member of that houſe to a moſt infamous, wicked, and blaſphemous book, intituled 'An Eſſay on Woman'; which book was publicly produced, to the eternal diſgrace of every perſon concerned in writing and printing it. As to publiſhing this extraordinary performance, it did not appear that there was any intention to expoſe it to ſale. But about a dozen copies of it were printed for the uſe, it was ſaid, of a ſelect club, to which Mr. Wilkes had the honour to belong; and this, too, with ſo much ſecrecy, that it was by mere chance ſome ſcraps of it got out of the printer's houſe, and with the greateſt difficulty a compleat copy of it was procured.

But to return. In the courſe of buſineſs, his majeſty's meſſage con-

tinued to be considered, and the important question, whether privilege of parliament extends to the writing and publishing seditious libels, or ought to be allowed to obstruct the ordinary course of the laws in the speedy and effectual prosecution of so heinous and dangerous an offence, was finally determined in the negative; by which the authority of warrants from his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and the commitments thereupon, seem, on all similar occasions, to be established.

So solemn a decision concerning privilege will, it is hoped, be attended with this good effect, that the ordinary employers of the press will be more cautious in their publications, when they perceive that even the great senators of the realm are not permitted to patronize seditious writings.

When the sentence, passed on the North Briton, came to be executed at the Royal Exchange, a great mob assembled there, who not only pelted the executioner, the constables, and the inferior officers, with filth and dirt, but insulted the chief officers present in the grossest manner; the fore-glass of the chariot of Mr. Harley, one of the high sheriffs, and a member of parliament for the city of London, was broken by a billet thrown at his person, which was taken from the fire that was kindled to consume the North Briton. Mr. Harley being slightly wounded, and observing the spirit of licentiousness that prevailed among the multitude, hastened to the mansion house to apprise the lord mayor of the danger. The hangman thinking it his duty to follow the high sheriff, made his retreat too as soon after as he could; and the constables, most of their staves being broken by the furious resistance they had made, mixed among the crowd, and marched off without further opposition. However, one of the rioters was taken, and the North Briton was partly consumed by means of a lighted link on which it was placed, by the zeal of the proper officers. The scraps of it rescued from the flames by the violence of the assailants, were, it is said, carried off in triumph, and in the evening displayed at Temple Bar, where a bonfire was made, and a large jack boot committed to the flames in the room of them, amidst the acclamations of a vast concourse of people.

The house of commons having taken cognizance of this riot, thanked the sheriffs of London for their spirited behaviour on the occasion, and addressed his majesty that he might order the offenders to be brought to justice.

In consequence of this address, a warrant was sent from the secretary of state's office to the lord mayor, directing diligent search to be made after the rioters; but it does not appear that any have yet been discovered in consequence of this warrant.

The city of London did not appear to consider the affront thus offered to their officers in as heinous a light, as the house of commons did that offered to their order; for when, some days after, at a court of common council, a motion was made, "That the thanks of this court be given to the hon. Thomas Harley, and Richard Blunt, Esq; sheriffs of this city, for their spirited conduct in executing the order of both houses of parliament, and vindicating the honour and authority of the magistracy of this city, in the late dangerous riot in Cornhill on Saturday last; and that Mr. William Hussey,

Huſſey, the city's ſollicitor, do proſecute John Franklin, now a priſoner in Newgate, for the inſolent aſſault committed by him upon the ſaid ſheriffs in the execution of their duty; it paſſed in the negative.

Mr. Wilkes, not content with the complaint, which he had made to the houſe of commons, of a breach of their privilege in his perſon, commenced an action in the court of Common Pleas againſt Robert Wood, Eſq; the under ſecretary of ſtate, for ſeizing his papers; and, on the 6th of December, this cauſe was tried before lord chief juſtice Pratt, and a ſpecial jury at the defendant's deſire, when, after a hearing of near 15 hours, a verdict was given for Mr. Wilkes with 1000 l. damages; and full coſts of ſuit. The counſel for Mr. Wilkes were Mr. Serjeant Glynn, the recorder of London, Mr. Stow, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Gardiner. For Mr. Wood, Sir Fletcher Norton, Mr. Serjeant Nares, Mr. Serjeant Davy, and Mr. Yates.

It is ſaid the following words cloſed the charge to the jury on this important occaſion:

"This warrant is unconſtitutional, illegal, and abſolutely void: it is a general warrant, directed to four meſſengers, to take up any perſons, without naming or deſcribing them with any certainty, and to bring them, together with their papers. If it be good, a ſecretary of ſtate can delegate and depute any one of the meſſengers, or any even from the loweſt of the people, to take examinations, to commit or releaſe, and, in fine, to do every act which the higheſt judical officers the law knows can do or order. There is no authority in our law books that mention theſe kinds of warrants, but in expreſs terms condemn them.

Upon the matureſt conſideration I am bold to ſay, that this warrant is illegal; but I am far from wiſhing a matter of this conſequence ſhould reſt ſolely on my opinion; I am only one of twelve, whoſe opinions I am deſirous ſhould be taken in this matter, and I am very willing to allow myſelf the meaneſt of the twelve. There is alſo a ſtill higher court, before which this matter may be canvaſſed, and whoſe determination is final; and here I cannot help obſerving the happineſs of our conſtitution in admitting theſe appeals, in conſequence of which material points are determined on the moſt mature conſideration, and with the greateſt ſolemnity. To this admirable delay of the law (for in this caſe the law's delay may be ſtiled admirable) I believe it is chiefly owing that we poſſeſs the beſt digeſted and moſt excellent body of laws which any nation on the face of the globe, whether ancient or modern, could ever boaſt of. If theſe higher juriſdictions ſhould declare my opinion erroneous, I ſubmit as will become me, and kiſs the rod; but I muſt ſay, I ſhall always conſider it as a rod of iron for the chaſtiſement of the people of Great Britain."

Soon after this verdict was given for Mr. Wilkes, a man knocked at his door, deſiring to ſpeak with him on particular buſineſs; but it appearing by his dialect, that he was a Scotchman, and being beſides an entire ſtranger, he was refuſed admittance; on which he went away to a coffee-houſe, near Parliament-ſtreet, where a perſon made an affidavit that he overheard him declare, that himſelf and ten more men were determined to

cut Mr. Wilkes off, let the event be what it would, and next morning gave information of it by letter to to Mr. Wilkes, desiring him to be on his guard. Accordingly on Thursday morning, the person sworn against, as is supposed, bringing a letter to Mr. Wilkes's house, signed Alexander Dun, the purport of which was to beg an interview with him on an affair of the most interesting nature, he was desired to call again at one o'clock, which he did accordingly; and seven o'clock being then appointed, as he was going out at the parlour door, into Mr. Wilkes's bedchamber, two gentlemen, who had placed themselves behind it, seised him by each arm and flung him on his back. On searching him a new penknife was found in his pocket, which he pretended he had purchased about nine months ago; on being farther questioned, he said six months; and at last owned he bought it at Chatham about a fortnight since. Upon this, he was taken immediately into custody by a tipstaff then present for that purpose; was carried next morning before one of the judges; and a complaint likewise exhibited against him in the house of commons, who thereupon ordered the tipstaff, in whose custody he was, to bring him to the bar; but when he was there, the house received such proofs of his being insane, as engaged them to discharge him from any further appearance.

When Mr. Wilkes had been wounded, as we have already related, he gave notice of it to the house of commons, who thereupon gave him time for his appearance, and afterwards enlarged it on the report of his physician and surgeon; but beginning at last, to suspect some collusion between him and them, on the 16th of December, they ordered Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins to attend him, in order to observe the progress of his cure, and to report the same to the house.

In consequence this order, Dr. Heberden next day sent the following letter to Dr. Brocklesby, Mr. Wilkes's physician:

"Dear Sir, Cecil-street, Dec. 17.

An order of the house of commons is come to Mr. Hawkins and me, to attend Mr. Wilkes from time to time, in order to observe the progress of the cure, and to make a report to the house together with you and Mr. Graves. You will oblige us by acquainting Mr. Wilkes with this; and if you will let us know at what time you intend to see Mr. Wilkes on Monday, we will be ready to meet you there. Mr. Hawkins desires that the appointment may be for some hour after twelve.

I am yours, W. Heberden."

And Dr. Brocklesby inclosed the above letter, with the order of the house, to Mr. Wilkes in the following letter:

"Dear Sir,

Late last night I received the inclosed letter from my most ingenious and worthy friend Dr. Heberden, and also the inclosed copy of an order of the house of commons, to report upon your case on the 19th of January. I am therefore to entreat you to fix the hour for our attendance at your house on Monday, and I will take care to appoint Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins.

Yours, &c. R. Brocklesby."

In answer to these letters, Mr. Wilkes sent the following cards to Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins.

The card to Dr. Heberden was as follows:

"Mr.

"Mr. Wilkes preſents his compliments to Dr. Heberden, and is duly ſenſible of the kind care and concern of the houſe of commons, not only for his health, but for his ſpeedy recovery. He is attended by Dr. Brockleſby, of whoſe integrity and ability he has had the experience of many years, and on whoſe ſkill he has the moſt perfect reliance. Mr. Wilkes cannot but ſtill be of opinion, that there is a peculiar propriety in the choice he at firſt made of Dr. Brockleſby, for the cure of what is called a gun-ſhot wound, from the circumſtance of the doctor's having been ſeveral years phyſician to the army; but at the ſame time entertains a real eſteem for Dr. Heberden's great merit; and though he cannot ſay that he wiſhes to ſee the doctor at preſent, he hopes in a few weeks he ſhall be well enough to beg that honour to eat a bit of mutton in Great George-ſtreet."

And that to Mr. Hawkins:

"Mr. Wilkes preſents his compliments to Mr. Hawkins. He ſome time ago, from motives of humanity, readily conſented, at the requeſt of Mr. Martin, to receive the viſits of Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins. He is now acquainted that the honour Mr. Hawkins intends him, of a viſit to-day, is not at the deſire of Mr. Martin; and therefore he begs that it may be deferred till he is more capable of enjoying company. He has every reaſon to continue perfectly ſatisfied with the conduct of Mr. Graves, a military ſurgeon of eminence, who extracted the ball. He hopes, in a few weeks, to be ſo well recovered, as to be able to receive Mr. Hawkins in Great George-ſtreet; and ſhall be impatient for an opportunity of ſhewing the juſt regard he will ever pay to ſo diſtinguiſhed a character. Monday, Dec. 19."

In juſtification, however, of the characters of Dr. Brockleſby and Mr. Graves, Mr. Wilkes ſent for Dr. Duncan, one of his majeſty's ſurgeons in ordinary, and Mr. Middleton, one of his majeſty's ſerjeant ſurgeons, who attended him accordingly.—The reaſon he humorouſly gave to theſe two gentlemen, it is ſaid, for ſending for them was, *That as he found the houſe thought it proper that he ſhould be watched, he himſelf thought two* Scotchmen *moſt proper for his ſpies.*

This attention, however, of the houſe of commons to Mr. Wilkes's health ſeems, alone, to have had a happy influence upon it, for on the 24th he ſuddenly ſet out for France, to viſit his daughter, as he himſelf gave out, then dangerouſly ill at Paris, and arrived there on the 26th.

Heads of an Act for granting to his Majeſty ſeveral additional Duties upon Wines imported into this kingdom, and certain Duties upon all Cyder and Perry.

THAT from and after the 31ſt day of March 1763, the following additional duties ſhall take place, *viz.*

On French wine and vinegar imported 8l. per ton; and all other wines and vinegar imported, 4l. per ton; to be collected, levied, and paid, as expreſſed in the act of Jacobus II. or in any other act by which the duties thereby granted are made perpetual.

Damaged and unmerchantable wines ſhall be exempted from theſe additional duties.

The said duties shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs; and shall be paid over weekly by the receiver general into the Exchequer, apart from all other monies, and shall be entered accordingly in proper books to be provided there for that purpose.

No allowance shall be made for leakage, but upon wines imported directly from the country or place of their growth, &c. Madeira wines from the British plantations in America excepted.

From and after July 5, 1763, an additional duty shall be laid on all cyder and perry, viz. on all cyder and perry imported 40s. per ton; and upon all cyder and perry made within Great Britain, 4s. per hhd. to be paid by the maker.

The duties upon cyder and perry made in England, to be under the receipt and management of the commissioners and officers of excise there, and those in Scotland under like officers there. The commissioners shall appoint a sufficient number of officers, and the duties shall be paid into the Exchequer apart from all other monies.

The makers of cyder and perry (not being compounders) shall enter their names, and the mills, presses, or other utensils, store-houses, and other places to be made use of, at the next office of excise, ten days before they begin to work, under the penalty of 25l. for using any unentered place.

The officers of excise, upon request made, shall have free access in the day-time, to all places entered or made use of for making or keeping perry or cyder, and shall gauge, and report the contents to the commissioners, leaving a copy for the maker. The duties shall be paid according thereto, within six weeks from making such charge; and the usual allowances shall be made in respect thereof.

Persons, intending to sell or remove any cyder or perry in their possession, made before July 5, 1763, shall send a signed particular thereof to the next office of excise, ten days before the said 5th of July, that the officer may attend, and take an account thereof, and grant certificates occasionally for the removal of a like quantity, without charging the duty, &c.

No cyder and perry exceeding six gallons shall be removed, &c. without a certificate, on forfeiture thereof, with the package. Officers of excise may seize the same. A time shall be limited, for which the certificate shall be in force.

Persons making cyder or perry to be consumed in their own private families only, shall be admitted to compound for the duties, they giving in a list of the number in family, and paying at the rate of 5s *per* head *per ann.* This composition shall be renewed annually, and the money paid down at the same time. The houses, &c. of persons, who shall thus compound, shall be exempted from survey or search. But upon increase of the family, a new list shall be given in, and 5d. *per* month *per* head shall be paid for the additional number, during the subsisting unexpired term of the year. Compounders neglecting to deliver in such lists, and to pay their composition money, shall be charged with the duty, and become liable to a survey. Persons delivering false or defective lists, &c. shall forfeit 20l.

Children under eight years of age shall not be inserted in the lists

Com

Compounders may ſell, diſpoſe of, or remove any cyder or perry more than ſufficient for their own uſe, giving two days notice to the proper officer, who ſhall attend, and take an account thereof, and charge the duties and report the ſame to the exciſe-office, leaving a copy with the compounder. Such cyder or perry ſhall not be afterwards removed without a certificate. Compounders being guilty of any fraud, or in ſelling, exchanging, or delivering out cyder or perry, ſhall forfeit 20 l.

No compounder ſhall let out or lend his mill, or other utenſils for making cyder or perry, without giving three days previous notice to the proper officer to attend, and charge the duties; unleſs the cyder or perry be the property of another compounder, or of ſome perſon not liable to the duty; and no part of it ſhall be removed without a certificate, under a penalty of 10 l.

Perſons uſing their own mills, &c. or procuring cyder or perry to be made at the mill, &c. of any other perſon, ſhall be deemed makers.

Compounders for malt ſhall not be liable to compound, or pay duties, for cyder or perry to be made and conſumed in their own families, unleſs they ſhall ſell, or otherways diſpoſe of any part thereof; in which caſe they ſhall comply with the directions given with reſpect to compounders in like circumſtances.

Occupiers of tenements not rated above 40s. *per am.* to the land tax, and not making more that four hogſheads of cyder and perry in the whole in a year, ſhall be exempted from duties, or compounding.

Theſe new duties on cyder and perry ſhall be drawn back on exportation; and upon diſtillation thereof into low wines and ſpirits; and upon the ſame being made into vinegar, and charged with the duties as ſuch.

The penalty of oppoſing an officer in the execution of his office, or of reſcuing or ſtaving any cyder or perry after any ſeizure thereof, ſhall be 50 l. for every ſuch offence. Informations for offences againſt this act, by the makers of cyder or perry, ſhall be laid within three months after being committed; and notice thereof ſhall be given them.

Perſons aggrieved by the judgment of any juſtice of the peace, touching the duties or penalties, may appeal to the quarter ſeſſions; and the determination of the ſaid court ſhall be final.

Appellants ſhall give notice to the other parties, and the court ſhall award coſts as they ſee fit, to be levied by diſtraint.

For want of ſufficient time intervening, an appeal may be made to the ſecond quarter ſeſſions.

A re-hearing ſhall be had of the merits of the caſe upon appeals; and defects of form in the original proceedings may be rectified by the court.

All powers, rules, methods, penalties, and clauſes in act 12 Car. II. or in any other act relating to the revenue of exciſe, where not altered by this act, ſhall be put into execution with reſpect to the duties on cyder and perry.

The penalties and forfeitures relating thereto, ſhall be recovered or mitigated, as by the laws of exciſe, or in the courts at Weſtminſter, or the court of Exchequer in Scotland, and ſhall be employed, half to the uſe of the king, and half to him that ſhall ſue.

The duty on cyder and perry

brought from Jersey, Guernsey, Sark or Alderney, shall be paid by the importer before landing, on penalty of being seised and forfeited.

The monies arising by the respective duties granted by this act, shall be entered in proper books in the auditor's office separately from each other, and from all other monies; and shall be a fund for the payment of the annuities chargeable on the principal sum of 5.000,000l. borrowed on the credit of this act.

Heads of the Act passed this Session for explaining and amending the foregoing Act.

WHEREAS by an act made in the last session of parliament, a duty of four shillings per hogshead was granted upon all cyder and perry made in Great Britain, over and above all other duties: and it was thereby directed, that the said duty should be paid within six weeks, from the time of making the charge by the officers of excise; and all makers of cyder and perry were thereby authorised to compound for this duty, in respect of the cyder and perry to be consumed in their own private families. And whereas it would be a great relief to the persons subject to the said duty, or to the composition in lieu thereof, many of whom are industrious persons, with large families, if the time for payment of the said duty were enlarged, and the composition of five shillings, authorised to be made by the said act, were lowered.

From and after the 5th day of July 1764, the time limited by the former act for payment of the duties, shall be extended to six months; after the expiration of which they shall be recovered and levied, as hereby directed.

In lieu of the former composition, officers of excise are authorised to compound with private families, at the rate of 2s. per head, per ann. for each person of eight years old and upwards, in the lists delivered in to them, which composition shall be renewed annually; and in case of an increase in the family during the year, an additional list shall be given in, and 2d. per month paid for every person added during the subsisting unexpired term of such year. The compositions shall be applied as the duties. Other parts of the former act relating to compositions, shall continue in force.

Makers of cyder at other presses than their own, not being compounders, shall enter their names at the next office of excise, ten days previous to such making; together with the mills, and owners thereof, and the cellars or storehouses for keeping such cyder, under a penalty for their using any unentered mill, storehouse, &c. of 25l. Officers of excise shall have free access to the said mills, storehouses, &c. in the day time, to gauge the cyder, &c. and to make and report the charge, leaving a copy with the maker; who shall pay the duty according to such charge.

Proprietors of cyder mills, &c. so lent out, shall not be obliged to give notice thereof.

Where the compounder intends to sell or dispose of cyder, &c. immediately from the mill, the officer shall deliver to him blank certificates and counter-parts for the purpose to be filled up occasionally; which shall protect the removal of such cyder

cyder. The counter-part shall be filled up and signed, at the same time with the certificates, and shall be returned to the officer, and a receipt shall be given him for the certificates. The certificates and counter-parts not used, shall be produced when called for. The quantities sold, and certified for, shall be verified on oath. Returns of the quantities disposed of, as aforesaid, shall be made by the officers of excise to the commissioners of excise, and the duties charged from the counter-parts; a copy of which returns shall be left with the maker, who shall pay the duty accordingly within six months from thence. A maker of cyder or perry not complying with these regulations, or being guilty of any fraud, shall forfeit 25l. Certificates for the removal of cyder from the mill, shall be in force, but between 1 Sept. and 13 Dec. yearly. Blank certificates and counter-parts shall be delivered up within ten days after, on penalty of 25l.

The penalty of obstructing an officer in his duty, shall be 50l. If any officer of excise shall refuse or wilfully neglect to leave a true copy of his report in writing, or to grant a certificate for the removal of any cyder or perry, upon reasonable request made for that purpose, or if any maker of cyder or perry, authorized to compound, shall offer to make such composition, and if any such officer shall refuse or wilfully neglect to accept such composition, he shall, for each refusal or neglect, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings.

The representation of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, to their representatives, in relation to the original bill for laying an excise on cyder, &c.

THIS court cannot forbear expressing to you their surprise at the precipitate progress which has been made in a new attempt towards a general excise.

The extension of excise laws into private houses, whereby the subject is made liable to a frequent and arbitrary visitation of officers, and the judicial determination of commissioners removeable at pleasure, is inconsistent with those principles of liberty, which have hitherto distinguished this nation from arbitrary governments.

An attack upon the liberty of the subject, made so immediately after a glorious and successful war, and at a time when we had just reason to expect to enjoy the blessings of peace, demands your serious attention.

And this court doth remark, that whatever may be the necessity of the times, the smallness of the sum indicates that cannot be the only motive to so extraordinary a measure.

For these reasons, this court doth most earnestly recommend your constant attendance in parliament, and utmost endeavours to oppose every enlargement and extension of the powers of excise, and that you do not conceal from the public any such attempt, nor suffer yourselves to be amused by any plausible alteration in the bill, subjecting the makers of cyder and perry to excise laws.

Petitions of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, to the different branches of the legislature against said bill.

To the house of commons.

THat your petitioners have observed by the votes of this honourable

houſe, that a bill is now depending for granting to his majeſty an additional duty on wine, cyder and perry; which bill, your petitioners have been informed, ſubjects the makers of cyder and perry to the laws of exciſe.

That your petitioners, with the deepeſt concern, cannot help conſidering this unexpected proceeding as preparatory to a general extenſion of thoſe grievous laws; for when new orders of men, by ſituation and profeſſion diſtinct from traders, are rendered objects of the exciſe laws, the precedent is formidable, not to commerce only, but hath a fatal tendency, which your petitioners tremble to think of.

That as every attempt to enlarge the dominion of the exciſe muſt awaken your petitioners fears, it will alſo juſtify their dutiful repreſentations to this honourable houſe, the guardians of liberty.

That after all the burdens ſo chearfully borne, all the hardſhips ſo patiently endured, and all the blood ſo freely ſpilt in ſupport of the late juſt, glorious, and ſucceſsful war, your petitioners moſt humbly hope, that the meritorious ſubjects of this country may not feel the extenſion of exciſe laws amongſt the firſt fruits of peace.

Your petitioners, therefore, moſt humbly pray, that ſo much of the ſaid bill, as ſubjects the makers of cyder and perry to the powers of exciſe, may not paſs into a law.

And your petitioners ſhall ever pray.

This petition not having the deſired effect, another petition, in the ſame words, was preſented, at their requeſt, to the houſe of lords by the earl Temple; and likewiſe the following to the king the very inſtant it was known the bill had paſſed the houſe of lords.

To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

That your petitioners are fully convinced, that the collecting the duties intended to be laid upon the makers of cyder and perry, by way of exciſe, is not, nor can, in many inſtances, be ſo regulated, but that it will occaſion numberleſs difficulties and queſtions.

That the method of trial and deciſion of exciſe diſputes are founded only in neceſſity, being in their nature arbitrary, and inconſiſtent with the principles of liberty, and the happy conſtitution of your majeſty's government.

That the expoſing private houſes to be entered into, and ſearched at pleaſure, by perſons unknown, will be a badge of ſlavery upon your people.

That your petitioners, firmly confiding in your majeſty's gracious favour, and filled with a moſt humble and grateful ſenſe of your paternal affection for your people, moſt humbly beſeech your majeſty to protect their liberty, and to keep them happy and at eaſe, free from the apprehenſion of being diſturbed in their property, by which your majeſty will erect a laſting monument of your goodneſs in every houſe in the kingdom.

Your petitioners, therefore, moſt humbly implore your majeſty, that you will not give your royal aſſent to ſo much of the bill, as ſubjects the makers of cyder and perry to exciſe laws.

And your petitioners ſhall ever pray.

Pro-

Proceedings relating to the same bill in the house of lords.

THIS bill was likewise sharply and vigorously contested in the house of lords, where it was opposed by the

Dukes of Grafton, Bolton, Devonshire, Newcastle, Portland.

Marquis of Rockingham.

Earls of Suffolk, Plymouth, Oxford, Ferrers, Dartmouth, Bristol, Ashburnham, Temple, Cornwallis, Hardwicke.

Viscounts Fauconberg, Torrington, Folkestone, Spencer.

Lords Abergaveny, Willoughby de Broke, Ward, Foley, Ducie, Monson, Fortescue, Archer, Ponsonby, Walpole, Lyttelton, Sonds, Grantham, Grosvenor.

Bishops of Ely, Hereford, Worcester, Litchfield, Norwich, Lincoln, Chichester, St. Asaph, Oxford.

And occasioned the following protests.

Die Lunæ 28 Martii, 1763.

The order of the day being read for the second reading of the bill, intituled, An act for granting to his majesty several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties on all cyder and perry; and for raising the sum of three millions five hundred thousand pounds. by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties;

The said bill was accordingly read a second time.

And it being proposed to commit the bill:

The same was objected to.

After long debate thereupon,

The question was put, Whether this bill shall be committed?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents,	72	83
Proxies,	11	
Not Contents,	48	49
Proxies,	1	

Dissentient.

1st. Because we conceive there would have accrued less detriment to the public by rejecting this bill, than by agreeing to it; since it would have been easy, had the bill been rejected, to have provided the necessary supplies by some other ways and means, less dangerous to the public liberty than the extension of the laws of excise, over new orders of men, who, by mere ignorance and inadvertency, may be subjected to the severest penalties for things done in the common, ordinary, and necessary management of their farms.

2dly. Because blending distinct matters in the same money-bill, lays this house under the utmost difficulties; since the alteration made by this house, to any parts of such bill, may be an unavoidable obstruction to other parts of it, less liable to objection, and requiring greater expedition and dispatch: and we conceive, that to tack unto such a bill, matters, which for many reasons ought to be kept separate and distinct, is destructive of all freedom of debate and all due deliberation, unparliamentary, highly derogatory to the privilege of the peers, and may be of dangerous consequence to the prerogative of the crown.

3dly. Because we apprehend, that such parts of the said bill as extend the laws of excise over the

makers

makers of cyder and perry, are not only injurious to the liberties of the ſubject, but particularly offenſive to the dignity of privilege of the peers; ſince their houſes may be viſited and ſearched, and they themſelves may incur the penalties of this bill, to be levied upon them by juſtices of the peace and commiſſioners of the exciſe: we are therefore doubly called upon to diſſent from the paſſing of this bill, by a due and juſt ſenſe of the dignity and privilege of the peerage, and by a tender regard to the liberties and properties of the people, of which this houſe hath been always eſteemed the hereditary and perpetual guardians.

4thly. Becauſe when we conſider the great number of families, over whom and their poſterities the laws of exciſe are extended by this bill, the incapacity of farmers to comply with it, not only in reſpect to their ignorance, but to the nature of their buſineſs; the heavy penalties impoſed for involuntary offences; the ſummary and arbitrary method of trying and determining thoſe offences, and of levying thoſe penalties; the great and expenſive increaſe of officers to be employed in collecting an inconſiderable and very uncertain revenue; and the influence of thoſe officers, which, in critical times, may be employed to the worſt of purpoſes; we cannot but be moſt ſeriouſly alarmed at a ſtretch of power, ſo wide, ſo unneceſſary, and ſo unconſtitutional.

Foley,
Oxford and Mortimer,
Willoughby de Broke.

Die Mercurii 30 *Martii*, 1763.

The order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill, intituled, An act for granting to his majeſty ſeveral additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry; and for raiſing the ſum of three millions five hundred thouſand pounds, by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the ſaid duties:

The ſaid bill was accordingly read the third time.

After debate,

The queſtion was put, Whether this bill ſhall paſs?

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Diſſentient.

1ſt. Becauſe by this bill our fellow ſubjects, who from the growth of their own orchards, make cyder and perry, are ſubjected to the moſt grievous mode of exciſe; whereby private houſes of peers, gentlemen, freeholders, and farmers, are made liable to be entered and ſearched at pleaſure. We deem this to be not only an intolerable oppreſſion, affecting private property, and deſtructive of the peace and quiet of private families; but, to uſe the words of one of the firſt gracious acts of liberty, paſſed by our gracious deliverer, king William the third, repealing the hearth money, "a badge of "ſlavery."

2dly. Becauſe we think we owe it to our countrymen, who have ſo chearfully ſubmitted to the great load of taxes, which have been found neceſſary, in ſupport of a juſt, proſperous, and glorious war; by every means in our power to mark our high diſapprobation of the terms upon which three millions five hundred thouſand pounds have been borrowed on this loan, without any material alteration ſince in the ſtate of the public credit; an enormous profit of above three hundred and fifty thouſand

pounds

pounds is already made by such persons as have been favoured with shares in this private subscription. We apprehend that, in time of peace, an open subscription had not only been the fairest, but the cheapest method of borrowing any sums, which the necessities of the public might call for. It appears to us, by the votes of the house of commons, that on the 8th of this instant, March, this bargain was first consented to by them; whereby a redeemable annuity of four per cent. is given to certain persons, who offered to advance this loan. No less than two lotteries in one year, are now, for the first time, without any urgent necessity, established, in the days of peace; to the no small excitement of the pernicious spirit of gaming, which cannot be too much discountenanced by every state, governed by wisdom, and a sober regard to the morals of the people. Two lottery tickets, bearing four per cent. interest, from the 5th day April, 1763, are allowed at ten pounds each, to every subscriber of eighty pounds: whereas, interest at three per cent. and that to commence only in a future year, hath been given upon former lotteries, during the highest exigencies of the public; at a time, too, when there was in contemplation, a loss of no less than thirty per cent. upon every blank, and every prize; and when no less a sum than twelve millions was borrowed, for the service of the government. On the 8th of this instant, aforesaid, and for several days preceding, the general price of stock was very much upon an equality, with that which they bear at present; nor hath any considerable variation happened in the great three per cent. and four per cent. annuity funds since that time. The redeemable annuity, exclusive of the profit so certainly to be made upon the lottery tickets, sells at a premium of two and a half per cent. and the advantage made upon the whole loan, including that on the lottery tickets, is from ten to eleven per cent. clear profit; whereby an exorbitant gain arises to individuals at the expence of the public.

For these cogent and unrefuted reasons we have thought it incumbent upon us to withstand, at the outset, such alarming proceedings; so repugnant to the principles of œconomy, and to the spirit of liberty; and by this solemn testimony to declare, that we are determined upon all occasions to endeavour to protect, as far as in us lies, the meanest of our fellow subjects from oppression of every kind.

Temple,
Bolton,
Fortescue.

Abstract of the Act for the due making of Bread, which took place May 1, 1763.

THE statute 31 Geo. II. for regulating the price of bread, &c. being deficient in several of the provisions thereby made, when an assize of bread is not set pursuant to the said act: For remedy thereof.

After 1 May, 1763, although no assize of bread shall be set in pursuance of the said act, no bread called in that act assize loaves, and the weight of which varies according to the variation of the price of grain; and bread called in the said act prized loaves, the price of which varies according to the variation of the price of grain (that is to say,

no assize loaves of the price of 3d. and prized loaves called half quartern loaves; nor assize loaves at 6d. and prized quartern loaves; nor assize loaves at 12d. and prized half peck loaves; nor assize loaves at 18d. and prized peck loaves) shall at the same time, in any place be made for sale, or be offered or exposed for or to sale, or allowed to be sold; that unwary persons may not be prejudiced by buying assize loaves for prized loaves, or prized loaves for assize loaves, on pain of forfeiting not exceeding 40s. nor less than 10s.

Justices, at any general, quarter, or petty session, may appoint which of the sorts of assize or prized loaves, and what other sorts of bread, and of what grain, shall be made for sale; causing an entry to be made of such orders; which shall be free for inspection; and a copy thereof shall be set up in some market or other public place; or published in the country news-papers.

Justices shall not allow the making for sale, or selling, any assize bread made of the flour or meal of wheat, other than wheaten and household bread, and loaves of white bread of the price of 2d. or under.

A like proportion, as to weight, shall be kept between the white and wheaten bread, and the wheaten and household assize bread; that is to say, every white loaf of the price of 2d. or under, shall always weigh three parts in four of the weight of the wheaten loaf of the like price, as near as may be; and every wheaten assize loaf of whatsoever price, shall weigh three parts in four of the weight of every household assize loaf of the like price; and every household assize loaf shall weigh one third part more than every wheaten assize loaf of the like price: Every person who shall make for sale, sell, or offer for sale, or have in custody for sale, any loaf in which the said proportions or regulations shall not be observed, as near as may be, shall, on conviction, for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding 40s.

A proportion in the price shall be kept in the peck loaf and half peck, and its other subdivisions, both in the wheaten and in household bread; and the household shall be one fourth cheaper than the wheaten; on penalty of forfeiting, not exceeding 40s. nor less than 10s.

Every peck loaf shall weigh, in Averdupois-weight, 17 lb. 6 oz. every half peck loaf, 8 lb. 11 oz. every quarter of a peck loaf, 4 lb. 5½ oz. and every half quarter of a peck loaf, 2 lb. 2¾ oz. on pain of forfeiting not exceeding 5s. nor less than 1s. for every ounce wanting in the weight; nor exceeding 2s. 6d. nor less than 6d. for all under 1 oz. the same to be weighed before a justice, within 24 hours after being baked, sold, or exposed to sale, &c. if within any city, town corporate, &c. or within the bills of mortality; and in other places, within three days; unless such deficiency shall be satisfactorily accounted for.

Bread of an inferior quality to wheaten, shall not be sold at a higher price than the household; on pain of forfeiting not exceeding 20s.

A large Roman (W) shall be imprinted on all wheaten bread made for sale; and a large Roman (H) on all household bread; on pain of forfeiting not exceeding 40s. nor less

leſs than 10s. unleſs ſuch omiſſion ſhall be ſatisfactorily accounted for.

Bread made of any other grain than wheat, ſhall be impreſſed with ſuch letters as the juſtices ſhall order; they cauſing an entry to be made of ſuch order, in a book kept for that purpoſe; which ſhall be free for inſpection; and a copy thereof ſhall be ſet up in ſome market, or other public place, or publiſhed in the country news papers. Where the juſtices neglect to make ſuch order, the maker ſhall mark every ſuch loaf with any two diſtinct capital letters; on pain of forfeiting not exceeding 40s. nor leſs than 5s. for every ſuch unmarked loaf. Juſtices and peace officers (authoriſed by warrant of a juſtice) may enter the houſes of bakers, and ſearch for, examine, and weigh all bread made for, or expoſed to ſale, &c. and bread found defective in the weight, or not duly marked, or wanting in due baking, or goodneſs, or being fraudulently mixt, &c. may be ſeized and given to the poor, unleſs ſuch default ſhall be ſatisfactorily accounted for; and the maker and ſeller ſhall alſo forfeit not exceeding 5l. nor leſs than 20s. for every ſuch offence, unleſs the default ſhall be ſatisfactorily accounted for.

The penalty of oppoſing any legal ſearch, view, weighing, trying, or ſeizing of bread, ſhall not exceed 40s. nor be leſs than 20s.* No miller, mealman, or baker, ſhall act as a juſtice in the execution of this act, on penalty of 50l. A baker making it appear, that any offence, for which he ſhall have paid the penalty, was occaſioned by the neglect or default of his ſervant, the juſtice ſhall iſſue his warrant for bringing the offender before him; and on conviction, ſhall order a ſum to be paid by way of ſatisfaction; and on non-payment thereof, ſhall commit ſuch ſervant to hard labour, for any time not exceeding one month, unleſs payment ſhall be made ſooner.

The other clauſes of this act direct how penalties are to be recovered before juſtices, and give perſons, who deem themſelves aggrieved by the determination of any juſtice, a power of appealing to the quarter-ſeſſion; and all proſecutions muſt be commenced within three days after the offence committed; and one moiety of all money forfeited, given to the perſon who ſhall inform againſt, and proſecute to conviction the offender; and the other moiety thereof is to be applied as the juſtice before whom any offender againſt the act ſhall be convicted, ſhall order, to carry into execution the purpoſes of the act, and to defray the charges attending the carrying the ſame into execution.

* Under the ſtatute 31 Geo. II. every miller, mealman, baker, and ſeller of bread, in whoſe houſe, mill, ſhop, bakehouſe, ſtall, bolting houſe, paſtry warehouſe, outhouſe, or poſſeſſion, any mixture or ingredient ſhall be found, which ſhall be adjudged by any juſtice to have been lodged there with intent to have adulterated the purity of meal or bread, incurs a penalty not exceeding 10l. nor leſs than 40s. and the juſtice, before whom any ſuch offender ſhall be convicted, is out of the money forfeited, to cauſe the offender's name, place of abode, and offence, to be publiſhed in ſome news paper, which ſhall be printed or publiſhed in or near the county, city, or place, where any ſuch offence ſhall have been committed.

An account of the Proceedings in the Honourable House of Commons with regard to private Mad-houses.

THE committee appointed by the house of commons to enquire into the state of private mad-houses, made their report on the 22d of Feb. 1763, with respect to the manner of admitting patients, and the treatment of them after admission.

It appears, that at a mad-house kept by one Turlington, at Chelsea, all persons, who were brought, were admitted without enquiry; that some persons were admitted, and forcibly confined in that house who were not even pretended to be mad, under the denomination of lodgers; that one Mrs. Smith was received into the house, and confined merely at the desire of her husband, who did not pretend she was a lunatic, but only that the neighbours were afraid she would set the house on fire, and that six guineas a quarter were paid for her maintenance. That others were admitted for drunkenness, and other reasons of the same kind, alledged by those who brought them.

It appears also, that the persons confined in this house were denied the use of pen, ink, and paper, and secluded from all commerce with the world, being constantly denied, if any enquiry was made after them at the house. In this house not one person had been admitted as a lunatic during six years past; and King, who was deputed by Turlington, declared, upon his examination, that if two persons had come to the house, one calling herself the mother of the other, and charging the supposed daughter with drunkenness, he should have admitted and confined the person so charged, without farther enquiry.

Dr. Battie declared, upon examination, that private mad-houses require farther regulation; that frequent visitation is necessary; that he has frequently seen persons confined who were not, nor pretended to be lunatics; that upon expostulating with the husband of one such person brought to a house under the doctor's direction, he frankly declared, that he considered the house as a kind of bridewell, or house of correction.

Dr. Battie also related the case of a person whom he visited in a mad-house kept by one Macdonald, where he had been some years confined without any medical assistance, and where, without any medical assistance, he died of a fever some time afterwards, when a sum of money devolved upon a person who had the care of him.

Dr. Monroe concurred in Dr. Battie's opinion, that private mad-houses ought to be under proper inspection, and that many persons, not mad, nor pretending to be mad, are, and have long been, confined in them.

The committee also declare, that the enormities committed at Turlington's are not singular, his house not being a select case, but only offering in the course of enquiry, with many others, that it was not thought necessary to go into the examination of, as the facts already ascertained are sufficient to ground their opinion upon, viz. that the present state of private mad-houses requires the interposition of the legislature.

In pursuance of this report, a bill was ordered to be brought into the house for that purpose.

For many extraordinary particulars relating to persons confined by

by Turlington at Chelsea, and Miles at Hoxton, the reader is referred to the report itself.

An account of the Mutiny at Quebec on the 18th of September 1763, by an officer of that garrison.

ON the 18th of Sept. in consequence of orders received from the commander in chief in America, general Murray gave out orders to stop four-pence sterling for each ration of provisions to be issued to the troops under his command, the 15th, 27th and 2d battalion of the 60th regiment.

This order being made known to the soldiers, that very evening, immediately after roll calling, they assembled to a man, but without arms, and paraded before the governor's house. Before they saw him, some of the English merchants having the boldness to reproach them for this behaviour, they began to pelt them with stones; some officers interfered and drew their swords, on which the soldiers ran in a tumultuous manner to their barracks, took their arms, and marched in good order, with drums beating, towards St. John's Gate.

They were met by the governor, who, in the beginning of the tumult, had in vain endeavoured to assemble the piquets. He came then from visiting the guards, and was attended only by a few officers and serjeants, with whose assistance he opposed their going any further. Enraged at this stop, some of the mutineers fired their pieces, but happily no mischief was done. Notwithstanding the repeated instances of the governor, they would not hear him, but loudly declared their resolution to march to New York, with two pieces of cannon, and lay their arms at general Amherst's feet; professing at the same time they had no pique at him or their officers, whom they loved and esteemed, but that it was impossible for them to live without their provisions.

All the officers of the garrison had now joined the governor, and the town major, lieutenant Mills of the 49th regiment, had prudently, with the few men that staid with him, shut the gates. Though the soldiers appeared mad with rage, not one man being drunk, and had already struck several officers, yet the governor succeeded so far as to keep them together, and by that meane, in all probability, prevented the town from being plundered, to which the darkness of the night was at that hour but too favourable.

By the urgent sollicitations of the officers, who exerted themselves to the utmost on this occasion, the soldiers were at last prevailed on to march to the grand parade, where the governor addressed them file by file, and did all he could to appease them, but in vain. They obstinately persisted, that they would not submit to the stoppage of provisions, but still made protestations of loyalty, and of personal regard to their officers; and when the governor ordered them to march to their barracks, and behave as soldiers ought, till their grievances were laid before the commander in chief, they obeyed, repeating their declaration, that they would not serve without provisions. The remainder of the night all remained quiet.

Next day the guards mounted in good order, as usual. General Murray called together the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, to whom he represented the necessity

neceſſity of reducing the ſoldiers to obedience, or periſhing in the attempt. This garriſon being the ſtrongeſt in America, ſhould theſe mutineers obtain their deſire, their example would be followed by all the troops throughout America, and an univerſal revolt from order would be the conſequence. Their ſituation therefore required their utmoſt exertion, and the moſt vigorous meaſures were neceſſary for the ſervice of their country.

It was agreed that mild methods ſhould be taken; and that day and the next were ſpent by the officers, in uſing all manner of perſuaſions, to induce the ſoldiers to ſubmit to the order, but with ſmall ſucceſs. On the afternoon of the 20th, the governor harangued each battalion in the ſtrongeſt and moſt affecting manner, which ſeemed to have ſome effect. He then ordered the garriſon to be under arms next day at ten o'clock, on the grand parade.

When they were aſſembled, the governor himſelf read the articles of war, and after painting to them in the ſtrongeſt terms the enormity of their crime, he declared his fixed reſolution, with the aſſiſtance of the officers, to oblige them to ſubmit, or to periſh in the attempt.

He then went to the head of Amherſt's grenadiers, determined to put to death the firſt man that refuſed to obey. He commanded them, in ſign of compliance of orders, to march betwixt two royal colours, planted for that purpoſe. They did ſo, and returned with chearfulneſs to their duty, expreſſing ſorrow for their paſt behaviour; and all the reſt followed their example. The general then declared they had recovered their character as good ſoldiers, and reſtored the battalions to their colours.

Their behaviour ſince has been ſuch as it was ever before this affair, deſerving of the higheſt praiſe, and ſuch as gives reaſon to all who know them, to wiſh that no indulgence (if ſo neceſſary an article as proviſions to ſoldiers in America muſt be called ſo) may be taken away from troops, who have deſerved ſo well as they have done of their country.

Account of the Sums granted this Year by the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, for promoting the Manufactures, Trade, and Commerce of Ireland.

TO John Wetherell, for preparing and framing the new intended book of rates, —— £. 400

For carrying on the inland navigation from Limerick to Killaloe, —— 2500

For ditto, from Iniſhanon to Dunmanway, —— 2000

For ditto, from the tide water at St. Mullins, to the town of Monaſterevan, —— 4000

For ditto, from Kilkenny to Iniſteague, —— 1500

For improving Cork harbour, 1500

For the pier of Balbriggan, 1500

For carrying on the inland navigation by making the river Lagan navigable, and for opening a paſſage from Loughneagh to Belfaſt, 2000

For ditto, for compleating a navigation for ſhips of 100 tons burthen, from Fathom Point near Newry, to Drumglaſs Colliery, in the county of Tyrone, —— 4000

To

To St. Patrick's hoſpital, 1000
For Dunlary Pier, —— 1000
For finiſhing a harbour at Wicklow, —— 1000
For carrying on the Ballaſt-Office-Wall, —— 4000
For rebuilding St. John's Church, Dublin, —— 1000
To Meſſrs Colvill, Civill, and Bryan, to aſſiſt them in leſſening the expence of their compleating a dry dock in the city of Dublin, —— 1000
To the Lying-in-Hoſpital, 1000
To the widow and children of Dr. Moſſe, —— 500
To the incorporated ſociety 12000
For carrying on the inland navigation from Dublin, through the bog of Allan to the Shannon, —— 6000
For carrying on a whale fiſhery on the north-weſt coaſt of this kingdom, 1000
For finiſhing St. Catharine's church, Dublin, —— 1000
For enlarging the quay at Londonderry, —— 1600
For carrying on the inland navigation, by making a navigable canal between the Loughs Foyle and Swilly, in the county of Donegal, 4000
For erecting a pier at Killileagh, in the county of Down, —— 600
For rebuilding John's, and Green's bridges, in the city of Kilkenny, and Bennet's, Thomaſtown, and Caſtlecomer bridges in the county of Kilkenny, and for repairing the bridge of Eniſteage, in the ſaid county of Kilkenny, —— 8000
To Henry Cottingham, and James King, to reimburſe their loſſes, occaſioned by the tumultuous proceedings of the late mobs —— 800
For widening the paſſage leading from Angleſea-ſtreet, to College-green, —— 340
To the city work-houſe, — 3771
To Hugh Boyd, Eſq; for his having made a harbour at Bally-caſtle; and for his keeping the ſaid harbour in repair for 21 years 3000
To the Dublin ſociety, —— 2000
To ditto, to be applied for the encouragement of ſuch trades and manufactures, and in ſuch manner and ſubject to ſuch regulations, as ſhall be directed by parliament, —— 8000
For compleating a convenient way, ſtreet, and paſſage from Eſſex-bridge, to the caſtle of Dublin, —— 5000
For widening the paſſage leading from the Inns-quay to Arran-quay, Dublin, 1000

General State of the Land Carriage Fiſhery, as it ſtood on the 30th of September 1763.

	£.	s.	d.
CAPITAL advanced by the ſociety ——	2000	0	0
Addition made by Mr. Blake at his own riſk, being borrowed of the ſociety, on transferring 2000 l. three per cent. conſolidated annuities, as a ſecurity to repay ſuch loan on 6 months notice ——	1500	0	0
A further addition by the ſuperintendant on the 30th of September 1763, being wanted to make good all			

payments to that time	235	15	7
Total £	3735	15	7

To anſwer which ſum, there is the following ſtock in hand in materials:

Ninety machines which, with the neceſary alterations and improvements, coſt	2584	12	6
Fitting up a receptacle, office, and ſundry ſhops	914	9	7
Seven horſes to carry the fiſh to market, with harneſs and ſadlery	160	3	9
Baſkets for the machines, markets, &c.	129	14	3
Scales and weights for receptacle ſhops, and and the ſea ports	48	15	4
Coſt of a well-boat, and fitting up the ſame	146	3	0
A compleat ſett of turbot-lines, and other apparatus, for two ſmacks, of 60 tons each	50	19	6
A water cart and tubs for the receptacle, and a large lanthorn erected at Lyme Cob, as a guide to the fiſhing boats on that coaſt	28	3	9
Total	4063	1	8

Beſides ſundry other utenſils in the ſhops and receptacles.

By this it appears, there is a ſtock of materials in hand amounting to 4063 l. 1 s. 8 d. to anſwer the capital of 3705 l. 15s. 7d. and to carry on the undertaking, in caſe public ſhould be diſpoſed to encourage and aſſiſt the proſecution thereof by a further aid.

And in regard to any objections that may be made, that the above ſtock, on account of its being uſed, would, if it was to be ſold, fall far ſhort of its prime coſt, which muſt be allowed will always be the caſe wherever a buſineſs is dropped ſo ſoon after its commencement (and in this particular circumſtance, it is probable, would not produce ſufficient to reimburſe the ſuperintendant the monies he has advanced) it may not be improper to obſerve, that the alterations and improvements in the machines (from experience found neceſſary) have put them in a better ſtate than when firſt made. Hence there is the greateſt reaſon to believe, that by an additional aid, this undertaking may be carried on in a greater degree, and to the farther benefit of the public, who could not expect the ſuperintendant, with 2000 l. ſhould feed the multitudes in this metropolis, when it is well known that the ſales at Billingſgate, in the courſe of a year, amount to between 2 and 300,000 l. But nevertheleſs he has brought upwards of 200 tons of fiſh from diſtant parts of the ſea coaſts, which has produced 19,641 l. 19 s. 9 d. halfpenny; and if it is allowed, as in juſtice it ought, that ſuch fiſh has been ſold at leſs than half the former uſual prices, the public will find they have gained an advantage of nearly 20,000 l. from this undertaking, beſides the effect it has had on the general ſale of fiſh, probably equal to more than double the above ſum; from which the ſuperintendant preſumes to think, that his endeavours have benefitted the public to the amount of *fifty* or *ſixty thouſand pounds*.

Ac-

Account of the sale, charges, and nett proceeds of the Ship La Hermione, a Spanish Register Ship, condemned in the high court of admiralty of Great Britain, September 14, 1762.

			£.	s.	d.
BY the sale of 550 bags of dollars to sundrys, qt. oz.					
By 1346 sundrys,	476,518 at 63d½		126,078	14	3
Oct. 11. By 28 bags of gold coin to Bank of England, weighing 22,974 oz. 3 dwt. 18 gr. at 78s. 6d.	1.165,652 at 63d		305,983	13	0
By 4 ingots of gold, at their various assays rendered 621 oz. 1 dwt. 14 gr. standard at 78s. 6d.			90,173	13	8
By 1 ditto as above 11 oz. 15 dwts. 9 gr. at 79s.	£. 2,437 14 8				
By 34 ingots silver as above rendered 18,863 oz. 3 gr. standard at 64d.	46 11 3		2,484	5	11
By 3 ditto as above 527 oz. 1 gr. at 65d.	5,030 3 5				
By 6 oz. 6 dwt. 2 gr. fine gold in 2 ingots, at 86s.	142 14 10		5,192	15	0
Deduct expences of parting 445 oz. gilt silver, at 4d.	£. 27 5 3				
By sundry trinkets, &c. &c. sold to sundries for	7 8 4	19 16 11			
Oct. 7. By 427 serons, and 306 bags Guiaquil cocoa, sold at Garraway's coffee-house, by public sale, in 60 lots, weighing together nett, 1029 C. 61lb. at various prices, from 101s. to 109s. *per* cwt.			424	7	7
Discount 2½ *per cent.*	£. 5,371 19 2				
Nov. 11. By 1939 blocks of tin sold this day as above, in 39 lots, to sundries, weighing nett, 1065 C. 1qr. 17lb. at various prices, from 92s. to 100s. *per* cwt. and produced	134 6 4		5,237	12	10
Discount 2 *per cent.*	£. 5,168 0 9				
By 8 bales Vigonia, and 1 ditto Alpalca wool, sold at public sale in 9 lots to sundries, weighing nett, 545 lb. from 3½ to 7s. 4d. *per* lb.	129 4 0		6,038	16	9
By 9 bolts canvas, sold as above, at 30s.	£. 141 8 0				
By 1 case saddle cloths, ditto	13 19 0				
	0 10 0				
	155 8 0				
Discount 2½ *per cent.*	3 17 8		151	10	4
By 61 barrels gunpowder, qt. 34C. at 60s.			102	0	0
By a launch belonging to the ship sold by Tho. Mayne, and Co. at Gibraltar, for ps. 51 1 6 at 40d.			8	10	6
1763. March 4. By the ship Hermione, with all her tackle, apparel, and furniture, guns, stores, &c. sold this day at public sale for			3,010	0	0
May 16. By a bounty bill for 150 men, dated Jan. 1763, at 5l. is	£. 825 0 0				
Deduct sold at 7 *per cent.* disc.	£. 61 17 6				
Brokerage ⅛	1 1 0	62 18 6	762	1	6
	Total amount		544,648	1	6

CHARGES.

Total amount £ 544,648 1 6

For freight of the treasure from Gibraltar	£.	5,303	6	0
For duties paid on the cargo at the Custom house, with officers fees and amount of the subsidy 1747, on the cocoa not drawn back		3,030	6	0
For brokerage paid on selling the treasure, cargo, and ship		747	5	0
For all charges of lighterage, landing, wharfage, and warehouse-rent, &c. on the cargo, &c. expences paid on the ship in Gibraltar and England, and all other contingent charges whatsoever		1,685	4	6
		24,942	11	6
For commission on the gold and silver coin £. 13,055 18 0				
For ditto on remaining produce of this prize 1,120 12 0		14,176	10	0
Nett proceeds	£.	519,705	10	0

DISTRIBUTION of the foregoing nett proceeds, *viz.*

To the admiral and commodore					64,963	3 9

ACTIVE's SHARE.

To the captain					65,053	13 9
To 3 commission officers at	£. 13,004	14	1	each is	39,014	2 3
To 8 warrant ditto	4,336	3	2	—	34,689	5 4
To 20 petty ditto	1,806	10	10	—	36,130	17 8
To 158 seamen, &c.	485	5	4¾	—	76,132	13 0

FAVOURITE's SHARE.

To the captain					64,872	13 9
To 2 commission officers	at £. 12,974	10	9	—	25,949	1 6
To 7 warrant ditto	4,324	16	11	—	30,273	8 5
To 16 petty ditto	1,802	0	4	—	28,832	6 3
To 110 seamen, &c.	484	2	5	—	53,253	14 4
					£. 519,705	10 0

London, 22 July, 1763. Errors excepted.

N. B. The Active being entitled to the whole bounty money, occasions the difference in the shares between the two ships.

Herbert Sawyer, Rich. Dacres, Hen. Blanckley, T. Mayne, Tho. Tierney, Sam. Moore. } Agents.

Remarks on some cautions in our last volume to persons going to Scotland to be married.

[*We cannot insert these remarks without thanking the author of them for his favourable opinion of our labours, and his public spirited endeavours to prevent our alarming and misleading, when it was only our intention to warn and instruct. We never thought otherwise of the marriage act than the public, and, at present, many of the legislature seem to think. Nor should we have ventured to insert these cautions, had they not stood unimpeached for a long time in one of the best monthly productions.*]

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

I Yearly purchase Mr. Dodsley's Annual Register, and read it with much pleasure: the relation of facts which one finds there, is generally, if not always, authentic; and the observations upon these facts usually candid and just. I have not yet gone through the last volume, but I have already found what appears to me to be an attempt to deceive: if it is so meant, I am persuaded the compiler has done it with a good intention, and from an extreme regard to the late marriage-bill. The article I refer to is in the chronicle for January, 1762, and intituled, "Cautions to persons going to Scotland to be married." The author of them mentions the formalities required by the law of Scotland to constitute a marriage regular; observes that in most of the marriages made by people from this country these forms are omitted; and concludes with saying, "And what an unhappy situation must the parties to such marriages be in, or their issues, if when the validity of these marriages comes to be litigated in England they should be deemed invalid, as not being had in pursuance of the laws of that country in which they were celebrated! It is to be hoped indeed that these marriages will be allowed good, as were the fleet marriages, though very irregular ones: but what persons of common prudence would run any hazzard at all on such an occasion?" You see, sir, the author says not that the marriages are invalid, he could not consistently with truth, and I suppose him incapable of deviating from that; but I think he means to confound irregular or clandestine marriages with such as are void and null; and to create doubts in the minds of ignorant people concerning the validity of irregular marriages: to this end seem to me to tend the cautions, which probably come from a friend to the marriage bill. I never yet have seen the utility of this law, unless to innkeepers on the road, post boys, ostlers, and an episcopal clergyman at Edinburgh, who makes a good living by tying the hands of our amorous adventurers; and I believe the English are the first nation who ever had sagacity enough to discover that it was for the advantage of the state to lay any restraint on marriage, to put any stop to this source of national strength. For my own part, I think this law more unfriendly to natural liberty, and infinitely more pernicious to the state, than any excise law that was ever yet passed. When I see such a bustle now made about liberty, and reflect how quietly the marriage bill was received, one would imagine we were not the same people we were some few

years ago; and we certainly very much reſemble the Romans in the decline of the republic, when, they wiſhed for nothing *preter panem et circenses*. But happily this act is of eaſy evaſion; and I mean, by your favour, to inform my fair countrywomen, whom I wiſh to ſee all well married, that whenever they are inclined to make the dear youths happy, they have nothing ro fear either to themſelves or their iſſue from the invalidity of marriages made in Scotland. There were indeed in Scotland certain laws, which required certain forms to be obſerved in marriage, but theſe laws are now obſolete; and none of them ever affected the validity of the marriage, and only one of them the legal ſettlements, and that was reſcinded *anno* 1699. By the law of Scotland now, nothing more is required to make a marriage than the conſent of the parties, declared in ſuch a manner as that it can be proved. No joining of hands, no clergyman, no conſummation is neceſſary. If the parties agree before two witneſſes to live together as man and wife, that of itſelf is ſufficient. I could prove this by every Scotch law author who has wrote on the ſubject. But I ſhall only trouble you with a quotation from a late inſtitute, by John Erſkine, Eſq; Scotch law profeſſor in the univerſity of Edinburgh; a book deſervedly of the greateſt authority in all their law courts. He ſays, "Marriage is fully perfected by conſent, which, without conſummation, founds all the conjugal rites and duties. It is not neceſſary that marriage ſhould be celebrated by a clergyman. The conſent of parties may be declared before any magiſtrate, or ſimply before witneſſes. The father's conſent was, by the Roman law, eſſential to the marriage of children in family; but by our law children may validly enter into marriage, without the knowledge, or even againſt the remonſtrances of a father." So that parties have now nothing to fear on that head.

Indulge me but a minute longer to add, that though, by the Engliſh law, children born before marriage are not legitimated by the ſubſequent marriage, the caſe is otherwiſe in Scotland; ſo that people who have children begot in fornication, and who would gladly marry if the legitimation of theſe children might be the conſequence, have only to go to Scotland, where their marriage will certainly have that effect. The above author ſays, "Baſtards may be legitimated, or made lawful, by the ſubſequent marriage of the mother of the child with the father; and this entitles the child, by our preſent practice, to all the rights of lawful children."

I hope this information may be of uſe next month; and, in the midſt of national jealouſies, we ſhould remember that the above are ſome of the little advantages we derive from our vicinity to Scotland.

W. ALFRED.

Tranſlation of an addreſs to the Engliſh nation, by the celebrated Monſieur De La Condamine, during his late reſidence in London.

MR De La Condamine, knight of St. Lazare, one of the forty of the French academy of ſciences at

at Paris, and of almoſt all the academies in Europe, particularly for above fifteen years fellow of the royal ſociety of London, lately arrived in London, took a lodging in Suffolk-ſtreet, at a milliner's, at the ſign of the Golden Angel. He had lived in this houſe for about eight days, when, on Friday the 26th paſt, returning home at nine o'clock in the evening, he perceived he was followed by two men very ſhabbily dreſſed, one of whom was armed with a ſtick. They both entered into his chamber, and ſeiſed him, at the ſame time preſenting him with a paper, and threatening him by word and geſture, making a ſign for him to follow them.

Let any one put himſelf in the place of a ſtranger, who has the honeur to be perſonally known to many of the firſt nobility, and perſons of diſtinction in London, and who was that very day to have been preſented to his Britannic majeſty: let him judge at the ſurpriſe a man muſt feel who thought himſelf ſafe under the ſeal of public faith, and yet found himſelf ſeiſed in his own lodgings at nine o'clock at night by brutal officers, whoſe language he did not underſtand, and threatend by them to be dragged to priſon.

Happily indeed reflection came to his aſſiſtance. He judged that in England, as in France, judiciary decrees are not executed in the night, and that all theſe preparations were deſigned only to intimidate him, and force him to give up his lodgings. He diſcovered beſides that the landlady only wanted a pretence to put another perſon, to whom ſhe had let it, into poſſeſſion of his apartment, and that ſhe was acting this farce. M. De La Condamine declared that he would not quit it, and that he would write immediately to the miniſter charged with the affairs of France, ſince the departure of the ambaſſador: but they would not permit him to tranſcribe in his letter the ſtrange warrant by virtue of which they pretended to take him up. At length, the worthy bearer of this warrant making a ſign with his fingers which ſeemed to be very familiar to him, gave him to underſtand that if he was paid, he would carry the letter himſelf; and the moment he got two ſhillings he and his comrades, who perhaps had no other deſign, diſappeared with the letter, which was never delivered according to the direction.

The perſon to whom this adventure has happened, has travelled to Algiers, to Tunis, to Tripoli, in in Barbary, in Egypt, in Paleſtine, in Syria, in Carmenia; to Conſtantinople, upon the banks of the Black ſea: he traverſed above a thouſand leagues in America through countries uninhabited but by ſavages, without having ever experienced ſuch ill treatment as he has met with at London.

He has taken the advice of counſel in what manner he muſt act, who are all agreed that he can hope for no juſtice or ſatisfaction, and that the beſt thing he can do, is to be ſilent; nevertheleſs he is tempted to addreſs himſelf immediately to the Engliſh, who pique themſelves upon knowing and practiſing the rights of humanity. He conſults them by the means of the public papers, to know if it is agreeable to the laws, in which they glory, that a ſtranger who believes himſelf to

be under their protection, ſhould be expoſed in the capital itſelf, to an inſult, which he never ſuffered among barbarians, who have always reſpected hoſpitality in regard to him.

[The puerility of the foregoing addreſs is ſo glaring, that we do not think there can be any neceſſity for inſerting the anſwers to it. But we cannot help remarking with one of theſe anſwers, that thirty thouſand of M. De La Condamine's countrymen are gone home to refute the charge of barbariſm againſt us. We are more in pain for what the character of M. De La Condamine himſelf may ſuffer from ſo ſilly a performance, as we think that no other apology can be made for it, than that old adage of, *Nemo mortalium omnibus horis ſapit.*]

Some account of the murder of John Beddingfield.

JOHN Beddingfied was a farmer of Sternfield in the county of Suffolk. He was a young man, ſcarce 24 years old. When he was about 20, he married a young woman ſcarce 17: About Michaelmas 1761, ſomewhat more than a year and a half ago, they hired two ſervants, Richard Ringe, and Elizabeth Cleobold, a nurſe-maid, they having then two children living, one of which was not more than three months old. There alſo lived with them at that time Elizabeth Riches, William Maſterſon a lad about 14, and John Nunn a boy of ten years old.

Till this time the young couple had lived very happily together, but it happened, unfortunately, that Mrs. Biddingfied took a liking to Ringe, then about 19, and from that time ſhe behaved with leſs kindneſs to her huſband, and they were frequently diſpleaſed with each other, though they do not appear to have lived together upon what the world calls "ill terms."

But at whatever time Mrs. Beddingfield firſt conceived an inclination for Ringe, ſhe did not diſcover it till he had lived in the family ſix months, and from this time they ſeem to have taken little pains to conceal it from others; both the maid ſervants had ſeen him kiſs her, and found her ſitting in his lap, knew that they were often alone together, and ſometimes in her chamber; ſuch, indeed, was Mrs. Beddingfield's unaccountable indiſcretion, that ſhe frequently ſet one of the maids to give notice of her maſter's coming when ſhe and Richard were alone in his abſence: She alſo wrote letters to him, though in the ſame houſe, and ſent them by the maids. Their criminal intimacy, however, had not been carried to the laſt exceſs, if Ringe's dying declaration is to be believed, but Mrs. Beddingfield's mind being more and more alienated from her huſband, ſhe became impatient to get him out of the way, that the great obſtacle to her connection with Ringe might be removed. She at length went ſo far as to tell Ringe, that ſhe could not be eaſy till her huſband was dead, that ſhe might marry him. To this he ſaid he paid little regard for ſome time, but it being often repeated to him, he at laſt liſtened with too much attention, and it was agreed between them that Beddingfield ſhould be murdered.

After this reſolution had been taken, Mrs. Beddingfield was weak enough

enough to throw out intimations that somebody in the house would die; that it would happen soon, and that she thought it would be her husband; and one day being putting on her cap in her chamber, and Cleobold the nurse-maid coming in, she desired her to put in her ear-rings, saying, *It would not be long before she should want black ones.* In the mean time Ringe was taking measures to accomplish these predictions, but was under the same infatuation with his mistress: As he was one night sitting up for his master with Elizabeth Riches, his mistress being gone to bed, he took the strange resolution of telling her, that he had procured some poison to poison his master, and urged her to administer it, by putting it into the rum and milk that he drank for breakfast. The girl refused; but he continued his solicitations, saying, 'He would be a friend to her 'as long as he lived, and that no-'body would know it.' The girl honestly and sensibly replied, *That if it was hidden in this world, it would not be hidden in the world to come*; and refused to concur in his horrid proposal so firmly and warmly, that he urged it no more. The girl, however, not sensible of the guilt she would incur by concealing a design to commit a murder from the person against whom it was formed, nor struck with a sense of the expediency of so doing, to prevent the murder from being actually committed, took no notice of what had passed.

Ringe, finding that he could not get Riches to administer the poison, resolv'd to take some opportunity of administering it himself; while he was watching for such opportunity it happened that his master being slightly out of order took a vomit, and the water with which he was to work it off being made too hot, Ringe was sent to the pond to get some cold water to mix with it; into this water, as he was bringing it from the pond, he put some arsenic, which he had bought of an apothecary at Aldeburgh, and being mixed with the hot water some of it was given to his master; but his master observing somewhat at the bottom of the cup, refused to drink it, though without the least suspicion that it was poison, and so for that time escaped the danger.

From this time the murderers seem to have given over all thoughts of effecting their design by poison, and to have formed the project of strangling Beddingfield in his bed.

The house seems to have had two rooms on the ground floor, besides what was called a back-house; one of these rooms was a kitchen, the other a parlour, over these there were two chambers, the first from the landing place was called the kitchen chamber, being over the kitchen, and out of this was a door that went into the other chamber, which being over the parlour was called the parlour chamber, and could only be entered through this door; on the other side of the landing place was a chamber, called the back-house chamber, because it was over the back-house, and joining to that, but divided from it by a partition of lath and plaister, was another chamber, which was also over the back-house, and to which some back-stairs led from below, it having no communication above stairs with the rest of the house. Beddingfield and his wife usually

uſually lay in the parlour chamber; the kitchen chamber ſeems to have been a ſpare room. Cleobold and Riches, the two maids, lay in the back-houſe chamber, and Ringe and the two lads, Maſterſon and Nunn, in the chamber joining to it, the lads in one bed, and Ringe in the other.

In order to give Ringe an opportunity of killing his maſter in the night, when he ſhould think circumſtances moſt favoured his deſign, Mrs. Beddingfield found ſome pretence for lying alone in the kitchen chamber, and he lay in the parlour chamber.

On the 27th of July laſt, Beddingfield had been buſy in the harveſt field, and had pitched a load of wheat; he had alſo ſold a beaſt to one Scarlet a butcher, whom he brought home with him early in the evening; with Scarlet he drank part of two bowls of punch, freely, but not to be fuddled. Mrs. Beddingfield left him over his liquor about ten o'clock, and went to bed in the kitchen chamber, but as he had given ſome intimation that he would not lie alone that night, and as ſhe was, notwithſtanding, determined he ſhould not lie with her, ſhe ordered Cleobold to come to bed to her, which ſhe did; Riches, the other maid, was left to ſit up till her maſter went to bed. In about half an hour Scarlet went away, and Riches lighted her maſter up ſtairs; when he came into the kitchen chamber, and perceived that Cleobold was in bed with his wife in that room, and as he could not go to bed to her there, as he intended, he deſired her to go into bed in the parlour chamber with him; this ſhe refuſed, and he went into the parlour chamber and got his cap; then he came back again, and endeavoured to perſuade his wife to come to him, which ſhe ſtill refuſing they parted, and though with ſome diſcontent on his part, yet without anger, for they wiſhed one another a good night. When Beddingfield went into the parlour chamber to bed, Riches retired to her own room, the back-houſe chamber; Ringe and the boys had been in bed an hour, and every thing was ſilent in a ſhort time.

But Ringe, though he had retired about ten o'clock, and pretended to go to bed, had taken off only his coat, waiſtcoat, and ſhoes, and lay down with his breeches and ſtockings on.

He had obſerved that his maſter drank freely in the evening with Scarlet, and thinking he would go to bed fuddled, ſuppoſed he ſhould attack him with advantage, and therefore determined to make his attempt that night as ſoon as he ſhould be fallen into his firſt ſleep.

Having this in his mind, he lay awake, watching to hear his maſter come to bed; he did accordingly hear him come up, and go into the chamber, and having waited half an hour after that, and finding the houſe in a profound ſilence, he concluded that he was fallen aſleep, and determined that he ſhould wake no more.

He had given no intimation to his miſtreſs of his having determined to commit the murder that night, nor did he know but that, as his maſter lay alone in the parlour chamber, ſhe lay alone in the kitchen chamber: However, he got out of bed, and without putting on his coat or waiſtcoat, he

went into the kitchen chamber where his miſtreſs lay, and finding the door into the parlour chamber open, he went into that, and coming up to his maſter's bed-ſide, found him aſleep. He ſtood, he ſaid, by the bedſide, almoſt a quarter of an hour, doubting and irreſolute, before he could lay hold of him; but at laſt he threw himſelf upon him, catched hold of the fore part of his throat, and endeavoured to ſtrangle him: he ſtruggled very much, and, in ſtriving together, both fell off the bed, and in their fall broke down the curtain rod: in the fall, alſo, Ringe loſt his hold, but immediately recovering it again in the ſame place, and griping him hard, he ſoon killed him.

In the mean time the wife of this unhappy man was awaked by the noiſe, and, in her firſt fright, awaked Cleobold the maid, who was in bed with her, and who, having been up all the night before, was ſo faſt aſleep that the noiſe did not awake her: ſhe immediately heard a groaning, as if ſomebody was in an agony, and, being extremely frightened, begged her miſtreſs to get up; but her miſtreſs, having by this time recollected the horrid buſineſs that was doing, ſaid, *They had better lie ſtill.* In about two minutes the noiſe ceaſed, and Ringe, coming into their room, and ſtanding on that ſide of the bed where his miſtreſs lay, he ſaid, *I have done for him*; to which ſhe replied, *Then I am eaſy.* Cleobold, in her confuſion, ſtarted up in the bed, and thinking it was Beddingfield, called *Maſter!* Ringe, who imagined his miſtreſs had been in bed alone, cried, *Hold your tongue*; and, ſpeaking again to his miſtreſs ſaid, *Does any body know it but you two?* to which ſhe anſwered *No.* Cleobold now knew it was Richard, and ſaid, *How came you here?* His conſcience referred the queſtion to what he had been doing, and he anſwered, *I was forced to it.* The women immediately began to get their cloaths on, while Ringe ſtaid in the room, and having ſome of them on, and the reſt in their hands, Ringe, knowing that Cleobold was now privy to the murder, ſaid he would go to his own chamber to be called up, and accordingly went down ſtairs. Soon after, Mrs. Beddingfield having conjured Cleobold not to diſcover, went with her into the back-houſe chamber to the other maid, Elizabeth Riches; and, pretending to be very much frighted, ſaid, *Betty, go and call up Richard,* meaning Ringe, *ſomething is the matter with your maſter.* Riches, whoſe chamber lay partly behind the kitchen chamber, and partly behind the parlour chamber, one end of it coming againſt the partition which divided thoſe chambers from each other, had been alarmed already by the noiſe, which ſhe deſcribed to be like the crying of children; ſhe therefore roſe, and called Ringe haſtily: He had again ſlipped into bed with his breeches and ſtockings on, and, when Riches called him, he pretended to be half ſurpriſed and half angry, and cried out, *What the devil's the matter now!* but did not immediately riſe. Riches therefore went into his room, and called him again, begging him to get up, and come away. He then roſe, and it appears by the trial, that he got a tinder box, and went into Riches's chamber and ſtruck a light: This is a ſtrange particular, for it looks as

as if this whole dreadful tranſaction paſſed in the dark. Cleobold being aſked, ſaid, there was no candle in the room, where ſhe and her miſtreſs was in bed, when Ringe came in after he had committed the murder. It no where appears that Ringe had a light when he went into his maſter's room, nor is there any reaſon to ſuppoſe that a candle was left burning there, but the contrary, as Riches, who lighted him up, ſeems to have ſtaid till he went to bed, merely to take the candle away, that ſhe might go to bed by it herſelf. Neither does it at all appear where the children lay, or who lay with them, though as they were very young, they could not be left alone; nor, indeed, could thoſe who were with them be conveniently without a light. However, a light being ſtruck, and a candle lighted, Ringe was ordered by his miſtreſs to go into the parlour chamber, for ſhe believed, ſhe ſaid, ſomething was the matter with his maſter: he accordingly went, leaving his miſtreſs with both the maids, in the back-houſe chamber, and in a very few minutes returned, with much ſeeming ſurpriſe, and ſaid, *His maſter was dead.* Riches cried out, *No, ſure!* and immediately went to ſee; Ringe went with her, and ſhe found him lying with his face downward upon the floor, at the further ſide of the bed, with his head towards the foot; his neck appeared black and ſwelled, two buttons were torn off the ſhirt collar, and it was rent out of the gathers, the bed-curtain was down, and the rod bent. It is not clear whether Riches even now ſuſpected that her maſter was murdered, but remembering the affair of the poiſon, ſhe ſaid to Ringe, *If I had ſaid to you what you have ſaid to me, I ſhould be afraid of ever going into this room alone, for I ſhould think my maſter would appear to me.*

Riches having ſeen the body, returned to her miſtreſs, and the other maid, who were ſtill in the back-houſe chamber, and they continued there till the morning dawned; the miſtreſs ſeeming uneaſy, and having lain down on the bed in her cloaths.

In the mean time Ringe, having returned into his chamber, called up Maſterſon; "For God's ſake, Will, ſays he, get up and come down, your maſter has fallen out of bed, and has killed himſelf. The lad immediately roſe, and Ringe carried him alſo to ſee his maſter's body, which he found in the ſame ſituation in which it had been ſeen by Riches, except that the hand was placed under it on the throat. He aſſiſted Ringe to lift the body from the ground, and place it upon the bed; and then went to fetch his unhappy maſter's mother and ſiſter, who lived not far off, and who both came before it was broad day. They aſked if the doctor had been ſent for; to which Mrs. Beddingfield replied, "What ſignifies ſending for the doctor when he is dead?"

In the forenoon of that day he was laid out, and a ſheet thrown over him; the ſervants then ſaw him again, took notice that his face was black, and his throat and neck almoſt round.

The next day the coroner came; but his inqueſt ſeems to have been very negligently and ſuperficially taken.

The ſervants were examined upon oath, particularly Riches and Cleobold;

Cleobold: Cleobold gave an account of the groans ſhe had heard, but ſaid nothing of Ringe, becauſe ſhe was to ſtay in her place till Michaelmas, and was afraid her miſtreſs, who had a violent ſpirit, would uſe her ill; and Riches related the circumſtances of lighting her maſter to bed, and of her being called up, and told he was dead; but ſaid nothing of the propoſal to poiſon him, which Richard had made to her, becauſe ſhe alſo was to ſtay in her place till Michaelmas, and was afraid ſhe ſhould be uſed ill.

One Sparham, a ſurgeon, was alſo examined: He found the coroner in a great hurry to go home; he took a haſty view of the body; was of opinion that the blackneſs of the face and throat was occaſioned by the deceaſed's own fingers; and having with great expedition diſpatched the impatient coroner, went away, without having been in the houſe five minutes.

When this ſagacious obſerver was aſked, upon the trial, concerning the appearance of the body, he declared there were marks of violence, ſuch as he had never ſeen before; and that if a man fell from the bed upon the floor, with his hand under his throat, it would not produce ſuch appearances; being then aſked how he could think, when ſent for by the coroner, that the man died a natural death, he was pleaſed to declare, that he did not think much about it. As the reader will probably conceive a juſt opinion of the diligence, attention, and conſcientious regard to life, that appears in this gentleman's conduct, it is not neceſſary to make any remarks upon it, except that he was not, as he ought to have been, examined upon oath: this, however, was the fault of the coroner, who, it muſt be remembered, was in a great hurry; and if that ought to excuſe him, let him be excuſed.

There was another ſurgeon alſo preſent, one Edgar, who viewed the body, but the coroner did not think fit to aſk him any queſtions at all. The jury, after theſe hopeful proceedings, brought in their verdict *accidental death*, and the body was buried.

The huſband being removed out of the way, and the murder concealed, the intimacy between Ringe and his miſtreſs now, and not till now, became criminal: She was, he ſaid, very fond of him for about a fortnight or three weeks; but then began to diſlike him, and afterwards ſeemed to hate him: Thus deceitful and tranſient was the pleaſure for which ſhe had, at the riſk of life, violated the moſt ſacred obligation, and contracted the moſt aggravated guilt.

In the mean time, Cleobold, who though for the reaſons already mentioned, ſhe had not diſcovered what ſhe knew to the coroner, was determined not to let it remain a ſecret. When the judges came down to the aſſizes at Saxmundham, only ten days were wanting to compleat the time ſhe was to ſtay in her place; ſhe therefore thought this a good opportunity to make it known, and accordingly diſcloſed it to her mother, who applied to proper perſons for taking the criminals into cuſtody. After ſhe had told her mother, ſhe told her fellow ſervant Riches; and Riches, then, for the firſt time, told her of the poiſon. Ringe and his miſtreſs ſoon heard the rumour, and queſtioned

Cleobold

Cleobold about it: The girl readily confeſſed that ſhe had told her mother and fellow ſervant all ſhe knew; upon which her miſtreſs, turning to Ringe, ſaid, *Now Richard, you are done for; you will certainly be hanged.* She then expoſtulated with the girl, Did you not promiſe, ſaid ſhe, not to diſcover? Yes, ſaid the girl, but I could not be eaſy, till I had diſcovered: And ſo, replied her miſtreſs, to make yourſelf eaſy, you will ruin two for ever. Ringe then attempted to tamper with the girl, and would have had her gone to Saxmundham and ſwear to a paper of his dictating; but ſhe refuſed: And his miſtreſs foreſeeing what would happen, abſconded the ſame day, which was a Thurſday; but on the Saturday following was taken up, with Ringe, who does not appear to have taken any precautions for his ſafety.

Their trial came on the 21ſt of March, 1763, when they were both capitally convicted, upon proper evidence being given of the facts already related. Both inſiſted upon their innocence, till a few days before their execution, when Ringe made a full confeſſion, which has been included in this narrative. He ſaid he did not, at any time after he committed the murder, believe he ſhould eſcape: He acknowledged that he ought to die, and declared that he and his miſtreſs only were guilty. He talked with much compoſure concerning the manner of his death, yet was greatly ſhocked at the thoughts of being diſſected.

Beddingfield ſtill perſiſted in declaring herſelf innocent: But being told that Ringe had made a full confeſſion, ſhe ſtrongly expreſſed her reſentment againſt him for it, and at laſt owned that ſhe was *guilty*, and deſerved to die for having been privy to the murder of her huſband, and having held correſpondence with Ringe for that purpoſe for three months before.

They were both executed at Ruſhmere, near Ipſwich, on the 8th of the month following.

An account of the annual ſupplies that have been granted by parliament to ſupport the ſeveral wars that have been carried on ſince the revolution.

King WILLIAM.

	Annual ſupply. £.	Medium *per an.* £.
1693	4.017,079	
1694	5.539,087	
1695	5.036,430	5,105,505
1696	5.539,853	
1697	5.395,078	
Sum total	25.527,527	

Queen ANNE.

1702	3.531,459	
1703	3.535,457	
1704	4.005,369	
1705	4.570,488	
1706	5.075,761	
1707	5.942,381	5,369,611
1708	5.926,849	
1709	6.563,138	
1710	6.425,268	
1711	6.789,169	
1712	6.680,495	
Sum total	59.065,834	

King

King GEORGE II.

	Annual supply.	Medium *per an.*
1740	3.874,076	
1741	5.006,039	
1742	5.723,537	
1743	5.912,383	
1744	6.243,538	6.651,013
1745	6.562,902	
1746	7.088,354	
1747	9.389,196	
1748	10.059,094	
Sum total	59.859,119	

King GEORGE II. and III.

	Annual supply.	Medium *per an.*
1756	7.229,117	
1757	8.350,320	
1758	10.486,457	
1759	12.761,310	13.229,376
1760	15.503,563	
1761	19.619,119	
1762	18.655,750	
Sum total	92.605,636	

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament for the Service of the Year 1763.

DECEMBER 2.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1. That 30000 men be employed for the sea service for 1763, including 4287 marines			
2. That a sum not exceeding 4*l.* *per* man *per* month, be allowed for maintaining them, for 13 months, including ordnance for sea service ——	1.560,000	0	0

FEBRUARY 3

For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services incurred, from 25 December 1761, to 31 October 1762, both days inclusive, and not provided for by parliament ——	1.588,756	15	5

FEBRUARY 3.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to sea and marine officers for 1763 ——	380,661	3	11
2. For compleating the works of the hospitals for sick and wounded seamen, building near Plymouth ——	3,000	0	0
3. Upon account, to be applied by the commissioners, or governors, of Greenwich hospital, for the support and relief of seamen, worn out and become decrepit in the service of their country, who shall not be provided for within the said hospital ——	10,000	0	0
4. That provision be made, for enabling his majesty to satisfy all the bills payable in course of the navy and victualling offices, and for transports, which were made out on, or before, the 31st of December 1762, amounting to the sum of ——	3.075,316	0	3
	3.468,977	4	2

FEB-

FEBRUARY 14.

That provisions be made for enabling his majesty to satisfy all the debentures, payable out of his majesty's office of ordnance, which were dated on, or before, the 31st December last, and remain undischarged, amounting to the sum of — 595,423 2 5

FEBRUARY 17.

Towards enabling the commissioners for putting in execution, an act made in the last session of parliament, intitled, *An act for paving Westminster streets, &c.* more effectually to perform the trusts reposed in them — 5,000 0 0

FEBRUARY 24.

1. To enable his majesty to discharge the like sum, raised in pursuance of an act made in the last session of parliament, and charged upon the first aids or supplies to be granted in this session — 1,000,000 0 0

2. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs, of his majesty's ships for 1763 — 100,000 0 0

1,100,000 0 0

FEBRUARY 28.

For defraying the extraordinary expence of his majesty's land forces, and other services incurred, from 1 November 1762, to 19 February 1763, and not provided for by parliament — 951,249 0 6

MARCH 1.

For defraying the charge of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 90 days, from 25 December 1762, to 24 March 1763, both days inclusive, together with the subsidies, pursuant to treaty — 85,158 14 8 ¾

2. For defraying the charge of an additional corps of 920 horse and 6072 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 328 days from 1 January 1763, to 24 November following, both days inclusive, pursuant to treaty — 87,690 18 6 ¾

3. For defraying the charge of an augmentation to the troops of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, consisting of 656 horse, and 2736 foot, for 335 days, from 25 December 1762, to 24 November 1763, both days inclusive, pursuant to treaty — 45,420 16 6 ¾

4. For

	l.	s.	d.
4. For defraying the charge of 1444 cavalry, and 2330 infantry, the troops of the reigning duke of Brunſwick, in the pay of Great Britain, for 86 days, from 25 December 1762, to the 20th day of March 1763, both days incluſive, together with the ſubſidies for the ſaid time, purſuant to treaties	49,308	1	$1\frac{3}{11}$
5. To make good a deficiency in the ſum voted laſt ſeſſion, for the pay of an augmentation to the troops of the reigning duke of Brunſwick, for 1762	4,328	8	5
6. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land ſervice, for 1763	204,329	0	0
	476,235	19	$3\frac{54}{77}$

MARCH 7.

1. To enable his majeſty to pay off, and diſcharge, the exchequer bills made out by virtue of an act of laſt ſeſſion, intituled, *An act for enabling his majeſty to raiſe a certain ſum, &c.* and charged upon the firſt aids, or ſupplies, to be granted in this ſeſſion	1,500,000	0	0
2. For defraying the charge of 56360 effective men, for guards and garriſons, and other his maleſty's land forces in Great Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey, including thoſe in Germany, Portugal, and Belleiſle, for 121 days, from 25 December 1762, to 24 April 1763, both days incluſive, according to their preſent eſtabliſhment, and for reducing their numbers	485,317	2	10
3. For maintaining, his majeſty's fores and garriſons in the plantations, Gibraltar, Guadeloupe, Africa, Martinico, and the Havannah, and for proviſions for the garriſons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Quebec, Guadeloupe, Senegal, and Goree, for 121 days, from 25 December 1762, to 24 April 1763, both days incluſive, according to their preſent eſtabliſhment, and for reducing their numbers	278,893	11	0
4. For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot, ſerving in the Eaſt Indies, for 365 days, from 25 December 1762, to 25 December 1763, both days incluſive	71,381	16	8
5. For defraying the charge of two regiments of horſe, ſerving in Germany, and four regiments of foot, ſerving in North America, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, for 121 days, from 25 December 1762, to 24 April 1763, both days incluſive	16,438	7	0

	l.	s.	d.
6. For the pay of the general and general ſtaff officers, in Great Britain, for 1763 —	1,1291	8	6½
7. That a number of land forces, including 2743 invalids, amounting to 17,526 effective men, commiſſioned and noncommiſſioned officers included, be employed for 1763.			
8. For defraying the charge of the ſaid number of land forces in Great Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey, from April 25, 1763, to the 24th December following, both days incluſive, being 244 days —	408,372	13	4
9. For maintaining his majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations, including thoſe in garriſon at Minorca and Gibraltar, and for proviſions for the garriſons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Quebec, and Senegal, for 244 days, from the 25th of April 1763, to the 24th of December following, both days incluſive —	281,781	3	6
	3.053,476	2	10½

MARCH 10.

For defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, for one year, beginning the 25th of March 1763 —	150,000	0	0

MARCH 15.

1. To enable his majeſty to complete the payment of 220,000l. as a reaſonable ſuccour in money, to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, purſuant to treaty —	50,000	0	0
2. To make good the deficiency of the half-ſubſidies of tonnage and poundage, charged with the payment of ſeveral annuities, by the acts made in the 6th of queen Anne, and the 6th of king George I. to ſatisfy all annuities charged thereupon, to the 5th of January 1763 —	49,558	1	6
3. To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency on the 5th of July 1762, of the ſeveral rates and duties upon offices and penſions, and upon houſes, and upon windows or lights, which were made a fund by an act 31 George II. for paying annuities at the bank of England, in reſpect of 5.000,000 l. borrowed towards the ſupply for 1758 —	48,891	14	11
4. To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency on January 5, 1762, of the additional duty upon ſtrong beer and ale, to anſwer and pay the ſeveral annuities of 3l. per cent. and 1l. 2s. 6d per cent on 1.140,000l. part of twelve millions borrowed towards the ſupply granted by an act of the 1ſt of Geo. III. for 1761 —	26,710	0	0

5. Upon

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
5. Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling Hospital, to maintain and educate such children as were received into the said hospital, on, or before the 25th of March 1760, from the 31st of December 1762, exclusive, to the 31st of December inclusive, and that the said sum be issued and paid for the use of the said hospital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever ——	40,050	0	0
6. Upon account, for defraying the charges incurred, by supporting and maintaining the settlement of Nova Scotia in 1760, and not provided for by parliament —— —— ——	4,580	13	11 ¼
7. Upon account, for maintaining and supporting the civil establishment of Nova Scotia for 1763 —	5,674	1	10
8. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June 1762, to the 24th of June 1763 —— ——	4,136	0	0
	229,609	12	2 ¼

MARCH 17.

1. Upon account, to enable his majesty to give a proper compensation to the respective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them in the levying, cloathing, and pay, of the troops raised by the same, according as the active vigour, and strenuous efforts, of the respective provinces shall be thought, by his majesty, to merit —— —	133,333	6	8
2. To make good the deficiency of the grants for 1762 —— —— ——	7,151	9	1 ¼
3. To be employed in maintaining and supporting the fort at Anamaboo, and the other British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa — ——	13,000	0	0
4. For the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of the land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December 1716, for 1763 — ——	1,742	0	0
5. Upon account of the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, for 1763 — —	33,351	17	6
6. Upon account of the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces already disbanded, and such as are to be disbanded, for 1763 —— ——	88,704	3	4
7. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards, and regiment of horse re-			

	l.	s.	d.
duced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards, for 1763 — —	2,910	1	8
8. To be paid as a reward to John Harrison, upon a proper discovery to be made by him, for the use of the public, of the principles upon which his instrument, for measuring time at sea, is constructed, and that the said sum be applied for the purpose aforesaid, out of any money unapplied to the use of the navy, in the hands of the treasurer of the navy — —	5,000	0	0
	285,192	18	3 ¼

MARCH 19.

1. To make good to his majesty the like sum which has been issued by his majesty's orders, in pursuance of the addresses of this house — —	6,410	5	0 ¾
2. Upon account, for out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, 1763 — — —	51,708	13	4
	58,118	19	2 ¾
Sum total of the supplies granted in this session — 13.	522,039	14	4 ½

And in order to provide for this large sum of money, the following resolutions of the committee of ways and means were agreed to by the house on the days as follow.

DECEMBER 4.

That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, the duties on malt, &c. be further continued from the 23d of June 1763, to the 24th of June 1764 — — —	750,000	0	0

DECEMBER 9.

That a land tax of 4s. in the pound be raised, in the usual manner, for one year, from the 25th of March 1763 — —	2.037,854	19	11

FEBRUARY 7.

That all persons interested in, on intitled unto, any bills, payable in course of the navy, or victualling offices, or for transports, which were made out on, or before, the 31st day of December last, who shall, on, or before the 25th day of March next, carry the same (after having had the interest due thereupon computed, and marked upon the said bills, at the navy or victualling office respectively) to the treasurer of his majesty's navy, to be marked and certified by him or his paymaster and cashier, to the governor and company of the bank of England, shall be intitled unto,

to, and have, an annuity, transferrable at the bank of England, for the principal and intereſt due on the bills, after the rate of 4 pounds per centum per annum, to commence from the 25th day of March next, payable half yearly, in lieu of all other intereſt, until redeemed by parliament, the ſaid annuities to be charged upon the ſinking fund, and the ſums, which ſhall be iſſued out of the ſinking fund, for payment of the ſaid annuities, to be from time to time replaced out of the next aids to be granted by parliament — 3.468,977 3 2

	l.	s.	d.

FEBRUARY 17.

That all perſons intereſted in, or intitled unto, any debentures payable out of his majeſty's office of ordnance, which were dated on, or before the 31ſt day of December laſt, who ſhall, on, or before, the 25th day of March next, carry the ſame to the treaſurer of his majeſty's ordnance, to be certified by him, or his deputy or caſhier, to the governor and company of the bank of England, ſhall be intitled unto, and have, an annuity transferrable at the bank of England, for the ſums due on the ſaid debentures, after the rate of four pounds per cent. per ann. to commence from the 25th day of March next, payable half yearly until redeemed by parliament, the ſaid annuities to be charged upon the ſinking fund, and the ſums which ſhall be iſſued out of the ſinking fund, for payment of the ſaid annuities, to be, from time to time, replaced out of the next aids to be granted by parliament — 595,423 2 5

MARCH 8.

1. That there be raiſed in manner following; that is to ſay, the ſum of 2.800,000 l. by annuities, after the rate of 4l. per centum per annum, transferrable at the bank of England, and redeemable by parliament, and the ſum of 700,000 l. by two lotteries to be drawn at different times in the year 1763, each lottery to conſiſt of 35,000 tickets, and every blank to be of the value of 5l. the blanks and prizes to be attended with the like 4 per cent. transferrable and redeemable annuities, the ſaid ſeveral annuities to commence from the 5th day of April 1763, and to be payable half yearly on the 10th day of October, and the 5th day of April in every year, and that every contributor towards the ſaid ſum of 2.800,000 l. ſhall, for every 80 l. ſo contributed, be intitled to receive a ticket in each of the ſaid lotteries, upon the payment of 10 l. for each ticket; and that every contributor ſhall, on, or before, the 15th day of this inſtant March, make a depoſit with the caſhiers of the bank of England,

of 12l. 10s. per cent. in part of the ſum or ſums to be contributed by him towards the ſaid ſum of 2.800,000l. and alſo a depoſit of 10 l. per centum, in part of the monies to be contributed by him in reſpect of each lottery, as a ſecurity for making the future payments reſpectively, on or before the times herein after limited: that is to ſay

l. *s.* *d.*

On the 2.800,000 l.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 10th day of May next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 16th day of June next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 21ſt day of July next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 30th day of Auguſt next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 27th day of September next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before the 21ſt day of October next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 24th day of November next.

On the lotteries for 700,000l.

90l. per cent. on, or before, the 31ſt day of April next, for compleating the payment upon the firſt lottery.

90l. per cent. on or before the 11th day of October next, for compleating the payment upon the 2d lottery.

Which ſeveral ſums ſo received, ſhall, by the ſaid caſhiers, be paid into the receipt of his majeſty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to ſuch ſervices as ſhall then have been voted by this houſe, in this ſeſſion of parliament, and not otherwiſe; and that every contributor, who ſhall pay in the whole of his contribution on account of his ſhare in the annuities attending the ſaid ſum of 2.800,000l. at any time, on or before, the 18th day of October next, or on account of his ſhare in the firſt lottery, on or before the 20th day of April next, or on account of his ſhare in the ſecond lottery, on or before the 10th day of October next, ſhall be allowed a diſcount after the rate of 3l. per cent. per annum, on the ſum ſo compleating his contribution reſpectively, to be computed from the day of compleating ſuch contribution, to the 24th day of November next, in reſpect of the ſum paid on account of the firſt mentioned annuities, and to the 21ſt day of April next, in reſpect of the ſum paid on account of the firſt lottery, and to the 11th

day

	l.	s.	d.
day of October next, in reſpect of the ſum paid on account of the ſecond lottery —— ——	3.500,000	0	0

2. That an additional duty of 8l. per ton be laid upon all French wines, and of 4l. per ton upon all wines, which ſhall be imported into this kingdom.

3. That the ſaid annuities and lotteries be charged upon the ſaid additional duties upon wine, for which the ſinking fund ſhall be the collateral ſecurity.

MARCH 14.

1. That a duty of 4s per hogſhead be laid upon all cyder and perry made within this kingdom, over and above all other duties now payable for cyder or perry, to be paid by the maker thereof.

2. That a duty of 2l. per ton be laid upon all cyder and perry imported into this kingdom.

3. That the ſaid duties upon cyder and perry be charged, together with the duties upon wines granted in this ſeſſion, with the payment of the annuities mentioned in a reſolution of this houſe, of the 8th of this inſtant March.

MARCH 19.

1. That there be iſſued and applied out of ſuch monies as ſhall or may ariſe of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, and other revenues, compoſing the ſinking fund, the ſum of —— —— 2.000,000 0 0

2. That there be iſſued and applied the money remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, being the ſurplus of the ſeveral duties upon beer and ale, granted by an act of the firſt of his majeſty's reign, after ſatisfying all charges and incumbrances thereupon, to the 5th of January 1763, amounting to the ſum of 47,120 9 6

3. That there be iſſued and applied ſuch part of the ſum of 20,000l, granted to his majeſty in the laſt ſeſſion, upon account, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of that part of Great Britain called England, when unembodied, and of the cloathing of the part of the ſaid militia then unembodied, for one year, beginning the 25th of March 1762, as ſhall remain in the receipt of the exchequer, after the ſaid charges are ſatisfied.

4. That there be raiſed, by loans or exchequer bills to be charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in the next ſeſſion; and ſuch exchequer bills, if not diſcharged, with intereſt thereupon, on, or before the 5th of April, 1764, to be exchanged, and received in

	l.	s.	d.
payment in such manner as exchequer bills have usually been exchanged and received in payment —	1.800,000	0	0
	3.847,120	9	6

That an act, made in the sixth year of his late majesty king George the second, intituled, "An act for the better securing and encouraging the trade to his majesty's sugar colonies in America," which was to continue in force for five years, to be computed from the 24th day of June 1733, and to the end of the then next session of parliament, and which, by several subsequent acts, made in the 11th, 19th, 26th, 29th, and 31st, years of the reign of his said late majesty, and an act, made in the first year of the reign of his present majesty, was further continued until the 29th day of September 1763, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, be further continued, with amendments, until the 29th day of September 1764, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament.

That an act, made in the 21st year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, intituled, "An act for encouraging the making of indico in the British plantations in America," which was to continue in force for seven years, from the 25th day of March 1749, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, and which, by an act, made in the 28th year of the reign of his said late majesty, was further continued until the 25th day of March 1763. and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, be further continued, with amendments, until the 25th of March 1770, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament.

Total sum provided for by this session —	14.199,375	16	0
Provisions exceed the grants in the sum of —	577,335	1	7 ½

Besides what may arise from the said third resolution of the committee of ways and means agreed to on the 19th of March; therefore some of the grants, or provisions, made by this session, must be extremely deficient, if it should be found necessary hereafter to grant any thing for making good the deficiency of the grants for 1763.

An

An ESTIMATE of the DEBT of his Majesty's NAVY on the Heads hereafter mentioned, as it stood on Dec. 31, 1762.

HEADS of the Naval Estimates.	Particulars. £.	s.	d.	Total. £.	s.	d.
Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.						
DUE, to pay off and discharge all the bills registered in the course of the navy for stores, freight of transports, &c. supplied for the service thereof	1767576	12	11			
To pay off and discharge the bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed by act of parliament on naval stores	19824	8	8			
To freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his majesty's several yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1762, as also to several bills of exchange	793893	14	7	3034394	1	5
To his majesty's yards and rope-yards, for the ordinary and extraordinary —	426312	0	0			
To half-pay to sea officers, according to an establishment made by his late majesty in council on that behalf	26787	5	3			
Seamens Wages.						
Due, to pay the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off	877709	14	0			
To ships in sea pay, on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1762	2231812	0	0			
To discharge and pay off the bills entered in course for slop-cloaths and bedding for seamen, surgeons necessaries, free gifts, &c.	113776	1	2	3223297	15	2
Victualling debt as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.						
Due, for short allowance to the companies of his majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off	18011	0	9			
For paying off all the bills entered on their course	1174138	17	6			
For provisions delivered, and services performed, for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1762	46275	10	2	1329321	9	5
For necessary-money, extra necessary-money, bills of exchange and contingencies	23411	7	10			
To the officers, workmen, and labourers employed at the several ports	67484	13	0			
Sick and wounded, the debt of that office, as per estimate received from those commissioners viz.						
Due, for the quarters and cure of the sick and wounded seamen set on shore from his majesty's ships at the several ports, and for prisoners of war and contingencies relating to the said office				113628	15	5
The total amounts to the sum of				7700642	1	3
From whence deducting the money in the treasurer's hands [as on the other side]	503616	15	$3\frac{1}{2}$			
As also the money that remained to come in of the supplies of the year [as on the other side]	1267900	10	10	1771517	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$
The debt will then be				5929124	15	$1\frac{1}{2}$

	Brought over		5929124 15 1½
N. B. In this debt is included for charge of transports between Jan. 1, 1762, and Dec. 31, following	734864 3 7		
And it appears by an account received from the commissioners of the victualling, that the expence of victuals supplied the soldiers between Jan. 1, 1762, and Dec. 31, following, amounts to	129908 3 1		863972 6 8
For which sum of 863972l. 6s. 8d. no provision has been made by parliament, but if thought fit to be granted, as the like service was provided for last year.			
The nett debt of the navy will then be			5065152 8 5½

There was remaining in the Hands of the late and present Treasurers of the Navy on Dec. 31, 1762, *in Money, as undermentioned, and may be reckoned towards satisfying the aforesaid Debt of the Navy.*

In what treasurer's hands.	*In* MONEY.	*On the* HEADS *of Wear and tear ordinary and transf.* £. s. d.	*Seamen's wages.* £. s. d.	*Victuals.* £. s. d.	*Total.* £. s. d.
Right Hon. George Dodington, Esq; first treasurership.	In money	3363 5 7¼	1539 12 10¾	46 6 10½	5031 3 1¾
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen		80 17 9¼		
Right Hon. Henry Legge, Esq;	In money	6309 15 2	2632 2	2087 16 5½	11085 9 ½
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen		55 15 5		
Right Hon. George Grenville, Esq; first treasurership.	In money	4037 7 2¼	2711 2 3¾	1692 17 9½	8479 1 6½
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen		37 14 3		
Right Hon. George Dodington, Esq; second treasurership.	In money	6736 10 2½	2699 3 1¼	399 13 5	10122 18 5¾
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen		287 11 9		
Right Hon. George Grenville, Esq; second treasurership.	In money	21586 17 5½	28882 6 4	9200 6 3½	62343 16 6
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen		2673 6 5		
Rt. Hon. William Lord Viscount Barrington.	In money	45432 0 4¾	327604 10 10½	12641 6 ½	406555 6 7
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen		20877 9 3¼		
	£.	87465 16 0¼	390081 12 4¾	26069 6 10½	503616 15 3¼

There was [illegible] Dec. 31, 1762, to come in of the supplies of the year 1762 including Hasler and Stonehouse hospitals 1.267,900 10 10

An account of all the Public Debts, *at the receipt of the* Exchequer, *standing out at* Jan. 5, 1763, *with the annual interest or other charges payable for the same.*

	Principal debt.			Annual interest or other charges payable for the same.		
EXCHEQUER.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company	1.836,275	17	10¾	136,453	12	8
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108,100	—	—	7,567	—	—
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	75,505	14	10¾	9,155	12	—
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills	2,200	—	—			
Note, The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000 l. charged on the deductions of 6d. *per* pound on pensions, nor the 1,500,000 l. towards paying off the navy debt, &c. *anno* 1762, nor the sum of 1,000,000 l. charged on the supplies *anno* 1763.						
EAST INDIA Company.						
By two acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne, at 3 *per cent. per ann.*	3.200,000	—	—	97,285	14	4
Annuities at 3 *per cent.* anno 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters	1.000,000	—	—	30,401	15	8
BANK of ENGLAND.						
On their original fund at 3l. *per cent.* from 1 Aug. 1743	3.200,000	—	—	100,000	—	—
For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 Geo. I.	500,000	—	—	15,000	—	—
Purchased of the South-sea company	4.000,000	—	—	121,898	3	5½
Annuities at 3 *per cent.* charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery, 1714	1.250,000	—	—	37,500	—	—
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the duties on coals since Lady-day, 1719	1.750,000	—	—	52,500	—	—
Ditto at 3 *per cent. anno* 1746, charged on the duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors since Lady-day, 1746	986,800	—	—	29,604	—	—
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the sinking fund by the acts 25, 28, 29, 32, and 33 George II. 21.127,821 5 1¼						
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the duties on offices and pensions, &c. by the act 31 George II. 500,000 — —	33.627,821	5	1¼	1.027,588	5	8
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the additional duty on strong beer and ale, by the act 1 George III. 12.000,000 — —						
Ditto at 3 *per cent* charged on the sinking fund by the act 25 George II.	17.701,323	16	4	540,996	14	0

Ditto at 3 1-half *per cent.* charged on the ſaid fund by the act 29 George II.	1.500,000	— —	53,343 15 —
Ditto at 3 1-half *per cent.* charged on the duties on offices and penſions, by the act 31 Geo. II.	4.500,000	— —	160,031 5 —
Ditto at 4 *per cent.* charged on the ſinking fund by the act of the 2d of George III.	20.240,000	— —	820,985 — —

Memorandum. The ſubſcribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life of 9 s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500 l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 18,354l. and the ſubſcribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000 l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 37,298l. 10 s. and the ſubſcribers of 100l for 3 *per cent.* annuities *anno* 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1l. 2s. 6d. which amounted to 33,750l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 32,585 l. 17 s. 6s. and the ſubſcribers of 100l. for 3 *per cent.* annuities, *anno* 1761, were allowed an annuity for 99 years of 1l. 2s. 6d. amounting with the charges of management to the bank of England to 130,053 l. 10s. 3d. which annuities are an increaſe of the annual intereſt, but cannot be added to the public debt, as no money was advanced for the ſame; and the contributors to 12.000,000 l. for the ſervice of the year 1762, were intitled to an annuity of 1 *per cent. per annum*, to continue for 98 years, and then to ceaſe, which, with the charges of management to the bank of England, amount to the ſum of 121,687 l. 10s.

			309,979 7 9

SOUTH SEA Company.

On their capital ſtock and annuities, 9 George I.	25.025,309	13 11½	765,326 3 1½
Annuities at 3l. *per cent.* anno 1751, charged on the ſinking fund	2.100,000	— —	64,181 5 —
	122.603,336	8 2¼	4.409,797 13 8

State of the supplies and ways and means for the year 1764; *as published by good authority.*

Of the debt contracted during the laſt war, the government will this year pay off 2.771,867l. 13s. 6d. *namely,*

	£.	s.	d.
German extras	500,000	0	0
Navy debt	650,000	0	0
Army extraordinaries	987,434	15	6
Deficiencies of land and malt	300,000	0	0
To the landgrave of Heſſe	50,000	0	0
Deficiencies to ſinking fund	147,593	18	0
Deficiency of grants for 1763	129,489	0	0
Advanced on addreſſes	7,350	0	0
	2.771,867	13	6

The peace eſtabliſhment for the navy, the moſt conſtitutional force, and beſt ſecurity for Great Britain, is enlarged; the number of ſeamen being the ſame as laſt year, and 100,000l. more employed in ſhip-building, to keep our navy on a footing to be reſpected by all Europe £. 1.443,568 11 9

The eſtabliſhment of the army is not increaſed, and the ſtaff much leſs than at peace; for though the whole ſum is — 1.500,313 14 0

Yet it is to be obſerved, that the forces, ordnance, and ſtaff in America, are 295,833 0 0

The half pay liſt is 158,250 0 0

Chelſea hoſpital, &c. 122,125 0 0

The two laſt articles of which are deducted, being properly the tail of the war

The miſcellaneous articles of expence amount to £. 295,354 2 0

viz.

Government of Nova Scotia	5,703	14	0
Ditto Weſt Florida	5,700	0	0
Ditto Eaſt Florida	5,700	0	0
Ditto Georgia	4,038	8	0
Militia	80,000	0	0
African forts	20,000	0	0
Foundling hoſpital	39,000	0	0
Princeſs of Brunſwick's fortune	80,000	0	0
Subſidy to Brunſwick	43,901	0	0
Britiſh Muſeum	2,000	0	0
Mr. Blake	2,500	0	0
General ſurvey of America	1,818	0	0
Paving the ſtreets	5,000	0	0
	295,354	2	0

Beſides this, the government found 1.800,000l. of Exchequer bills at an alarming diſcount.

This

This they have provided for, by transferring one million of them to the bank for two years, with a reduction of a fourth part of the intereſt on them.

The other 800,0col. old exchequer bills are to be paid off by iſſuing new ones for the like ſum.

So that the whole ſtate of the ſupplies is this:

Debt paid	2.771,167	13	6
Exchequer bills	1.800,000	0	0
Eſtabliſhment for the navy	1.443,568	11	9
Ditto army	1.509,313	14	0
Miſcellaneous articles	295,353	0	0
	7.820,102	19	3

To raiſe this large, neceſſary ſum, the ſubject has not been oppreſſed with one additional tax.—It has not encouraged the ſpirit of gaming, by accepting a lottery, or taking to itſelf the not unpleaſing power of diſpoſing of tickets, commiſſions and ſubſcriptions.

It has avoided going to market for money, at a time when, though it might have been advantageous to individuals, it muſt have been very detrimental to the public.

The ways and means are ſaid to be theſe:

Land-tax and malt	2.750,000	0	0
Exchequer bills taken by the bank	1.000,000	0	0
New exchequer bills to be iſſued	800,000	0	0
Of the bank, for the renewal of their contract	110,000	0	0
Savings	163,558	3	0
Militia money	150,000	0	0
Annuity fund, 1761	3,497	9	9

To this account, the government has brought to account what had long been unaccounted for,

The ſaving of non-effective men, which in the preſent year is 140,000 0 0

To this the bounty of the king has added the produce of the French prizes taken before the declaration of war 700,000 0 0

The king has freed the public from the expence of all the new governments, except that of the two Floridas.

And to make up the deficiency, the government has taken, with peculiar propriety, the ſurplus of the ſinking fund, which in this year amounts to 2,000,000 0 0

So that the total of ways and means is	7,817,055	12	9
The total of ſupply	7,820,102	19	3

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

His Majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, April 19, 1763.

My lords and gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this session of parliament, without expressing my thanks for the signal zeal and dispatch which you have manifested in your proceedings, and which make it unnecessary for for me to continue it any longer.

I informed you at your first meeting that preliminary articles were signed by my minister and those of France and Spain; I ordered them to be laid before you, and the satisfaction I felt at the approaching re-establishment of peace, upon conditions so honourable to my crown, and so beneficial to my people, was highly increased by my receiving from both houses of parliament the strongest and most grateful expressions of their entire approbation. These articles have been established, and even rendered still more advantageous to my subjects, by the definitive treaty, and my expectations have been fully answered by the happy effects which the several allies of my crown have derived from this salutary measure. The powers at war with my good brother the king of Prussia, have been induced to agree to such terms of accommodation as that great prince has approved, and the success which has attended my negotiation has necessarily and immediately diffused the blessings of peace through every part of Europe.

I acquainted you with my firm resolution to form my government on a plan of strict œconomy. The reductions necessary for this purpose shall be compleated with all possible expedition; and although the army maintained in these kingdoms will be inferior in number to that usually kept up in former times of peace, yet I trust that the force proposed, with the establishment of the national militia, (whose services I have experienced, and cannot too much commend) will prove a sufficient security for the future.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have seen with the highest concern the great anticipations of the revenue, and the heavy debts unprovided for during the late war, which have reduced you to the unhappy necessity of imposing further burthens upon my people. Under these circumstances it is my earnest wish to contribute by every means to their relief. The utmost frugality shall be observed in the disposition of the supplies which you have granted; and when the accounts of the money arising from the sale of such prizes as are vested in the crown shall be closed, it is my intention to direct that the produce shall be applied to the public service.

My lords and gentlemen,

The extension of the commerce of

of my subjects; the improvement of the advantages we have obtained; and the increase of the public revenue, are the proper works of peace. To these important and necessary objects my attention shall be directed. I depend upon your constant care to promote in your several counties that spirit of concord and that obedience to law, which is essential to good order, and to the happiness of my faithful subjects. It is your part to discourage every attempt of a contrary tendency; it shall be mine firmly to maintain the honour of my crown, and to protect the rights fo my people.

His Majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, November 15, 1763.

My lords and gentlemen,

THE re-establishment of the public tranquility, upon terms of honour and advantage to my kingdoms, was the first great object of my reign: that salutary measure has received the approbation of my parliament, and has since been happily compleated, and carried into execution, by the definitive treaty. It has been, and shall be, my endeavour to ensure the continuance of the peace, by a faithful and steady adherence to the conditions upon which it was concluded: and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the several powers of Europe, who were engaged against us in the late war, have given me the strongest assurances of the same good disposition. Our principal care ought now to be employed to improve the valuable acquisitions, which we have made, and to cultivate the arts of peace in such a manner, as may most effectually contribute to extend the commerce and to augment the happiness of my kingdoms.

For these great purposes I have called you together. It will ever be my earnest wish and endeavour to demonstrate to my people, by my actions, the love which I bear them; and I doubt not of receiving from them the grateful and just returns of duty and affection.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I will order the proper estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. The heavy debts contracted in the course of the late war, for many of which no provision is yet made, call for your utmost attention and the strictest frugality. I must however earnestly recommend to you the support of my fleet, to which our past successes have been so much owing, and upon which the future welfare and importance of Great Britain do most essentially depend. To ease my people of some part of those burthens, I have directed, as I promised at the end of last session of parliament, that the money arising from the sale of the prizes vested in the crown, should be applied to the public service. It is my intention to reserve, for the same use, whatever sums shall be produced by the sale of any of the lands belonging to me in the islands in the West Indies, which were ceded to us by the late treaty.

The improvement of the public revenue, by such regulations as shall be judged most expedient for that purpose, deserves your serious consideration. This will be the surest means of reducing the national debt, and of relieving my subjects

ſubjects from thoſe burthens, which the expence of the late war have brought upon them; and will, at the ſame time, eſtabliſh the public credit upon the moſt ſolid foundation.

My lords and gentlemen,

As the intereſts and proſperity of my people are the ſole objects of my care, I have only to deſire, that you will purſue ſuch meaſures, as are conducive to thoſe ends, with diſpatch and unanimity. Domeſtic union will be eſſentially neceſſary to remedy thoſe evils which are the conſequences of war, to enable us to reap the moſt permanent advantages from the concluſion of the peace, and to diſcourage that licentious ſpirit, which is repugnant to the true principles of liberty, and of this happy conſtitution. In this opinion I truſt that my ſubjects will be confirmed by your example; and that they will be taught by your proceedings, to unite their utmoſt endeavours to ſupport ſuch meaſures, as may equally tend to the honour and dignity of my crown, and to their own ſecurity and happineſs.

To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the right honourable the houſe of lords, November 15, 1763.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our unfeigned thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Permit us, Sir, to take the earlieſt opportunity of congratulating your majeſty on the happy addition to your royal family, by the auſpicious birth of a ſecond prince, and of expreſſing our moſt ſincere wiſhes, that the ſame divine bleſſing may be continued to your majeſty's illuſtrious houſe, on which the preſervation of our holy religion, and our rights and liberties, do, under God, ſo eſſentially depend.

We beg leave alſo to declare our utmoſt gratitude to your majeſty, for the re-eſtabliſhment of the public tranquility upon terms of honour to your crown, and advantage to your people. We have the firmeſt reliance on your majeſty's moſt gracious aſſurances of your endeavours to ſecure the continuance of a peace ſo neceſſary to the relief of your ſubjects, who have long laboured under the burthen of a moſt expenſive, though ſucceſsful war, in every part of the globe; and we receive, with great ſatisfaction, the communication which your majeſty has been pleaſed to make to us, of the good diſpoſition of the ſeveral powers engaged in the late war, whoſe concurrence in your majeſty's ſalutary intentions will, we truſt, long enſure the tranquility of Europe.

We are deeply ſenſible of your majeſty's paternal care and attention for the improvement of your conqueſts, and the extenſion of the commerce of your ſubjects, in which the public welfare is ſo materially concerned; and we will not fail, on our part, to exert our warmeſt endeavours in forwarding your majeſty's great and gracious purpoſes. For we have nothing more ſincerely at heart, than that your majeſty, having by your conduct impreſſed on the minds of your faithful ſubjects a full conviction of your true affection, may

receive from them the moſt ample returns of duty and attachment which a loyal and grateful people can make.

Convinced, as we are, that domeſtic union is eſſentially neceſſary for ſecuring the advantages derived to us from the late happy and honourable peace, we cannot ſufficiently expreſs our abhorrence of that ſeditious ſpirit which has of late manifeſted itſelf in defiance of the laws, to the ſubverſion of good order, and to the diſgrace of liberty, whoſe ſacred name it has ſo inſolently aſſumed. And we beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that by our zeal and application in bringing all offenders of that ſort to juſtice, as well as by our proceedings in general, we will endeavour to give ſuch an example as may induce your majeſty's ſubjects to unite in diſcouraging a licentiouſneſs which is ſo repugnant to the true principles of this happy conſtitution, and in promoting ſuch meaſures as may equally conduce to the honour and dignity of your majeſty's crown, and to their own happineſs and ſecurity.

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

My lords,

THESE hearty aſſurances of your loyalty and affection are truly acceptable to me, and I receive, with particular ſatisfaction, your congratulations upon the birth of my ſecond ſon.

Your concurrence with me in purſuing the eſſential objects of our national attention, under the preſent happy pacification, will be of great importance towards the ſucceſs of my endeavours for ſecuring the proſperity of my people.

I do both highly approve the zeal which your profeſs, and firmly rely upon the exertion of it, againſt that licentious and factious ſpirit, which is the moſt dangerous enemy to our excellent and invaluable conſtitution.

To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the honourable houſe of commons to the king.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliamen aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty the moſt humble and hearty thanks of this houſe, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Permit us at the ſame time, to offer our warmeſt congratulations to your majeſty on the auſpicious birth of another prince, and on the happy recovery of your royal conſort, now further endeared to this country by the increaſe of thoſe pledges of our liberty and future happineſs.

We beg leave to congratulate your majeſty on the completion of that great and ſalutary meaſure, the re-eſtabliſhment of the public tranquility upon terms ſo honourable to your crown, and ſo advantageous to your people.

Allow us, Sir, to aſſure your majeſty that we feel the higheſt ſatisfaction in the declaration which you are graciouſly pleaſed to make of your reſolution faithfully and ſteadily to adhere to the conditions of the peace which your majeſty has concluded: and that we cannot but conſider the ſtrong aſſurances of the ſame good diſpoſition given by the ſeveral powers of Europe who were lately engaged againſt us, as the natural conſequence of your majeſty's wiſdom and firmneſs, and as a fur-

a further preſage that the bleſſings of peace will be uninterrupted and permanent.

We are truly ſenſible of that paternal love to your people, of which your majeſty is pleaſed to aſſure us in ſo affecting a manner; and we will aſſiduouſly apply ourſelves to the accompliſhment of thoſe great purpoſes for which your majeſty has called us together; the improvements of our valuable acquiſitions, the extenſion of our commerce, and the cultivating of every art of peace, which may either tend to alleviate the heavy burthens occaſioned by the war, or may otherwiſe contribute to the general welfare of theſe kingdoms.

We beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that your faithful commons will chearfully grant to your majeſty ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be found neceſſary for the ſervice of the year; that they will be careful to maintain the navy of Great Britain upon the moſt reſpectable footing; and that they look upon your majeſty's earneſt recommendation of this important object, as a teſtimony of your royal attention to the true and eſſential intereſts of this country.

We acknowledge, with the deepeſt ſenſe of gratitude, your majeſty's gracious and tender concern for the relief of your people, by directing, that the money ariſing from the ſale of prizes veſted in the crown, ſhall be applied to the public ſervice; and for that additional mark of your royal beneficence, in ſignifying your intention to reſerve for the ſame uſe whatever ſums ſhall be produced by the ſale of any of the lands belonging to the crown, in the iſlands of the Weſt-Indies ceded by the late treaty.

Your majeſty may be aſſured, that we will beſtow the ſtricteſt attention upon that intereſting ſubject, which your majeſty has pointed out to our ſerious conſideration, and will diligently weigh every regulation which may be propoſed for the improvement of the public revenue, as the moſt effectual method to reduce the national debt, to relieve your majeſty's ſubjects from the burthens of the late war, and to confirm and ſtrengthen the public credit.

We are throughly convinced, by the whole tenor of your majeſty's moſt auſpicious reign, that the common good and proſperity of your people, are the ſole objects of your care; and that we ſhould therefore be wanting to ourſelves, and neglectful of our own happineſs, if we did not purſue, with unanimity and diſpatch, ſuch meaſures as may beſt contribute to theſe great ends, and may moſt effectually diſcourage that ſpirit of diſorder and licentiouſneſs which is no leſs dangerous to liberty than deſtructive of government.

Animated with theſe ſentiments, we will endeavour, by our own conduct, to ſet an example to others of duty to our ſovereign, and of love to our country, being firmly perſuaded, that under a prince adorned with thoſe virtues which diſtinguiſh your majeſty, your real intereſts and thoſe of your people are inſeparable.

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate addreſs, and for your congratulations on the happy event of the birth of my ſecond ſon. The ſatisfaction which you expreſs at the re-eſtabliſhment of the public tranquility, is highly acceptable to me; and your reſolution to purſue ſuch meaſures,

as are moſt conducive to the honour and happineſs of my kingdoms, will always meet with my warmeſt approbation and concurrence,

---

The ſpeech of his excellency Hugh earl of Northumberland, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to both houſes of parliament, Oct. 11, 1763.

My lords and gentlemen,

IT is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, that, in obedience to his majeſty's commands, I am now to meet a parliament which has already given ſo many and ſuch very diſtinguiſhed proofs of its zeal and unanimity in the ſupport and ſervice of the crown.

I have it expreſsly in command from his majeſty to declare to you his intire approbation of your paſt conduct, and to aſſure you, that the whole courſe of your late proceedings has filled his royal mind with every ſentiment of regard which can flow from a juſt and gracious ſovereign towards a dutiful and loyal people.

It is with particular ſatisfaction I communicate to you, at the opening of this ſeſſion of parliament, thoſe great and important events which have occurred ſince our laſt meeting.

By the concluſion of a general peace, the tranquility of every part of Europe is perfectly re-eſtabliſhed; his majeſty's dominions are enlarged; the commerce of his ſubjects is extended; and you are at length relieved from thoſe burthens which are unavoidable in the progreſs even of the moſt ſucceſsful war.

Intereſted as you are, in the happineſs of ſo excellent a ſovereign, and ſenſible, as you have ever been, of the ineſtimable public bleſſings which you have enjoyed, under his illuſtrious houſe; you will receive with pleaſure, the information of the auſpicious birth of the prince of Wales, and the further increaſe of the royal family by the birth of a ſecond prince: events, which promiſe ſuch an addition to his majeſty's domeſtic felicity, and ſuch a laſting ſecurity to our happy conſtitution.

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

I have ordered the proper officers to prepare the ſeveral accounts and eſtimates, that they may be laid, in due time, before you: you will obſerve that, although, from the exigences of ſeveral extraordinary ſervices, the expences of the two preceding years have conſiderably exceeded what was uſual in times of peace, yet they are fallen far ſhort of the ſums which were ſo liberally voted in the laſt ſeſſion; a great part of which ſtill remains unborrowed; his majeſty having determned to make uſe of the credit given to his government in no other proportion than as the neceſſity of his ſervice exactly required. I conſider it as extremely fortunate that I enter upon the government of this kingdom, at a time, when the ſituation of public affairs will permit ſo very conſiderable a diminution of the public expence; and when I am commanded by his majeſty to thank you only for your paſt efforts, without again having recourſe to the experienced liberality of parliament. I have nothing to aſk but the continuance of the ſupplies for the ſupport of the ordinary eſtabliſhments, which, it is hoped, will not exceed the produce of the ordinary revenue; and I recom-

recommend to you a proper attention to the reduction of the public debt.

My lords and gentlemen,

Not only my duty, but my earneſt good wiſhes for the proſperity of Ireland, oblige me to take this opportunity of mentioning to you the only unpleaſing circumſtance which has occured ſince my entrance upon this government; the tumultuous riſings of the lower people, in contempt of laws, and of magiſtracy, and of every conſtitutional ſubordination, muſt, if not duly attended to, be productive of the moſt fatal conſequences: they are a diſgrace to a country of liberty; they are ruinous to a country of commerce; and muſt be particularly fatal here, where the leaſt check to the riſing ſpirit of induſtry is ſo very ſenſibly felt, and ſo very difficult to be retrieved: no means can ſerve more effectual to prevent theſe diſorders for the future, than the encouragement of ſuch inſtitutions as tend to impreſs on the minds of the lower order of people early habits of induſtry, and true principles of religion: for this purpoſe your proteſtant charter-ſchools were eſtabliſhed; to which I therefore recommend the continuance of your care, encouragement and ſupport: your linen manufactory demands and will reward every inſtance of public attention; there is nothing which can more properly excite your future endeavours, and nothing has more fully anſwered your former expectations: this manufacture has been, at all times, the favourite object of parliamentary encouragement; and I ſhall be concerned that any national advantage which has been cultivated under the adminiſtration of my predeceſſors ſhould be neglected under mine: be aſſured you cannot take any meaſures which will be more grateful to his majeſty, or which I ſhall be more ſollicitious to forward, than thoſe which may, in any reſpect, advance the growing proſperity of this very improveable country: If therefore, any of your manufactures may be further extended; if any thing can be done towards exciting the ſpirit, or providing the means of induſtry; if any improvements in agriculture can be introduced, upon wiſe and practicable principles; and in every thing that tends to the encouragement of virtue, or the promoting of true religion, you will have towards the attainment of thoſe ends, not only my zealous co-operation, but his majeſty's ſteady and willing protection. I come to this government with the king's expreſs commands, and my own very warm inclination to recommend and to ſupport ſuch meaſures: his majeſty has the firmeſt reliance on your experienced duty and loyalty, on your unbiaſſed regard to the public: and he doubts not that this ſeſſion of parliament will be carried on in a manner ſuitable to your own dignity, and to the unanimity of your paſt proceedings.

If the moſt inviolable attachment to his majeſty, and zeal for his ſervice; if a firm adherence to theſe principles, by which the proteſtants of Ireland have ever been diſtinguiſhed, were qualifications ſufficient for the diſcharge of the high and arduous truſt committed to my hands, I might enſure myſelf an adminiſtration not unacceptable to parliament: and I ſtill flatter myſelf that as the only ends I have in purſuit, are, the king's ſervice, and the public welfare, I

may obtain the only rewards I have in view, his majesty's favourable acceptance of my services, and your intire approbation of my conduct.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, of Ireland, in parliament assembled.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, beg leave to renew our unfeigned professions of the most zealous and affectionate attachment to your majesty's royal person and government, which we have been, upon all occasions, forward to express; and, we trust, have manifested by our conduct.

We now think ourselves, in a very particular manner, called upon to make the most solemn and public declarations of our inviolable duty and attachment to your majesty, when the most infamous and flagitious libels have been published and circulated through your kingdoms, filled with the grossest insults to your majesty's sacred person and royal authority; violating every rule of decency, order, and government; and tending to stir up, through all ranks of your majesty's subjects, a spirit of discontent and of disobedience to their prince, the laws, and the constitution.

As these audacious and outrageous attempts have been deemed fitting objects for the just and exemplary censure of the legislature of Great Britain; we think it cannot be unreasonable, and we hope it will not be unacceptable, to your majesty, that we also express our utter detestation and abhorrence of such insolent and wicked practices.

And we beg leave, at the same time, humbly to assure your majesty, that these sentiments proceed, not only from those principles of duty, by which we are bound as subjects, but from the most cordial affection and reverence for those respectable and amiable virtues, which are the objects of the love and admiration of all your people.

We therefore intreat your majesty, graciously to receive these declarations from us; that we are fully sensible of the many and great blessings we enjoy under your majesty's mild and auspicious reign; that we are truly thankful to your majesty for the honourable and advantageous peace which your majesty, through your great wisdom and paternal concern for your subjects, hath happily concluded for the benefit of your kingdoms; that it is our firm and unalterable resolution, to support the dignity and authority of your majesty's government, wheresoever our influence can extend, against all who shall presume to disturb it; and that it is our most sincere and ardent wish, that your majesty may reign through a long course of years, blessed with the increase of every public and domestic felicity, and supported by the unanimous voice of all your subjects.

To us who, by our situation, must be deprived of your majesty's immediate influence, it is of the utmost consequence, that your majesty's royal power should be delegated to persons sensible of the importance of that high trust, and by their capacity, probity, and mode-

moderation, fitted for the execution of it. And we cannot omit this occaſion of aſſuring your majeſty, that the rights and dignity of the crown can never be more faithfully maintained nor more honourably ſupported, nor the adminiſtration of your majeſty's government carried on, upon principles more agreeable to the conſtitution, nor in a manner more entirely acceptable and ſatisfactory to the people, than by the earl of Northumberland.

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

GEORGE R.

HIS majeſty has received with the moſt entire ſatisfaction, the dutiful and loyal addreſs of the lords and commons of Ireland: and aſſures them, that this very diſtinguiſhing proof of their zeal, their warm and affectionate congratulations upon the re-eſtabliſhment of public tranquility, upon terms of honour and advantage to his kingdoms; their abhorrence of that licentious ſpirit, which tends alike to the ſubverſion of the government, the laws, and conſtitution; and their firm reſolution to exert themſelves ſo far as their influence extends, in diſcouraging and reſtraining it, are moſt peculiarly acceptable to his majeſty.

Such a full and affectionate declaration of the ſentiments of the parliament of Ireland, of whoſe fidelity his majeſty has always been entirely convinced, recommends them moſt effectually to his royal favour and protection, upon which his majeſty aſſures them that they may always depend. G. R.

To the king's moſt excellent majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the archbiſhop, biſhops, and clergy, of the province of Canterbury, in convocation aſſembled.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful ſubjects the archbiſhop, biſhops, and clergy, of the province of Canterbury, in convocation aſſembled, humbly beg leave to congratulate you on the good ſucceſs with which Providence hath graciouſly crowned your humane and chriſtian labours, for putting an end to the late neceſſary, but expenſive and bloody war, by the concluſion of a juſt and honourable peace.

It adds greatly to our joy, that your majeſty's influence and example have been happily inſtrumental to reſtore tranquility throughout the reſt of Europe. And our ſatisfaction is ſtill further heightened by the proſpect, that all our fellow-ſubjects, in your wide extended American dominions, will, by means of the acquiſitions, which the Britiſh arms have made, and your majeſty hath ſo prudently retained, live hereafter ſecure from ſavage incurſions and alarms.

We truſt alſo, that a door will thus be opened to ſpread the goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt in its native purity, by the only allowable method, rational and benevolent perſuaſion, amongſt thoſe who have hitherto either been ignorant of it, or mixed it with dangerous errors.

We earneſtly pray God to direct and bleſs your majeſty's counſels to the complete attainment of theſe ſalutary ends: and grant you long to ſee every part of the ſeveral nations under your government flouriſhing in the full enjoyment of all their religious and civil rights;

and shewing their thankfulness for such inestimable blessings, by a chearful and uniform obedience to God and your majesty.

Whatever we can do for the promotion of the public felicity, we shall always diligently endeavour, animated to it in the strongest manner, both by conscience and inclination.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

My lords, and the rest of the clergy,

THIS fresh testimony of your duty and affection to my person and government, is very highly agreeable to me. It will ever be my sincere endeavour to extend our most holy religion throughout the vast dominions added to my crown by the late honourable and advantageous peace: In this pious work, I am persuaded, I shall have the hearty and zealous assistance of my faithful clergy; and they may be assured of my constant protection and support.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

Address of the university of Oxford on the peace.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars, of your university of Oxford, humbly beg leave to approach your royal presence with our most sincere and cordial congratulations on this happy occasion. Under your majesty's most auspicious administation each year teems with new blessings, and each year calls upon us to present unto your majesty, our just tribute of dutiful acknowledgments.

Your majesty on your accession to the throne of these kingdoms, found the nation involved in a necessary, but expensive and destructive war; and your first care hath been to ease your subjects from this burthen, and restore them the blessings of peace. Your majesty's prudent and vigorous measures have compelled the enemy to accept of reasonable terms of accommodation, and happily put an end to a glorious and successful war, by a most advantageous and honourable peace.

We have likewise, the further satisfaction, through your majesty's wise counsels and negotiations, to see this blessing become general; and all Christendom, which had long groaned under the calamities of war, enjoying the benefits of quiet and repose.

Such an event, however extensively beneficial and universally interesting, is in a more particular manner favourable to nurseries of religion and learning: that religion, whose peculiar characteristic is peace and benevolence, those arts and sciences, which chiefly delight in peace, and always flourish most in times of public tranquility.

Permit us, dread sir, on this joyful occasion, to give the strongest assurances of our inviolable attachment to your majesty's person and government: and we promise ourselves all happiness and prosperity under your majesty's mild and impartial administration, by being in peace with the neighbouring kingdoms, and at unity among ourselves. That your majesty may enjoy a long and happy reign, that the blessings of peace may attend it, and the arts of peace adorn it, is the ardent wish and earnest prayer of your ever grateful and loyal university.

Given at our house of convocation, this 31st day of March, in the year of our Lord 1763.

His

His majesty's most gracious answer.

IT is highly acceptable to me to receive these your warm congratulations on the re-establishment of the public tranquility: an event so interesting to humanity, so peculiarly connected with the advancement of religion, and the improvement of letters. Your zealous and unwearied attention to these great and important objects of your care and duty, justly intitle you to my countenance and constant protection.

To the king's most excellent majesty,

Address of the university of Cambridge on the peace.

May it please your majesty,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars, of your university of Cambridge, beg leave to approach your majesty's throne, and to express the warmest sentiments of our duty and gratitude to your majesty for your tender regard to the true happiness of your people, in concluding an expensive, though successful war, by a safe and honourable peace. An event which, we trust, will be attended with the greatest blessings and advantages to us, and our latest posterity.

We have had frequent occasions, in the continuance of the late just and necessary war, to admire the fortitude and greatness of mind, with which your majesty pursued every measure that could contribute either to the glory, or the security of your kingdoms. Permit us to declare our most affectionate sense of that goodness of heart, which has disposed your majesty, even in the midst of your triumphs, to put a happy period to the manifold calamities of war, and to complete your amiable character, the friend of mankind, and the father of your people.

It is with a peculiar satisfaction that your university of Cambridge embraces every opportunity of presenting themselves before your majesty, the heir and descendent of princes, who stand enrolled with our most munificent patrons and benefactors. And we shall always gratefully acknowledge that our invariable attachment to your majesty's illustrious house has been distinguished by many eminent and repeated marks of royal favour. We shall humbly hope, that our perseverance in the same good principles and practices will always recommend us to the same gracious favour and protection.

It shall be our particular attention, as it is our most bounden duty, to instil into those, who are committed to our care, the highest regard for our holy religion, every sentiment of loyalty and affection to their king, and every principle of obedience to the laws and constitution of their country.

May your majesty, who are formed to be the delight and happiness of any people, be ever possessed of the hearts of all your subjects! May that purity of manners, that undissembled piety, of which your majesty is so illustrious an example, effectually promote and recommend the cause of virtue and true religion! May it check the progress of all open vice and profaneness! And may that God, whom you so faithfully serve, long, very long, preserve your majesty the most beloved sovereign of an united, a dutiful, and an affectionate people!

His

His majesty's most gracious answer.

THE just sentiments which you express, in this dutiful address, of the peace, which the Providence of God has enabled me to conclude, give me particular satisfaction. By continuing to educate the youth committed to you, in the principles of loyalty, virtue, and piety, you will perform a most acceptable service to me: And as it is my earnest desire to contribute to the advancement of true religion, and useful learning, the university of Cambridge cannot doubt of my constant favour and protection.

Copy of a letter written by a noble duke to the vice-chancellor of Cambridge, on occasion of the foregoing address.

C——t, April 6, 1763.

Rev. Sir,

I Received here yesterday the favour of your letter of the 4th, transmitting to me the address, which the university have thought proper to make to his majesty, on occasion of the peace.

I am extremely sorry, that any thing should prevent my attending the university with their address to the king. Nobody can be more ready, and desirous, to shew his duty, and loyalty, to his majesty, upon all occasions, than myself; or, as far as in me lies, to promote and encourage, in the university, those principles of steadiness and affection to the protestant succession, happily established in his majesty, and his royal family, which now, for many years, I have had the pleasure to see so uniformly pursued, and so warmly exerted there.

I apprehend, from several expressions in the address, which I own I cannot approve, and which I should have objected to, if I had been previously consulted, that my attendance, upon this occasion, will not be consistent with the part, which I, and other lords, thought ourselves obliged to take, when the consideration of the preliminaries was before the parliament. I therefore hope, that it will not be thought want of duty to the king, or of respect to the university (in neither of which will I ever be guilty of the least failure) if I desire you, Sir, (as has been very frequently done in our late chancellor's time) to acquaint the secretary of state, that the university had agreed upon an address to his majesty; and that you desire to know from his lordship, when you, and the university, may attend his majesty with it. This, I believe, has been the method most frequently followed by the university of Oxford, and in several instances, as I mentioned before, in the duke of Somerset's time.

If you write to the secretary of state, as soon as you receive this, you may have his lordship's answer, time enough for you to come to town on the Monday, if his majesty should think proper to appoint (as you suppose) Wednesday, this day se'nnight, for receiving the university.

I am, &c.

Address of the court of lord mayor (Sir Charles Asgill, bart. locum tenens) and aldermen of the city of London, on the peace.

SIR,

YOUR majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London,

don, desire to be permitted to pay their humble duty to your majesty, and to express their grateful sense of your majesty's gracious and benevolent attention to the welfare of your people, in relieving them from the increasing burthens of a long and expensive, though glorious and successful war.

They enter not into a particular consideration of the national advantages resulting from the treaty of peace, which your majesty has been pleased to conclude;---these have been submitted to a constitutional examination; but they beg leave thus publicly to declare to your majesty their entire acquiescence in a measure which your majesty's councils, and the great council of the nation, have seen reason to approve. And this they have thought it their duty to do at this time when they have with concern observed a spirit of faction unhappily arising, and are apprehensive their silence might be interpreted as an encouragement of practices which their dutiful attachment to your majesty's person and government leads them to detest and abhor.

They further beg leave to assure your majesty, that as magistrates to whom the executive power of the government of the city of London is intrusted, it shall be their constant endeavour to maintain and preserve their domestic tranquility, order, and good government, and that true and perfect liberty which has its foundation in obedience to the laws, and of which licentiousness, though it often assumes the name, is, in this country, the only enemy.

By a conduct so conformable to your royal example, they presume to hope they shall entitle themselves to the continuance of your majesty's protection and favour.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

I Return you my sincere thanks for this address, and for the satisfaction you express in the success of my endeavours to restore the public peace.

I receive with great pleasure the assurances you give me, of your abhorrence and detestation of those factious and licentious practices, which, alone, can endanger our present happy settlement, after the conclusion of peace with all our foreign enemies.

Your resolution to support, in opposition thereto, the true constitutional liberty of these kingdoms, is highly acceptable to me.

The city of London may depend upon my constant favour and protection.

Address of the protestant dissenting ministers in and about the cities of London and Westminster, on the peace,

Most gracious sovereign,

YOUR majesty's ever loyal and faithful subjects, the protestant dissenting ministers in and about the cities of London and Westminster, humbly beg leave to congratulate your majesty on the restoration of peace to your own dominions, and to the world in general: an event truly interesting to all who are influenced by sentiments of humanity, and peculiarly pleasing to the ministers of the gospel of peace.

The unparalleled success and glory, which crowned your majesty's arms, whilst they excited our gratitude to the Almighty, could

could not suppress our concern for the numberless calamities and disorders inseparable from war. As these are happily brought to a period, we can now indulge the delightful expectation, that the advancement of piety and virtue, of civil and religious liberty, and of those arts which improve and embellish human life, will be the result of public tranquility, and the just praise of your majesty's reign.

The large accessions made to your majesty's empire in America, not only promise an increase of commerce, with its attendants, wealth, and power, but likewise opens a way for diffusing freedom and science, political order and christian knowledge, through those extensive regions, which are now sunk in superstition and barbarism, and for imparting even to the most uncultivated of our species, the happiness of Britons.

GREAT SIR,

The protestant dissenters have been ever strongly attached to those excellent princes your royal progenitors; having always considered the revolution as the glorious æra of liberty in these kingdoms, and the succession in your august house, as, under God, its firmest establishment: and the goodness of your majesty's heart, your high sense of domestic virtue, and your avowed regard to religion, concur to heighten our zeal for the dignity of your crown, and the prosperity of your government. It shall be our constant care to approve our loyalty and fidelity to your majesty, by promoting concord, and by recommending to those with whom we are connected, such principles, as are calculated to render them, at once, good subjects, and good men.

We have only to add, our fervent supplications to the Most High, that your majesty may reign long, the father of a free, and the delight of an happy people; and that the imperial crown of these realms may descend, in your illustrious line, to the latest generations.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

I Thank you for this affectionate and dutiful address. You judge rightly of my desire and intention to improve the blessing of the peace, which God has granted us, to the universal benefit of my subjects, and to the advancement of religion and virtue. Your resolution to inculcate the principles of piety and loyalty, is very agreeable to me; and you may rely on my protection, and my care to maintain the toleration.

The humble address of the merchants and traders of the city of London, on the peace.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's faithful subjects, the merchants and traders of the city of London, inviolably attached by every tie of duty and gratitude to your majesty's person and government, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for the constant and effectual support and protection we enjoyed during the late war; and, at the same time, most sincerely to congratulate your majesty on the success of your truly paternal and humane endeavours to restore to your people, and to Europe in general, the blessings of peace.

Through the care and attention of government, the national com-

merce, amidſt the tumults and dangers of the moſt extended war this country was ever engaged in, has been carried on with a degree of ſecurity and ſucceſs beyond example: this, however, did not lead us to forget the adverſe accidents to which the nature of war continually expoſed us, nor to ceaſe wiſhing for that ſtability and permanency, which peace alone could give.

We have now the ſatisfaction to ſee a war, founded in juſtice and neceſſity, proſecuted with vigour and glory, at length concluded on terms of real and ſolid advantage, by a treaty of peace, every where marked with that moderation and equity which afford the faireſt proſpect of its continuance.

With hearts, therefore, full of the higheſt ſenſe of your majeſty's attention to the general welfare of your ſubjects, as well as to their commercial intereſts, and animated with equal zeal for your perſon, and abhorrence of all diſreſpect to your dignity, we aſſure your majeſty, that nothing in our power ſhall ever be wanting, that may, in any degree, contribute to render your majeſty's reign eaſy and happy over a loyal and grateful people.

Signed by 922 merchants and traders.

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

I Receive, with very particular ſatisfaction, from ſo numerous and deſerving a body of my ſubjects, theſe dutiful aſſurances of their zeal for my perſon and government; theſe cordial expreſſions of their abhorrence of all diſreſpect to my crown and dignity.

The welfare of my people, and the ſecurity of the flouriſhing and extenſive commerce of my kingdoms, have ever been, and ever will be, the invariable objects of my care and attention: theſe invaluable bleſſings, I truſt, will be rendered ſtable and permanent by the peace which I have concluded; whereby vaſt countries are added to the Britiſh empire, the improvement of which muſt produce ſolid and laſting advantages to all my ſubjects.

The merchants, and traders, of the city of London may firmly rely on my conſtant protection and favour; and on my ſteady reſolution ever to ſupport them, in the full and free enjoyment of their rights, liberties, and privileges.

To George the Third, king of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

The humble addreſs of his proteſtant ſubjects, the people called Quakers.

May it pleaſe the king,

BEING met in this our annual aſſembly, from various parts of Great Britain and Ireland, for the worſhip of Almighty God, and the promotion of piety and virtue, we embrace the opportunity which the reſtoration of peace affords us, to teſtify our affection to thy royal perſon, and family; and our dutiful ſubmiſſion to thy government.

To a people profeſſing that the uſe of arms is to them unlawful; a people who reverence the glorious goſpel declaration of good will to men, and fervently wiſh for the univerſal eſtabliſhment of peace, its return muſt be highly acceptable.

To ſtop the effuſion of blood, to eaſe the burthens of the people, and

and terminate the calamities that affected so large a part of the globe, we are persuaded were thy motives to effect the present pacification: motives so just in themselves, so full of benevolence and humanity, demand our united and cordial approbation.

May the Sovereign of the universe, who created all nations of one blood, dispose the minds of princes, by such examples, to learn other means of reconciling their jarring interests and contentions, than by the ruin of countries, and the destruction of mankind.

The proofs we have received of thy royal condescension and indulgence, the lasting impressions of gratitude to the memory of the kings of thy illustrious house, fill our hearts at this time with the warmest sentiments of affection and duty. Strongly impressed by such sentiments, we retire to our respective habitations, with full purpose to cultivate, as much as in us lies, a spirit of harmony and concord, so essentially necessary to the dignity of the crown, and the happiness of the subject.

May God, the source of every blessing, the fountain of every excellence, ever graciously direct thy steps, and preserve thee long to reign over thy extensive dominions, with that wisdom, moderation, and equity, which effectually secure to princes the chearful obedience of their people, and transmit their names with deserved honour to posterity.

Signed in, and on behalf of, our yearly meeting, held in London, the 28th of the fifth month, 1763.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

THESE repeated assurances of your affection to my person and my family, and of your duty to my government, are very agreeable to me, and cannot fail to insure to you the continuance of my protection.

Address of the corporation of Bath on the peace.

WE the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the ancient and loyal city of Bath, do beg leave to congratulate, and most humbly to thank your majesty for an adequate and advantageous peace, which you have graciously procured for your people, after a long and very expensive, though necessary and glorious war, which your majesty, upon your accession to the throne, found your kingdoms engaged in.

And we take the liberty to assure your majesty, that upon all occasions we shall be ready to give the most evident proofs of the truest zeal and duty, which the most dutiful subjects can testify to the most gracious and best of princes.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto affixed our common seal, the 28th day of May, 1763.

The following letters, which passed between the right honourable Mr. Pitt and Mr. Allen, on the subject of the foregoing address, were inserted in the Bath journal, at the request of Mr. Pitt, to obviate the wrong impressions, which an invidious representation of that affair in the public news-papers might have occasioned.

Dear Sir, Hayes, June 2, 1763.

HAving declined accompanying Sir John Sebright in presenting the address from Bath, transmitted to us jointly by the town-clerk, I think it, on all accounts, indispensably necessary, that I

should inform you of the reason of my conduct. The epithet of *adequate* given to the peace, contains a description of the conditions of it, so repugnant to my unalterable opinion concerning many of them, and fully declared by me in parliament, that it was as impossible for me to obey the corporation's commands in presenting their address, as it was unexpected to receive such a commission. As to my opinion of the peace, I will only say, that I formed it with sincerity according to such lights as my little experience and small portion of understanding could afford me. This conviction must remain to myself the constant rule of my conduct; and I leave to others, with much deference to their better information, to follow their own judgment. Give me leave, my dear, good Sir, to desire to convey, through you, to Mr. Mayor, and to the gentlemen of the corporation, these my free sentiments: and with the justest sense of their past goodness towards me, plainly to confess that I perceive I am but ill qualified to form pretensions to the future favour of gentlemen who are come to think so differently from me on matters of the highest importance to the national welfare. I am ever, with respectful and affectionate esteem, my dear Sir, your faithful friend, and obliged humble servant,

Signed W. PITT.

Lady Chatham joins with me in all compliments to the family of Prior Park.

Prior Park, June 4.

My dearest Sir,

IT is extremely painful to me to find by the letter which you was pleased to send me the 2d of this month, that the word *adequate* in the Bath address has been so very offensive to you, as to hinder the sincerest and most zealous of your friends in the corporation from testifying for the future their great attachment to you.

Upon this occasion, in justice to them, it is incumbent on me to acquaint you, that the exceptionable word does not rest with them, but myself, who suddenly drew up that address to prevent their sending of another, which the mayor brought to me, in terms that I could not concur in; copies of the two forms I have taken the liberty to send to you in the inclosed paper, for your private perusal, and sir John Sebright having in his letter to Mr. Clutterbuck only acquainted him that in your absence in the country he delivered the address. I shall decline executing your commands to the corporation on this delicate point, unless you renew them, upon your perusal of this letter, which, for safety, I have sent by a messenger, and beg your answer to it by him, who has orders to wait for it.

Permit me to say that I have not the least objection to, but the highest regard, and even veneration for your whole conduct, neither have I any apology to make for the expression in which I am so unfortunate as to differ from you. And with the utmost respect, affection, and gratitude, you will always find me to be, my dearest sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,

Signed R. ALLEN.

The best wishes of this family always attend Lady Chatham.

Hayes, June 5, 1763.

My dear Sir,

I AM sorry that my letter of the second instant should give you uneasi-

uneasiness, and occasion to you the trouble of sending a messenger to Hayes. I desire you to be assured that few things can give me more real concern, than to find that my notions of the public good differ so widely from those of the man whose goodness of heart and private virtues I shall ever respect and love. I am not insensible to your kind motives for wishing to interpose time for second thoughts; but knowing how much you approve an open and ingenuous proceeding, I trust that you will see the unfitness of my concealing from my constituents the insurmountable reasons which prevented my obeying their commands, in presenting an address containing a disavowal of my opinion delivered in parliament relating to the peace. As their servant, I owe to these gentlemen an explanation of my conduct on this occasion; and as a man not forgetful of the distinguished honour of having been invited to represent them, I owe it in gratitude to them, not to think of embarrassing and encumbering for the future, friends to whom I have such obligations, and who now view with approbation measures of an administration founded on the subversion of that system which once procured me the countenance and favour of the city of Bath. On these plain grounds, very coolly weighed, I will venture to beg again, that my equitable good friend will be so good to convey to Mr. Mayor and the gentlemen of the corporation, my sentiments, as contained in my letter of the second instant.

I am ever, with unchanging sentiments of respect and affection, my dear sir, most faithfully yours.

W. PITT.

Prior Park, June 9.

My dearest sir,

WITH the greatest anxiety and concern, I have, in obedience to your positive and repeated commands, executed the most painful commission that I ever received.

Upon this disagreeable occasion give me leave just to say, that, however different our abilities may be, it is the duty of every honest man, after he has made the strictest enquiry, to act pursuant to the light which the Supreme Being has been pleased to dispense to him; and this being the rule that I am persuaded we both govern ovrselves by, I shall take the liberty now only to add, that it is impossible for any person to retain higher sentiments of your late glorious administration than I do, nor can be with truer fidelity, zeal, affection and respect, than I have been, still am, and always shall be, my dearest sir, your most humble, and most obedient servant,

Signed R. ALLEN.

The best wishes of this family wait upon lady Chatham.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R.

WHereas we have taken into our royal consideration the extensive and valuable acquisitions in America, secured to our crown by the late definitive treaty of peace concluded at Paris the 10th day of February last; and being desirous that all our loving subjects, as well of our kingdoms as of our colonies in America, may avail themselves, with all convenient speed, of the great benefits and advantages which must accrue therefrom to their commerce, manufactures, and navigation;

gation; we have thought fit, with the advice of our privy council, to iſſue this our royal proclamation, hereby to publiſh and declare to all our loving ſubjects, that we have, with the advice of our ſaid privy council, granted our letters patent under our great ſeal of Great Britain, to erect within the countries and iſlands, ceded and confirmed to us by the ſaid treaty, four diſtinct and ſeparate governments, ſtiled and called by the names of Quebec, Eaſt Florida, Weſt Florida, and Grenada, and limited and bounded as follows, viz.

Firſt, the government of Quebec, bounded on the Labrador coaſt by the river St. John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river, through the lake St. John, to the South end of the lake Nipiſſim; from whence the ſaid line, croſſing the river St. Lawrence and the lake Champlain in 45 degrees of North latitude, paſſes along the High Lands, which divide the rivers that empty themſelves into the ſaid river St. Lawrence, from thoſe which fall into the ſea; and alſo along the North coaſt of the Baye des Chaleurs, and the coaſt of the Gulph of St. Lawrence to Cape Roſieres, and from thence croſſing the mouth of the river St. Lawrence by the Weſt end of the iſland of Anticoſti, terminates at the aforeſaid river St. John.

Secondly, The government of Eaſt Florida, bounded to the Weſtward by the Gulph of Mexico and the Apalachicola river; to the Northward, by a line drawn from that part of the ſaid river where the Catahouchee and Flint rivers meet, to the ſource of St. Mary's river, and by the courſe of the ſaid river to the Atlantic Ocean; and to the Eaſt and South by the Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulph of Florida, including all iſlands within ſix leagues of the ſea coaſt.

Thirdly, The government of Weſt Florida, bounded to the Southward by the Gulph of Mexico, including all iſlands within ſix leagues of the coaſt from the river Apalachicola to lake Pontchartrain; to the Weſtward by the ſaid lake, the lake Maurepas, and the river Miſſiſippi; to the Northward, by a line drawn drawn due Eaſt from that part of the river Miſſiſippi which lies in thirty-one degrees North latitude, to the river Apalachicola, or Catahouchee; and to the Eaſtward by the ſaid river.

Fourthly, The government of Grenada, comprehending the iſland of that name, together with the Grenadines, and the iſlands of Dominico, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

And to the end that the open and free fiſhery of our ſubjects may be extended to, and carried on upon the coaſt of Labrador and the adjacent iſlands, we have thought fit, with the advice of our ſaid privy council, to put all that coaſt, from the river St. John's to Hudſon's Streights, together with the iſlands of Anticoſti and Madelaine, and all other ſmaller iſlands lying upon the ſaid coaſt, under the care and inſpection of our governor of Newfoundland.

We have alſo, with the advice of our privy council, thought fit to annex the iſlands of St. John and Cape Breton, or Iſle Royale, with the leſſer iſlands adjacent thereto, to our government of Nova Scotia.

We have alſo, with the advice of our privy council aforeſaid, annexed to our province of Georgia, all the lands lying between the rivers Attamaha and St. Mary's.

And whereas it will greatly contribute to the ſpeedy ſettling our ſaid new governments, that our loving ſubjects ſhould be informed of our paternal care for the ſecurity of the liberties and properties of thoſe who are, and ſhall become inhabitants thereof; we have thought fit to publiſh and declare, by this our proclamation, that we have, in the letters patent under our great ſeal of Great Britain, by which the ſaid governments are conſtituted, given expreſs power and direction to our governors of our ſaid colonies reſpectively, that ſo ſoon as the ſtate and circumſtances of the ſaid colonies will admit thereof, they ſhall, with the advice and conſent of the members of our council, ſummon and call general aſſemblies within the ſaid governments reſpectively, in ſuch manner and form as is uſed and directed in thoſe colonies and provinces in America, which are under our immediate government; and we have alſo given power to the ſaid governors, with the conſent of our ſaid councils, and the repreſentatives of the people, ſo to be ſummoned as aforeſaid, to make, conſtitute, and ordain laws, ſtatutes, and ordinances for the public peace, welfare, and good government of our ſaid colonies, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, as near as may be, agreeable to the laws of England, and under ſuch regulations and reſtrictions as are uſed in other colonies; and in the mean time, and until ſuch aſſemblies can be called as aforeſaid, all perſons inhabiting in, or reſorting to, our ſaid colonies, may confide in our royal protection for the enjoyment of the benefit of the laws of our realm of England; for which purpoſe we have given power under our great ſeal to the governors of our ſaid colonies reſpectively, to erect and conſtitute, with the advice of our ſaid councils reſpectively, courts of judicature and public juſtice within our ſaid colonies, for the hearing and determining all cauſes, as well criminal as civil, according to law and equity, and, as near as may be, agreeable to the laws of England, with liberty to all perſons who may think themſelves aggrieved by the ſentence of ſuch courts, in all civil caſes, to appeal, under the uſual limitations and reſtrictions, to us, in our privy council.

We have alſo thought fit, with the advice of our privy council as aforeſaid, to give unto the governors and councils of our ſaid three new colonies upon the continent, full power and authority to ſettle and agree with the inhabitants of our ſaid new colonies, or to any other perſon who ſhall reſort thereto, for ſuch lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as are now, or hereafter ſhall be, in our power to diſpoſe of, and them to grant to any ſuch perſon or perſons, upon ſuch terms, and under ſuch moderate quit-rents, ſervices and acknowledgments, as have been appointed and ſettled in other colonies, and under ſuch other conditions as ſhall appear to us to be neceſſary and expedient for the advantage of the grantees, and the improvement and ſettlement of our ſaid colonies.

And whereas we are deſirous, upon all occaſions, to teſtify our royal ſenſe and approbation of the conduct and bravery of the officers and ſoldiers of our armies, and to reward the ſame, we do hereby command and impower our governors of our ſaid three new colo-

nies, and other our governors of our several provinces on the continent of North America, to grant, without fee or reward, to such reduced officers as have served in North America during the late war, and are actually residing there, and shall personally apply for the same, the following quantities of land, subject, at the expiration of ten years, to the same quit-rents as other lands are subject to in the province within which they are granted, as also subject to the same conditions of cultivation and improvement, viz.

To every person having the rank of a field officer, 5000 acres.

To every captain, 3000 acres.

To every subaltern or staff officer, 2000 acres.

To every non-commission officer, 200 acres.

To every private man 50 acres.

We do likewise authorise and require the governors and commanders in chief of all our said colonies upon the continent of North America to grant the like quantities of land, and upon the same conditions, to such reduced officers of our navy of like rank, as served on board our ships of war in North America at the times of the reduction of Louisbourg and Quebec in the late war, and who shall personally apply to our respective governors for such grants.

And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our interest, and the security of our colonies, that the several nations or tribes of Indians, with whom we are connected, and who live under our protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of our dominions and territories as, not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their hunting grounds; we do therefore, with the advice of our privy council, declare it to be our royal will and pleasure, that no governor, or commander in chief, in any of our colonies of Quebec, East Florida, or West Florida, do presume, upon any pretence whatever, to grant warrants of survey, or pass any patents for lands beyond the bounds of their respective governments, as described in their commissions; as also that no governor or commander in chief of our other colonies or plantations in America, do presume for the present, and until our further pleasure be known, to grant warrant of survey, or pass patents for any lands beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the west or north-west; or upon any lands whatever, which not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians, or any of them.

And we do further declare it to be our royal will and pleasure, for the present, as aforesaid, to reserve under our sovereignty, protection and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the land and territories not included within the limits of our said three new governments, or within the limits of the territory granted to the Hudson's Bay company; as also all the land and territories lying to the westward of the sources of the rivers which fall into the sea from the west and north-west as aforesaid; and we do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved,

without our especial leave and licence for that purpose first obtained.

And we do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described, or upon any other lands, which not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements.

And whereas great frauds and abuses have been committed in the purchasing lands of the Indians, to the great prejudice of our interests, and to the great dissatisfaction of the said Indians; in order therefore to prevent such irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of our justice and determined resolution to remove all reasonable cause of discontent, we do, with the advice of our privy council, strictly enjoin and require, that no private person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians of any lands reserved to the said Indians within those parts of our colonies where we have thought proper to allow settlement; but that if at any time any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said lands, the same shall be purchased only for us, in our name, at some public meeting or assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that purpose by the governor or commander in chief of our colony respectively within which they shall lie: and in case they shall lie within the limits of any proprietaries, conformable to such directions and instructions as we or they shall think proper to give for that purpose: and we do, by the advice of our privy council, declare and enjoin, that the trade with the said Indians shall be free and open to all our subjects whatever, provided that every person who may incline to trade with the said Indians, do take out a licence for carrying on such trade, from the governor or commander in chief of any of our colonies respectively, where such person shall reside, and also give security to observe such regulations as we shall at any time think fit, by ourselves or commissaries, to be appointed for this purpose, to direct and appoint for the benefit of the said trade: and we do hereby authorise, enjoin, and require the governors and commanders in chief of all our colonies respectively, as well those under our immediate government, as those under the government and direction of proprietaries, to grant such licences without fee or reward, taking especial care to insert therein a condition that such licence shall be void, and the security forfeited, in case the person to whom the same is granted, shall refuse or neglect to observe such regulations as we shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid.

And we do further expressly enjoin and require all officers whatever, as well military as those employed in the management and direction of Indian affairs within the territories reserved, as aforesaid, for the use of the said Indians, to seize and apprehend all persons whatever, who standing charged with treasons, misprisions of treason, murders, or other felonies or misdemeanours, shall fly from justice and take refuge in the said territory, and to send them under a proper guard to the colony where

where the crime was committed of which they ſhall ſtand accuſed, in order to take their trial for the ſame.

Given at our court at St. James's, the 7th day of October 1763, in the third year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

At the Court of St. James's, Dec. 29.

PRESENT,

The king's moſt excellent majeſty in council.

WHereas ſignior Francis D'Ageno, miniſter of the moſt ſerene republic of Genoa, hath by memorial to his majeſty at this board repreſented, that the advantages the ſaid republic have lately gained over the rebellious faction in the kingdom of Corſica, are now become manifeſt, as well by the happy ſucceſſes of their arms, as by the great number of inhabitants who daily return to their duty towards their lawful ſovereign, and give the republic the greateſt hopes of being able to re-eſtabliſh peace and tranquility through that iſland, and which would have been already accompliſhed, if the chiefs of the rebels had not eluded it, by exciting the ſpirit of revolt amongſt the inhabitants, in hopes of drawing ſuccours from foreign veſſels; and therefore the ſaid miniſter humbly requeſted, that his majeſty would be pleaſed to give the moſt expreſs orders to all his ſubjects not to have or hold any correſpondence with the ſaid rebels, nor to furniſh them with any kind of ſuccours whatſoever, agreeable to what was enjoined upon a like occaſion by order of his late majeſty in council, dated the 10th of May 1753: his majeſty, having taken the ſaid memorial into his royal conſideration, and being deſirous of giving all further juſt and reaſonable ſatisfaction to his majeſty's ſaid good friends and allies the republic of Genoa, and to maintain inviolably the peace and friendſhip ſubſiſting between his majeſty and them, is hereby pleaſed, with the advice of his privy council, ſtrictly to command all his majeſty's ſubjects, of what condition ſoever they be, that they forbear to give or furniſh aid, aſſiſtance, countenance or ſuccour, by any ways or means whatſoever, to any of the inhabitants of the iſland of Corſica, in rebellion againſt the ſaid moſt ſerene republic, upon pain, not only of his majeſty's high diſpleaſure, but of ſuffering ſuch puniſhment as by law may be inflicted on ſuch as wilfully violate his majeſty's treaties, and infringe the peace and friendſhip ſubſiſting between his majeſty and any foreign princes or ſtates.

Separate act ſigned by the plenipotentiaries of her majeſty the empreſs queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and of his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, in purſuance of the 20th article of the treaty of peace concluded at Huberiſhourg, the 15th of February 1763. [*See this treaty in our laſt volume, p.* [247].

WHEREAS it has been ſtipulated in the 20th article of the treaty of peace, concluded between her majeſty the empreſs apoſtolic queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, bearing date the 15th of February 1763, that their ſaid majeſties agreed to include their allies and friends in that treaty of peace, and that they reſerved to name them in a ſeparate act, which ſhould be of the ſame force as the ſaid principal treaty,

treaty, and should in like manner be ratified by the high contracting parties, they would not defer carrying this stipulation into execution: and for that purpose, her imperial majesty, apostolic queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majesty the king of Prussia, declare, that they do by name and expressly include in the aforesaid treaty of peace of the 15th of February 1763, their allies and friends, viz. On the part of her majesty the empress apostolic queen of Hungary and Bohemia, his majesty the most christian king, his majesty the king of Sweden, his majesty the king of Poland elector of Saxony, and all the princes and states of the empire, who are either her allies or her friends;—and on the part of his Prussian majesty, the king of Great Britain, elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, the most serene duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, and the most serene landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

The high contracting parties do likewise include in the aforesaid treaty of peace of the 15th of February 1763, her majesty the empress of all the Russias, in consequence of the bonds of friendship which subsist between her and the two high contracting parties, and of the interest which her majesty has declared that she takes in the re-establishment of the tranquility of Germany.

In witness whereof, we the plenipotentiaries of her majesty the empress queen, and of his majesty the king of Prussia, have, by virtue of our full powers and instructions, signed the present act, which shall have the same force, as if it was inserted word for word in the treaty of peace of the 15th of February 1763, and shall be ratified in like manner by the two high contracting parties. Done at Dresden the 12th of March, and at Berlin the 20th, in the year 1763.

Ewald Frederic de Hertzberg.

The exemplar of the court of Vienna is signed,

Henry Gabriell de Collenbach.

Although this separate act be of itself of no great importace, yet it is remarkable, as it shews that either the court of Vienna, or that of Berlin, were not, on the 15th of February, in so good an humour with their allies, as they afterwards came to be on the 12th of March; and if we compare the 13th article of the preliminaries between France and us, with what afterwards happened, we may perhaps guess at the reason of their not naming their friends and allies in the treaty of peace which they concluded on the 15th of February.

Abstract of the convention made between the king of Sardinia, the Most Christian king, and the Catholic king, concerning the pretensions of his Sardinian majesty to the duchy of Placentia.

ART. I. THEIR most christian and catholic majesties acknowledge again, in favour of the king of Sardinia, the right of reversion to the sovereignty of the city of Placentia, and to the part of the Placentine as far as the river Nura, as mentioned in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in case of failure of the male line of the infant don Philip, as also in case this prince or his heirs should succeed to one of the crowns of his family.

II. Their most christian and catholic majesties guaranty the aforesaid reversion against all powers that might attempt to oppose it.

III. Till

III. Till such time as the reversion may happen, his Sardinian majesty shall enjoy the same annual revenue (deducting the charges of government) which the city and territory mentioned in the first article would yield were he in actual possession thereof: to which end his most christian majesty will remit to his Sardinian majesty the capital sum of the revenue of the said territories.

IV. Whenever the reversion happens, the king of Sardinia is to restore the capital sum mentioned in the preceding article.

V. The king of Sardinia shall enjoy the equivalent for the revenues of the Placentine, from the 10th of March of the present year, being the day of exchanging the ratifications of the treaty of peace of France and Spain, with England; agreeable to the most christian king's letter to his Sardinian majesty, dated the 5th of February 1759.

VI. The present convention shall be communicated to the other powers concerned in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the three contracting monarchs will require their guaranty thereof.

VII. The ratifications of the present convention shall be exchanged within a month, or sooner, if possible.

Done at Paris the 10th of June, 1763, signed by the Baili Selar de Breille, on the part of Sardinia, Choiseuil duke de Praslin, for France, and the marquis Grimaldi for Spain.

There are two separate articles, the first of which is only matter of form, about titles in the full powers of the ministers; and the other stipulates, that though the convention is made in the French tongue, this shall not be considered as of any consequence, nor be drawn into a precedent.

Substance of a memorial delivered on the 16th of July, by the chancellor of Russia to the Polish resident at Peterſburgh.

IN this memorial herimperial majesty first sets forth her great love of peace, and how careful she has been to preserve it; and then proceeds thus: "Filled with these sentiments, it is with regret, that the empress sees his Polish majesty follow different maxims with regard to her, and make no return to her friendly proceedings but by proceedings directly opposite.

In the first place, in the affair of Courland, her imperial majesty, attentive to every thing that concerned the dignity of the king of Poland, has not ceased to claim his justice, in which she always placed the greatest confidence.

Secondly, she has not only paid all possibe regard to the representations made to her, touching the damage which the Poles might have suffered by the passage of the Russian troops, but even at this moment she waits only for the naming of commissaries by the republic, to settle and give orders for indemnification.

Her imperial majesty is not content with convincing his Polish majesty of her friendship in those two general objects which regard the respective estates; she has no less at heart the giving proofs of her personal regard for his majesty and his family. She has already interested herself, and will still interest herself, at every favourable opportunity, to procure a proper establishment

ment for his royal highneſs the king's ſon, prince Charles: nevertheleſs, his majeſty the king of Poland has hitherto refuſed to liſten to any overtures for an accommodation, or for making ſatisfaction for the many complaints of the empreſs: not to mention the treaty of perpetual peace eſtabliſhed between Ruſſia and the republic of Poland, and which has been infringed by Poland, in many points; her imperial majeſty complains, firſt, that, notwithſtanding the requiſition made by her ambaſſador, the king has not given her ſatisfaction with regard to the irregular conduct of the four miniſters, who ſigned a memorial highly offenſive to the court of Ruſſia and its ſovereign. Secondly, that the king has not yet acknowledged the lawful duke of Courland. Thirdly, that the laws and liberties of Poland are oppreſſed, as well as the friends of Ruſſia, who are kept from all employments, and from all favours, becauſe they ſupport liberty and the laws; and who, on that very account, merit the protection of Ruſſia; who, being the guarantee of the rights of the republic, muſt not ſuffer any change in its conſtitution, but muſt be its firmeſt ſupport, &c. &c."

A circular letter, ſent by the Elector of Saxony to all the nobles of Poland.

SIR,

YESTERDAY it pleaſed the Almighty to afflict me with a blow, no leſs terrible than unexpected. He has taken to himſelf the king my father, by a death eaſy to him, but very cruel for me, who had no time to prepare myſelf for it. The grief with which I am juſtly oppreſſed cannot make me forget a kingdom which was ſo dear to the kings my father and grandfather, or thoſe faithful ſervants who gave them ſo many proofs of a ſincere attachment. I feel the irreparable loſs you have ſuffered; and it would give me the higheſt conſolation to be able to mitigate it.

I propoſe to make the republic an offer of my ſervice, and of all the aſſiſtance that is in my power to give her, if, by conferring the crown on me, ſhe will entruſt me with the reins of government: and I have all reaſon to hope, that if the Poliſh nation be diſpoſed to give me this mark of their affection and confidence, all the neighbouring powers will chearfully acquieſce in it. You gave the laſt king, my father, ſo many proofs of your attachment, that I flatter myſelf you will ſhew the ſame affection to me: and I am very ſenſible how much it is in your power to contribute to procure me the ſatisfaction I aſpire after, of governing an illuſtrious nation, which will ever be diſtinguiſhed by its fidelity and attachment to their kings. Be perſuaded that my gratitude ſhall be in proportion to the greatneſs of the ſervice done me: of this you can have no doubt, if you do me the juſtice to believe me animated with the ſame ſpirit as my anceſtors. I pray God to direct the deliberations of the republic, and to keep you, Sir, in his holy protection. I am, your affectionate friend,

FREDERICK.

CHA-

CHARACTERS.

WE conceived, that we could not more agreeably open this part of our design, than by laying before the reader the present state of a people, now oppressed by slavery and sunk in the grossest ignorance, who were once the most famous in the world for valour and genius, for arts and learning. The opportunity Mr. Stuart *had, during his long residence at Athens, of becoming intimately acquainted with the genius and disposition of that people, and his well known abilities to discern and to describe, will naturally give the following article all possible weight.*

Some account of the modern Athenians. From Stuart's *antiquities of Athens.*

THE Athenians have perhaps to this day more vivacity, more genius, and a politer address, than any other people in the Turkish dominions. Oppressed as they are at present, they always oppose, with great courage and wonderful sagacity, every addition to their burden, which an avaricious or cruel governor may attempt to lay on them. During our stay, they, by their intrigues, drove away three of their governors, for extortion and mal-administration; two of whom were imprisoned, and reduced to the greatest distress. They want not for artful speakers and busy politicians, so far as relates to the affairs of their own city; and it is remarkable enough, that the coffee-house, which this species of men frequent, stands within the precincts of the ancient Poikile. Some of their priests have the reputation of being learned men, and excellent preachers: the most admired of them, in our time, was the abbot of *St. Cyriânée*, a convent on Mount Hymettus; he is a man of great reading, and delivers himself with becoming gesture, and a pleasing fluency of elocution. Here are two or three persons who practise painting; but whatever genius we may be tempted to allow them, they have indeed very little science; they seem never to have heard of anatomy, or of the effect of light and shade; though they still retain some imperfect notions of perspective and of proportion. The Athenians are great lovers of music, and generally play on an instrument, which they call a *Lyra*, though it is not made like the ancient lyre, but rather like a guitar, or mandola. This they accompany with the voice, and very frequently with extempore verses, which they have a ready faculty at composing.

There is great sprightliness and expression in the countenances of both sexes, and their persons are well proportioned. The men have a due mixture of strength and agility, without the least appearance of heaviness. The women have a peculiar elegance of form and of

manner; they excel in embroidery and all kinds of needle-work.

The air of Attica is extremely healthy.

The articles of commerce which this country produces, are chiefly corn, oil, honey, wax, roſin, ſome ſilk, cheeſe, and a ſort of acorns, called *velanede* by the Italians and the French, but written Βαλανίτης by the Greeks: theſe acorns are uſed by the dyers and leather-dreſſers. The principal manufactures are ſoap and leather. Of theſe commodities, the honey, ſoap, cheeſe, and leather, and part of the oil, are ſent to Conſtantinople; the others are chiefly bought by the French, of which nation they reckon that ſeven or eight ſhips are freighted here every year.

The Turkiſh governor of Athens is called *Vaiwode*. He is either changed or renewed in his office every year, the beginning of March. The Athenians ſay, he brings the cranes with him, for theſe birds likewiſe make their firſt appearance here about that time; they breed, and when their young have acquired ſufficient ſtrength, which is ſome time in Auguſt, they all fly away together, and are ſeen no more till the March following.

Beſides the *Vaiwode*, there is a *Cadée*, or chief man of the law. His buſineſs is to adminiſter juſtice, to terminate the diſputes which ariſe between man and man, and to puniſh offenders. There is alſo a *Mudeerêeſe Effendi*, who preſides over the religious affairs of the Mohammedams here; and thoſe, who are deſigned to officiate in the moſchéas, are by him inſtructed in the Mohammedan ritual. The *Diſdár Agá* is the governor of the fortreſs of Athens, which was anciently called the *Acropolis*; and the *Azáp Agá* is an officer who commands a few ſoldiers in that fortreſs.

The inhabitants of Athens are between nine and ten thouſand, about four fifths of whom are Chriſtians. This city is an Archiepiſcopal ſee, and the archbiſhop maintains a conſiderable authority among the Chriſtians, which he uſually ſtrengthens by keeping on good terms with the Turks in office. He holds a kind of tribunal, at which the Chriſtians frequently agree to decide their differences, without the intervention of the Turkiſh magiſtrate.

Memoirs of the late Dr. BERKELEY, *biſhop of* Cloyne.

GEorge Berkeley was the ſon of a clergyman in Ireland, of a ſmall living, but at the ſame time remarkable for his learning and piety; he therefore gave his ſon the beſt education his circumſtances would admit of; and, when fitted for the univerſity, taxed his little fortune, in order to ſend him to Trinity college, Dublin.

Here he ſoon began to be looked upon, as the greateſt genius, or the greateſt dunce, in the whole univerſity; thoſe who were but ſlightly acquainted with him, took him for a fool; but thoſe who ſhared his moſt intimate friendſhip, looked upon him as a prodigy of learning and good-nature. Whenever he appeared abroad, which was but ſeldom, he was ſurrounded by a crowd of the idle or the facetious, who followed him, not to be improved, but to laugh. Of this he frequently complained, but there

there was no redreſs; the more he fretted, he became only the more ridiculous. An action of his, however, ſoon made him more truly ridiculous than before: curioſity leading him one day to ſee an execution, he returned home penſive and melancholy, and could not forbear reflecting on what he had ſeen. He deſired to know what were the pains and ſymptoms a malefactor felt upon ſuch an occaſion, and communicated to his chum the cauſe of his ſtrange curioſity; in ſhort, he reſolved to tuck himſelf up for a trial; at the ſame time deſiring his companion to take him down at a ſignal agreed upon.

The companion, whoſe name was Contarine, was to try the ſame experiment himſelf immediately after. Berkeley was accordingly tied up to the cieling, and the chair taken from under his feet; but ſoon loſing the uſe of his ſenſes, his companion, it ſeems, waited a little too long for the ſignal agreed upon, and our enquirer had like to have been hanged in good earneſt; for as ſoon as he was taken down, he fell, ſenſeleſs and motionleſs, upon the floor. After ſome trouble, however, he was brought to himſelf; and obſerving his band, "Bleſs my heart, Contarine, ſays he, you have quite rumpled my band." When it came to Contarine's turn to go up, he quickly evaded the propoſal; the other's danger had quite abated his curioſity.

Still, however, Berkeley proceeded in his ſtudies with unabated ardour. A fellowſhip in that college is attained by ſuperior learning only; the candidates are examined in the moſt public manner, in an amphitheatre erected for that purpoſe, and great numbers of the nobility and gentry are preſent upon the occaſion. This examination he paſſed with the utmoſt applauſe, and was made a fellow, the only reward of learning that kingdom has to beſtow.

Metaphyſical ſtudies are generally the amuſement of the indolent and the inquiſitive; his buſineſs as a fellow, allowed him ſufficient leiſure, and his genius prompted him to ſcrutinize into every abſtruſe ſubject. He ſoon, therefore, was regarded as one of the beſt metaphyſicians in Europe; his logic was looked upon rather as the work of a man ſkilled in metaphyſics, than in the dialect of the ſchools; his treatiſe upon matter, was alſo thought to be the moſt ingenious paradox that ever amuſed learned leiſure; and many were the anſwers made to it by the literati of Europe.

His fame as a ſcholar, but more his converſation as a man of wit and good-nature, ſoon procured him the friendſhip and eſteem of every perſon of fortune and underſtanding; among the reſt, Swift, that lover, yet derider, of human nature, became one of the moſt intimate, and it was by his recommendation that he was introduced to the earl of Peterborough, who made him his chaplain, and took him, as his companion, on a tour through Europe.

Some time after his return, he was promoted to a deanery, in which ſituation he wrote his Minute Philoſopher, one of the moſt elegant and genteel defences of that religion which he was born to vindicate, both by his virtues and his ingenuity. It was at this time

alſo, that he attempted to eſtabliſh an univerſity for our American colonies, in Bermudas, one of the Summer iſlands. Doctor Depuſch, an excellent muſician, and ſome others of great abilities, were engaged in this deſign, and actually embarked in order to put it in execution; but the ſhip being caſt away, Berkeley was left to contrive ſomething elſe to the advantage of his country.

He intereſted himſelf deeply in a ſcheme for improving the Engliſh language, by a ſociety of wits and men of genius, eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe, in imitation of the academy of France; in this deſign Swift, Bolingbroke, and others, were united; but the whole dropt by the death of queen Anne, and the removal of Harley from the office of prime miniſter.

His friendſhip and connections, however, did not, as was the caſe with Swift and ſome others, prevent his promotion; he was made biſhop of Cloyne; and ſure no clergyman ever had juſter pretenſions to the mitre! No man was more aſſiduous or punctual in his duty, none exacted it more ſtrictly from his inferior clergy, yet no biſhop was ever more beloved by them. He ſpent his time with the utmoſt chearfulneſs, innocence, and humanity; the meaneſt peaſant within ten miles of his ſeat, was familiar with him; thoſe of them that wanted, ſhared his bounty; and thoſe that did not, had his friendſhip and advice. The country which was deſolate and unimproved, he took the utmoſt pains to improve, and attempted to ſet an example of the proper methods of agriculture to the farmer, as he had before of piety and benevolence to the whole kingdom.

Metaphyſical ſtudies were ſtill his amuſement, and the diſpenſations of charity he looked upon as his duty.——But the opinions of metaphyſicians he, at laſt, began to contemn, and to doubt of the certainty, not only of every argument upon this ſubject, but even of the ſcience. He therefore turned his thoughts to more beneficial ſtudies, to politics and medicine, and gave inſtances in both, of what he could have done, had he made either his particular ſtudy.

In politics, a pamphlet publiſhed by him, intituled, The Queriſt, is a fine inſtance of his ſkill, and was attended with ſome beneficial circumſtances to his native country. ——His treatiſe on tar-water rendered him more popular than any of his preceding productions, at the ſame time that it was the moſt whimſical of them all. Here he pretends to prove, *a priori*, the effects of this, ſometimes, valuable medicine; but then he extends them to every, and even oppoſite diſorders.—The public were long undeceived before his lordſhip, who was the inventor, could be ſo. He had built an hoſpital at his own expence, near his gate, and to it all the poor were welcome; he attended them himſelf as phyſician; doſed them with tar-water, of the virtues of which he was entirely confident.—His intention in this particular cannot be ſufficiently applauded, though, perhaps, the ſucceſs might not have anſwered his expectations. Perhaps he carried his veneration for tar-water to an exceſs; he drank it in abundance himſelf, and attempted to mend the conſtitutions of his children by the ſame regimen: this, however, he could never effect; and,

and, perhaps, his desire of improving their health, and their understanding, at which he laboured most assiduously, might have impaired both. But his faults, if we know of any, all proceeded from motives of humanity, benevolence, and good-nature.

He preserved the closest intimacy with the gentlemen of the neighbourhood; and while he cultivated the duties of his station, he was not averse to the innocent amusements of life: music he was particularly fond of, and always kept one or two exquisite performers to amuse his leisure hours.

His income he was entirely contented with; and when offered by the earl of Chesterfield, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, a bishopric much more beneficial than that he possessed, he declined it, with these words, "I love the neighbours, and they love me; why then should I begin, in my old days, to form new connections, and tear myself from those friends whose kindness to me is the greatest happiness I enjoy?" acting, in this instance, like Plutarch, who being asked, why he resided in his native city, so obscure and so little? "I stay, said he, lest it should grow less." But, at length, finding his health and constitution impaired beyond the power of medicine, even of his own tar-water, he removed, towards the end of the year 1752, to Oxford, an university he always loved, and at which he received a great part of his education, in hopes of receiving some benefit from the change of air. His principal motive, however, was that he might himself superintend the education of his son, whom he took along with him; and the prospect of enjoying two or three years among the literati of that famous seminary,

After a short passage, and a very pleasant journey, he arrived at that famous seat of learning, where he was visited by many of his former friends and admirers: but the certainty there was of speedily losing him, greatly damped the pleasure they would otherwise have had in his company. In a short time after his arrival he expired, on the 14th of January, 1753, greatly regretted, by the poor, whom he loved, and the learned, whom he had improved.

Having in a former volume given a picture of Rousseau *by* Voltaire *we here present the reader with a character of that great philosopher, drawn by himself in his expostulatory letter to the archbishop of Paris.*

Character of Monsieur ROUSSEAU. *By himself.*

BEfore I proceed to my defence, I cannot forbear reflecting a little on the peculiarity of my destiny: peculiar, indeed, to myself alone! I was born with some share of natural genius; the public hath authorised me to make this boast. I spent my youth, nevertheless, in an happy obscurity, out of which I never attempted to emerge. Had I made such an attempt, indeed, it would have been as great a peculiarity, that, during the vivacity of youth, I should not have succeeded, as that I should succeed but too well in the sequel, when that vivacity should begin to decay. In this obscurity, my lord, instead of a fortune I always

deſpiſed, and a name I have ſince bought too dear, I poſſeſſed the only bleſſings my heart was deſirous of, thoſe of tranquillity and friendſhip. Thus, eaſy in my mind, and happy in my friends, I drew near my fortieth year, when unluckily an academical queſtion engaged my attention, and drew me into a profeſſion for which nature never intended me. The unexpected ſucceſs of my firſt eſſay proved ſeductive. A numerous party of oppoſers ſtarted up againſt me, and, without underſtanding my arguments, anſwered them with a petulance that piqued me, and a degree of vanity, that, perhaps, excited mine. I ſtood up, of courſe, in my own defence; and, being urged from one diſpute to another, found myſelf engaged in a career of controverſy, almoſt before I was aware. Thus I became an author at a time of life when authors uſually throw up their profeſſion, and a man of letters even from my contempt for that character. From this time, I have been a writer of ſome little conſequence with the public: but at this time, alas! my friends, and my repoſe, forſook me. My labour was all I got for my pains; and a little reputation was to make up for every thing elſe. If this be any indemnification to thoſe who are ever abſent from themſelves, it never was any to me.

Had I placed, even for a moment, any hopes on ſo frivolous a gratification, I ſhould have been ſoon undeceived. In what a fluctuation hath the public opinion conſtantly been, with regard to my abilities or character! Being at a diſtance, I was judged only by intereſt or caprice; and for hardly two days together was I looked upon in the ſame light. Sometimes I was a dark and gloomy being; at others an angel of light. I have ſeen myſelf, within the ſpace of one year, applauded, courted, entertained, and ſought for, even at court; and ſpeedily after, inſulted, threatened, hated, and abuſed. Over night, aſſaſſins lay in wait for me in the ſtreets; and in the morning I was threatened with a *lettre de cachet*. The good and the evil came from almoſt the ſame ſource; and both of them were the effect of a ſong.

I have written, it is true, on ſeveral ſubjects, but always on the ſame principles; I had always the ſame ſyſtem of morals, the ſame faith, the ſame maxims, and, if you will, the ſame opinions. Very different, however, have been the opinions that have paſſed on my books, or rather on the author of thoſe books; becauſe I have been judged rather from the ſubject I have treated of, than from my ſentiments on thoſe ſubjects. After the publication of my firſt diſcourſe *, I was ſaid to be a writer fond of paradoxes, who amuſed himſelf in proving things he did not believe. After my letter on the French muſic, I was called a profeſſed enemy to that nation, and was very near being treated as a conſpirator and traitor: one would have thought, by the zeal ſhewn on that occaſion, that the fate of the French monarchy was attached to the reputation of their opera. After my diſcourſe on the inequality of mankind, I was deemed an atheiſt and miſanthrope: after my letter to Mr. d'Alembert,

* In anſwer to the queſtion, Whether the cultivation of the arts and ſciences had contributed to the purity of manners?

lembert, on the theatres, I was celebrated as the defender of chriſtian morals: after Eloiſa, I was ſuppoſed to be paſſionate and tender: at preſent I am a monſter of impiety; and ſhall, probably, by and by, be a miracle of devotion.

Thus fluctuating is the public opinion concerning me; thoſe who adopt it being as ignorant why they deteſt me now, as why they once reſpected me. As to myſelf, however, I have always remained the ſame; more zealous, perhaps, than enlightened in my reſearches, but ſincere in all, even againſt myſelf; ſimple and well-meaning, but ſenſible and weak; often doing wrong, yet always reſpecting what was right; connected by friendſhip, never by circumſtances, and ever more ſtrongly influenced by ſentiment than intereſt; requiring nothing from others; unwilling to render myſelf dependent on any; ſubmitting to their prejudices as little as to their will, and preſerving my own as free as my reaſon: fearing God, without being afraid of hell; reaſoning on matters of religion without licentiouſneſs, approving neither impiety nor fanaticiſm; but hating perſecutors ſtill worſe than infidels; without diſguiſing my ſentiments from any one; without affectation, without artifice, without deceit; telling my faults to my friends, my ſentiments to all the world, and to the public thoſe truths which concern it, without flattery, and without pride, equally careleſs whether I ſhould pleaſe or offend it. Such are my crimes, and ſuch my merits.

At length, totally diſguſted with that intoxicating vapour of reputation, which inflates the imagination without ſatisfying the mind; wearied with the importunities of indolent viſitants, who overburthened with their own time, were prodigal of mine; and ſighing after that neceſſary repoſe of which my heart is ſo fond, I had joyfully laid down my pen. Satisfied with the reflection that I had never taken it up but for the good of my fellow-creatures, I required only, as the reward of my zeal, that I might be permitted to live unmoleſted in my retreat, and to die in peace. In this, however, I was miſtaken; the officers were ſent to apprehend me; and juſt at the moment when I flattered myſelf the troubles of my life were at an end, my greateſt misfortune begun. There is ſomething ſingular in all this; yet this is nothing.—

A citizen of Geneva hath a book printed in Holland, and, by an arret of the parliament of Paris, this book is burnt by the common hangman, without any reſpect ſhewn to the ſovereign, whoſe privilege it had obtained. A proteſtant propoſes, in a proteſtant country, certain objections to the church of Rome, and he is ſentenced by the parliament of Paris. A republican makes objections, in a republican government, againſt monarchy, and he is condemned by the parliament of Paris. The parliament of Paris muſt ſurely have ſtrange notions of their own juriſdiction, to imagine themſelves the legal judges of all mankind.

The ſame parliament, ever ſo remarkably ſtrict in the order of their proceedings, when individuals of their own nation are concerned, break through them all in paſſing ſentence on a poor ſtranger. Without knowing whether he was really author of the book attributed to him, whether he acknowledged it, or cauſed it to be printed, without any regard to the unhappineſs of

his ſituation, or pity for his bodily infirmities, they began their proceſs by ordering him to be clapped into priſon. Thus they would have had him taken out of his bed, and dragged from his houſe, to be thrown among infamous criminals, to rot in a jail. Nay, who knows but they might have burnt him at a ſtake, without ſuffering him to ſpeak in his own defence? for what reaſon is there to think, they would have proceeded more regularly afterwards than at firſt, in a proſecution ſo violently commenced, as to be almoſt without example, even in the countries of the inquiſition? Thus it is, in my caſe alone, that this ſagacious tribunal forgets its prudence; it is againſt me alone, that a people, who boaſt ſo much of their politeneſs, and by whom I thought myſelf beloved, act with the ſtrangeſt barbarity; it is thus the country I have preferred as an aſylum above all others, juſtifies me in giving it that preference! I know not how far ſuch proceedings may be conſiſtent with the law of nations; but I know very well, that where they are practiſed, a man's liberty, and perhaps his life, lies at the mercy of the firſt printer who pleaſes to ſet his name to a book.

A citizen of Geneva owes no reſpect to ſuch unjuſt magiſtrates, who order perſons to be apprehended, and committed to priſon, upon a ſcandalous information given them, without citing the accuſed to appear and anſwer for himſelf. Not having been cited to appear, he is not obliged to it. But being thus proceeded againſt by force and violence, he is juſtified in flying from perſecution. He ſhakes the duſt off his feet, therefore, and leaves an inhoſpitable country, where the ſtrong are ſo ready to oppreſs the weak, and to load the ſtranger with chains, without hearing his defence, without knowing whether the act he is accuſed of be criminal, or, being ſo, whether he hath, indeed, committed it.

He abandons with regret the pleaſing ſolitude he had choſen, leaving all his poſſeſſions, his few, but valuable friends behind. Weak and infirm as he is, he is obliged to undergo the fatigues of a long journey; hoping at the end of it to breathe in a land of liberty; he approaches his own country, flattering himſelf his reception there will conſole him for his paſt diſgrace.—But what am I going to ſay? My heart ſinks, my hand trembles, and my pen falls to the ground: let me be ſilent, therefore, on this affecting ſubject.

Anecdotes of eminent and illuſtrious perſonages, communicated by the the Rev. Mr. Watkinſon; to whom the public is indebted for the Memoirs of biſhop Hoadley, *in our laſt volume.*

Of doctor THOMAS HERRING, *late Lord Archbiſhop of* Canterbury.

HE was born at Walſoken, in Norfolk, in 1693, his father, Mr. John Herring, being rector of that pariſh. His education was at Weſbech ſchool, in the iſle of Ely, under Dr. Carter, afterwards fellow of Eton college. In June 1710, he was admitted into Jeſus college, Cambridge, Dr. Warren being his tutor. While member of this college he took the degree of batchelor of arts; but ſeeing no proſpect there of obtaining a fellowſhip, he removed in July 1714 to Corpus Chriſti

Chriſti college, of which he was choſe fellow in 1716; and the year following created maſter of arts. He and the learned Dr. Denne (now archdeacon of Rocheſter) were joint tutors there upwards of ſeven years. Mr. Herring read claſſical, Dr. Denne philoſophical lectures. The former entered into prieſts orders in 1719, and was ſucceſſively miniſter of Great Shelfield, Stow cum Qui, and Trinity in Cambridge. In 1722, Dr. Fleetwood (Biſhop of Ely) made him his chaplain. His lordſhip had generally preached himſelf in the chapel belonging to Ely houſe during the winter ſeaſon, but in the decline of life, when his health was greatly impaired, Mr. Herring preached for him; and this excellent prelate declared to his friends, that he never heard a ſermon from Mr. Herring, but what he ſhould have been proud to have been the author of himſelf. In the latter end of this year, the biſhop preſented him to Rettingdon in Eſſex, and afterwards to the rectory of Barly in Hertfordſhire. In 1724, Mr. Herring took the degree of batchelor of divinity, and about the ſame time was preſented by his majeſty to Allhallows the Great, in London, which he gave up before inſtitution. In 1726, the honourable ſociety of Lincoln's-inn (on the death of Dr. Lupton) choſe him their preacher. About the ſame time he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to his majeſty; and in 1728, took the degree of doctor of divinity at Cambridge.

His ſermons at Lincoln's-inn chapel were received with the higheſt approbation by that learned and judicious ſociety. They abounded with manly ſenſe, animated by the moſt benevolent principles, and adorned by his happy elocution and unaffected delivery. He ſeldom entered into the diſputes canvaſſed amongſt chriſtians, having obſerved, that theſe more frequently exaſperate, than convince. But he explained and enforced, with the utmoſt perſpicuity and warmth, the fundamental duties of chriſtianity.

He was of opinion with a very ingenious writer, that "True re-"ligion is true reaſon, which "ſmiles at pointed wit, mocks "the ſcoffer's tongue, and is a-"like invulnerable by ridicule or "rage."—Once, indeed, a great clamour was raiſed on account of his alluding to a popular theatrical entertainment * then exhibited, and preſuming to condemn it, as of pernicious tendency with regard to the intereſts of morality and virtue. He was not *ſingular* in this opinion, and experience hath confirmed the truth of his animadverſions. In 1731, Dr. Herring was preſented to the rectory of Blechingly in Surrey; and towards the cloſe of the year, promoted to the deanery of Rocheſter, where he was inſtalled February 5th 1732. In 1737, he was conſecrated biſhop of Bangor, and in 1743, tranſlated to the archiepiſcopal ſee of York, on the demiſe of Dr. Blackburn. In 1745, the rebellion broke out in Scotland, which gave this reſpectable prelate an opportunity of diſplaying that noble patriotic ardour, which reflected equal honour on himſelf, and the inſtruments of his advancement. He poſſeſt the ſpirit of a Roman ſenator, the elegance of an Atticus, and the integrity of a Cato. The progreſs then

* The Beggar's Opera.

them made was so artfully concealed by their friends in England, that it was scarce known or believed that the Highlanders were up in arms, before certain advice came that they had actually defeated the king's troops at Preston-pans †. The pannic with which all were then seized, is well remembered. The archbishop gave the first alarm, and awakened the nation from its lethargy. This will eternize his name, and place his image in the heart of every sincere protestant. His example was successfully followed by the bishops and clergy in general. An association was entered into at York, and a subscription proposed, for money to raise troops for the defence of that county. The neighbouring nobility, gentry, and clergy, met for that purpose at York-castle, September 24, 1745; where his grace addressed them in a *noble* speech, which had such an effect upon his auditory, that a subscription ensued to the amount of 40,000 l. In 1747, he was translated to the see of Canterbury, on the demise of Dr. Potter. His accession to the highest dignity in the church, gave great joy to the friends of the present happy and excellent constitution in church and state. He resembled archbishop Tillotson in his known reluctance to accept of the *first* station in the church, with this peculiar circumstance of having before shewn the highest qualifications for it, by a conduct in the *second*, from which the public interest received its earliest support at its most dangerous crisis.

In 1753, he was seized with a violent fever at Lambeth-house, which brought him to the brink of the grave; and though he did in some measure recover, yet from that time he might be rather said to *languish* than *live*.

He retired to Croydon—declined all public business,—and saw little other company than his relations and particular friends. After languishing for about four years, he expired March 13, 1757; and, agreeable to the express direction of his will, was interred in a *private* manner in the vault of Croydon church. He left to the incorporated society for the relief of the widows and sons of poor clergymen, the sum of 1000 l.—To the master and fellows of Corpus Christi college 1000 l. He also expended upwards of 6000 l. in repairing and adorning the palaces and gardens of Lambeth and Croydon.

One circumstance reflects peculiar honour on this worthy prelate —that the dignities conferred on him, were unsolicited, and owing solely to his merit, which alone recommended him. He possest the virtues of public and private life in a most eminent degree—and was a true friend to civil and religious liberty. Adorned with the most valuable of all moral and intellectual accomplishments, he lived in the esteem of the wise, and good, and great, and died sincerely lamented by every friend to learning, truth, and virtue.

His sermons, lately published, bear the strongest marks of unaffected piety and benevolence; and though, when read in the closet, they lose the graces of that elocution, which attracted admiration when pronounced from the pulpit, yet they will be read with pleasure

† "*Conjurationem nascentem non credendo, corroboraverunt.*" Cicero.

ſure by every ſincere chriſtian, as breathing the true ſpirit of freedom.

Of Sir WILLIAM DAWS, *Bart. Archbiſhop of* York.

HE was deſcended from an ancient and honourable family in the county of Eſſex (born in 1671) educated at Merchant-taylors ſchool, London—and from thence elected to St. John's college in Oxford, of which he was afterwards fellow. He was the youngeſt of four brothers, three of whom dying young, the title and eſtate of of the family fell to him. As ſoon as he had taken his firſt degree in arts, and upon the family eſtate devolving to him, he reſigned his fellowſhip, and left Oxford. For ſome time he applied his attention to the affairs of his eſtate; but finding a greater propenſity to intellectual ſtudies, than rural purſuits, he entered into holy orders. Sir William did not long remain in the church without preferment—his fortune and family conduced to his advancement, which is no uncommon caſe,—for *theſe* advantages often tend more to a perſon's promotion in the eccleſiaſtical, as well as civil ſtations of life, than all other natural or acquired abilities *without* them. Sir William was made maſter of Catharine-hall, in Cambridge, chaplain to Queen Anne, and dean of Bockin. In 1708, he was conſecrated biſhop of Cheſter, and in 1713, tranſlated to the archiepiſcopal ſee of York, on the demiſe of Dr. Sharp. Whilſt he was at the univerſity, before he went into orders, he wrote the Anatomy of Atheiſm, a poem, dedicated to Sir George Darcy, Bart. printed in 1701, octavo. The deſign of this piece (as his lordſhip declares in the preface) is to expoſe the folly and preſumptions of thoſe, who are arrived at that pitch of prophaneneſs, as to think it *wit* to deny the exiſtence of a deity, and to ridicule *that* which they cannot argue againſt. Such impious characters are well delineated in the following lines:

"See then our atheiſt all the world oppoſe,
"And, like Drawcanſir, make all men his foes;
"See with what ſaucy pride he does pretend,
"His wiſer father's notions to amend;
"Huffs Plutarch, Plato, Pliny, Seneca,
"And bids even Cicero himſelf give way;
"Tells all the world they follow a falſe light,
"And he alone, of all mankind, is right."

This amiable prelate was diſtinguiſhed for candour, humility, and that univerſal benevolence, which is the peculiar characteriſtic of true chriſtianity. Secure in his own greatneſs, he feared no diminution of it;—with a happy facility, he united the dignity of the prelate, with the eaſe of the gentleman. He was eſteemed an eloquent preacher, and his charity was very extenſive. He expired April 30, 1724, in the 53d year of his age. He had a genius for poetry, but the duties of his exalted ſtation diverted him from a purſuit of the muſes. He publiſhed ſermons on various ſubjects, particularly on the Eternity of Hell-torments, a doctrine which he endeavour-

endeavoured to vindicate. His humanity and candour was remarkably conſpicuous to *all*; but with regard to his clergy, ſo eaſy of acceſs,—ſo affable and courteous, as to be entirely beloved by them.

Of the Right Reverend Dr. GIBSON, *Lord Biſhop of* London.

THIS eminent prelate was born in 1669. He appeared in early life, and made an uncommon proficiency in the moſt uſeful branches of literature. Nothing was too difficult for his ſtudious ardour, indefatigable diligence, and profound erudition: the numerous productions of his pen diſplay his ſhining talents, abilities, and intenſe application to the improvement of the mind in arts and ſciences. He was honoured with the patronage of archbiſhop Tenniſon, and was appointed domeſtic chaplain to his grace; who had a due ſenſe of his eminent qualifications, and rewarded his merit accordingly. To enumerate his works would be unneceſſary; they are in the cabinets of the curious; eſteemed by the *literati*; and have done ſignal ſervice to the intereſts of religion, morality, truth, and virtue. That work for which Dr. Gibſon was moſt diſtinguiſhed, is his celebrated *Codex* (publiſhed in 1713.) The ſcheme of this comprehenſive work was formed and proſecuted by the particular encouragement and deſerved patronage of archbiſhop Tenniſon, whoſe aſſiſtance tended to the improvement of that plan, and to the execution of ſo great a deſign. This celebrated work engaged a conſiderable part of Dr. Gibſon's life; and when his judgment was matured by age and experience, and conſequently qualified for the completion of ſuch an elaborate performance, had he executed no other work, he might juſtly be ſaid to have ſpent the beſt of his days in the ſervice of the church and clergy;—but as he had the warmeſt zeal for the intereſt of both, ſo he gave other ſignal inſtances of affection for them from time to time.—His judicious collection of the principal treatiſes againſt popery, and in defence of the reformation,—at a time * when our liberties (both civil and religious) were in the moſt imminent danger, muſt render his memory dear to every ſincere proteſtant,—every true friend to our preſent moſt happy and excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate. His Paſtoral Letters are juſtly eſteemed as the moſt maſterly productions againſt infidelity and enthuſiaſm.

With regard to biſhop Gibſon's private life, he was, in every reſpect, a perfect œconomiſt. His abilities were ſo well adapted to diſcharge the duties of the ſacred function, that during the incapacity of archbiſhop Wake, the tranſaction of eccleſiaſtical affairs was committed to the biſhop of London. He was a true friend to the eſtabliſhed church and government, and as great an enemy to perſecution. He was uſually conſulted by the moſt learned and exalted perſonages in church and ſtate, and the greateſt deference was paid to his judgment. He poſſeſt the ſocial virtues in an eminent degree, and his beneficence was very extenſive. His intenſe application to

* In the reign of king James the Second.

to ſtudies impaired his health, notwithſtanding which he attained to his 79th year: he expired September 6th, 1748, after an epiſcopate of near 33 years.

Of the Right Reverend Dr. HOUGH, *Lord Biſhop of* Worceſter.

THIS reſpectable prelate was born in 1655. I ſhall paſs over the former more private part of his life, and willingly haſten to that period,—that critical juncture, in the reign of James the Second, when at the head of a ſociety (St. Mary Magdalen college at Oxford) he made that noble ſtand in defence of the reformation—of civil and religious liberty. In this laudable effort, it is difficult to decide whether his perſonal abilities, or patriotic virtues, ſhone moſt conſpicuous.—His public benefactions were very extenſive. He gave the ſum of one thouſand pounds to Magdalen college, the place of his education, as well as ſcene of his government for ſeveral years. He embraced every opportunity to patronize genius, encourage learning, and promote the intereſts of uſeful knowledge.

When his lordſhip was tranſlated from Oxford to the ſee of Litchfield and Coventry, he almoſt rebuilt the palace of Eccleſhall. On the demiſe of biſhop Lloyd, he was tranſlated to Worceſter. On his acceſſion to this ſee, he gave a ſignal proof of his unbounded generoſity, in rebuilding great part of the epiſcopal palace, and expended on that (and his ſeat at Hartlebury) at leaſt 7000 l. His private benefactions were equal to his public; he was liberal, without profuſion; and diſtinguiſhed for candour, and humanity. His amiable virtues procured him the affection and veneration of the clergy, and the reſpect and honour of the laity in general.

It may not be improper to obſerve, that Dr. Hough particularly excelled in epiſtolary writing—a branch of literature that requires peculiar talents, and in which art ſhould never want eaſe, nor elegance loſe ſight of nature.

The ſolid ornaments of his *moral* excellencies claim our greateſt regard. His piety was unaffected, and his virtues exemplary. The principles of religion had made a deep impreſſion on his mind, ſhone forth in his conduct with the moſt refulgent luſtre, and animated his writings. A diffidence of our own abilities, and a deſire to avoid thoſe honours, which ambition greedily runs after, is a certain criterion, whereby to diſtinguiſh true merit, and real magnanimity. An inſtance of this appeared in Dr. Hough, who actually declined to accept an offer made him of the higheſt eccleſiaſtical dignity (vacant by the demiſe of Dr. Tenniſon); the biſhop of Worceſter was contented with the exalted ſtation he *did* enjoy, and aſpired no higher. He died (ſatisfied with a long life, equally full of days and honour) May 8, 1743, aged 92. During an epiſcopacy of 53 years he diſplayed an amiable pattern of thoſe virtues, which are the ornaments of the religion he explained, and the faith he profeſt.

The

The life of M. LANGUET, *the famous vicar of St. Sulpice, in Paris.*

JOhn Baptiſt Joſeph Languet, doctor of the Sorbonne, the celebrated vicar of St. Sulpice, at Paris, and one of thoſe extraordinary men whom Providence raiſes up for the relief of the indigent and wretched, for the good of ſociety, and the glory of nations, was born at Dijon on the 6th day of June, 1675. His father was Denis Languet, procurator general of that city. After having made ſome progreſs in his ſtudies at Dijon, he continued them at Paris, and reſided in the ſeminary of St. Sulpice. He was received into the Sorbonne the 31ſt day of December, 1698, and took his degree with applauſe. He was ordained prieſt at Vienne in Dauphiny, after which he returned to Paris, and took the degree of doctor the 15th day of January, 1703. He attached himſelf from that time to the community of St. Sulpice, and was of great ſervice in the pariſh. Monſ. de la Chetardie, who was vicar there, conſcious of his talents, choſe him for his curate. M. Languet continued in that office near ten years, and ſold his patrimony to relieve the poor. During this period, M. de St. Wallier, biſhop of Quebec, being priſoner in England, requeſted of the king, that M. Languet might be his aſſiſtant in North America. M. Languet was about to accept of the place, prompted to it by his zeal for the converſion of infidels, but his patrons and friends adviſed him to decline the voyage, as his conſtitution was by no means ſtrong. He ſucceeded Monſ. de Chetardie, vicar of St. Sulpice, in the month of June, 1714. His pariſh church being much out of repair, and, like that of a poor village, ſcarce fit to hold 1200, or 1500 perſons, whereas the pariſh contained 125,000 inhabitants, he conceived a deſign to build a church capable of containing ſuch a great number of people, and worthy of the majeſty of that God whom we adore; and ſome days afterwards undertook this great work, putting his truſt in God, and having no greater fund to begin with than the ſum of one hundred crowns, which had been left him, for this deſign, by a pious and benevolent lady. He laid out this money in ſtones, which he cauſed to be carried through all the ſtreets, to ſhew his deſign to the public. He ſoon obtained conſiderable donations from all parts, and the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom, granted him a lottery. That prince likewiſe laid the firſt ſtone of the porch, in the year 1718, and M. Languet ſpared neither labour nor expence, during his life, to make the church one of the fineſt in the world, both for architecture and ornaments. It was conſecrated in the year 1745, with ſo much ſplendor, that his preſent majeſty of Pruſſia wrote the vicar a letter, which we here tranſcribe:

"SIR,

"I have received with pleaſure "the account of the conſecration "of your church. The order and "magnificence of the ceremonies "cannot fail to give one a great "idea of the beauty of the build-"ing which has been the object of "them, and are ſufficient to cha-"racterize your good taſte; but "that

" that which I am perſuaded di-
" ſtinguiſhes you much more, is
" the piety, beneficence, and zeal,
" which you have diſplayed
" throughout the whole undertak-
" ing; qualities, which, however
" neceſſary in a man of your func-
" tion, do not, on that account,
" the leſs merit the eſteem and at-
" tention of all mankind: it is to
" theſe, Sir, that you owe the teſ-
" timony which I am deſirous to
" give you of my regard. I pray
" God to have you in his holy pro-
" tection.

Potſdam, FREDERICK."
October 4, 1748.

Another work, which does not leſs honour to Monſ. Languet, is the houſe *de l'enfant Jeſus*. The eſtabliſhment of this houſe, ſo advantageous to the community, will beſt evince the piety and the talents of our celebrated divine. It conſiſts of two parts. The firſt is compoſed of about 35 poor ladies, deſcended from families illuſtrious from the year 1535 to the preſent time. The ſecond of more than four hundred poor women and children of town and country.

Thoſe young ladies whoſe anceſtors have been in the king's ſervice are preferred to all others. An education is given to them ſuited to the dignity of their birth. They are employed, by turns, in inſpecting the bakehouſe, the poultry-yards, the dairies, the laundries, the gardens, the laboratory, the linen warehouſes, the ſpinning-rooms, and other places belonging to the houſe. By theſe means they become good houſe-wives, and able to relieve their poor relations in the country. Services, theſe, far more important than if they paſſed their time in finging and embroidery. Beſides, the neceſſity they are under to ſuccour, by a thouſand little kind offices, the poor women and girls who work there, renders them more condeſcending, kind and humble, more ſerviceable to ſociety, than if they had only converſed with perſons of rank and diſtinction. Accordingly we ſee here none of thoſe airs of preeminence and diſdain, which are met with in other places. When they leave the houſe, they carry with them to their relations, linen, cloaths, and money. If they chuſe to enter a convent, and live a religious life, a ſufficient ſum is allotted to them for that purpoſe. M. Languet uſed beſides to grant great ſums of money to ſuch ladies, as were examples of œconomy, virtue and piety, in thoſe religious houſes which he had the goodneſs to ſuperintend. The poor women and children, who form the ſecond part, are provided with food every day, and work at the ſpinning-wheel. They make a great quantity of linen and cotton. Different rooms are aſſigned to them. They are under different claſſes. In each room are two ladies of the ſociety of St. Thomas, of Ville-Neuve, of which M. Languet was ſuperior-general. Theſe ladies are placed there to overſee the work, and to give ſuch inſtructions as they think proper. They never leave the room, till others come in their places. The women and the girls who find employment in this houſe, have, in a former period of their lives, been licentious and diſſolute, and are generally reformed, by the examples of virtue before their eyes, and by the ſalutary advice given to them.

They

They have the amount of their works paid them in money when they leave the houſe. They become induſtrious and exemplary, and, by this eſtabliſhment, are reſtored to the community and to religion. There were in the houſe *de l'enfant Jeſus*, in 1741, more than 1400 women and girls of this ſort, and the vicar of St. Sulpice employed all the means in his power to make their ſituation agreeable. Although the land belonging to the houſe meaſured only 17 arpens*, it has a large dairy which has given milk to more than 2000 children belonging to the pariſh, a manage-ry, poultry of all ſorts, a bake-houſe from whence more than one hundred thouſand pounds of bread have been diſtributed every month to the poor of the pariſh, ſpinning rooms, a very neat and well cultivated garden, and a magnificent laboratory where all ſorts of medicines are made.

The order and œconomy obſerved in this houſe, in the education, inſtruction, and employment of ſo many people, were ſo admirable, and gave ſo great an idea of the vicar of St. Sulpice, that cardinal Fleury propoſed to make him ſuperintendant-general of all the hoſpitals in the kingdom: but M. Languet uſed to anſwer him, with a ſmile, *I have always ſaid, my lord, that it was the bounty of your highneſs led me to the hoſpital.* The expence of this eſtabliſhment was immenſe. He ſpent his revenue on it, an inheritance which came to him by the death of the baron of Montigni his brother, and the eſtate of the abbé de Bernay, granted him by the king.

M. Languet was not leſs to be eſteemed for his beneficence and his zeal in aiding the poor of every ſort. Never man took more pains than he did, in procuring ſeveral donations and legacies, which he diſtributed with admirable prudence and diſcretion. He enquired with care, if the legacies which were left him, were to the diſadvantage of the poor relations of the teſtator; if he found that to be the caſe, he reſtored to them, not only the legacy, but gave them, when wanting, a large ſum of his own. Madame de Cavois, as illuſtrious for the benevolence of her diſpoſition as for her rank in life, having left him, by her laſt will, a legacy of more than 600,000 livres, he took only 30,000 livres for the poor, and returned the remaining ſum to her relations. It is ſaid, from very good authority, that he diſburſed near a million of livres in charities every year. He always choſe noble families reduced to poverty, before all others: and, we have heard from perſons who knew him well, that there were ſome families of diſtinction in his pariſh, to each of whom he has diſtributed 30,000 livres per annum. Always willing to ſerve mankind, he gave liberally, and often before any application was made to him. When there was a general dearth in the year 1725, he ſold, in order to relieve the poor, his houſhold goods, his pictures, and ſome ſcarce and curious pieces of furniture which he had procured with difficulty. From that time, he had only three pieces of plate, no tapeſtry, and but a mean ſerge bed, which madame de Cavois had lent him,

* An arpen is a French meaſure, of 100 perches ſquare, every perch 18 feet.

him, having ſold before, for the poor, all the preſents ſhe had made him at different periods. His charity was not confined to his own pariſh. At the time that the plague raged at Marſeilles, he ſent large ſums into Provence to aſſiſt thoſe perſons who were afflicted with that diſeaſe. He intereſted himſelf with great zeal in the promotion of arts and commerce, and in whatever concerned the glory of the nation. In times of public calamity, as conflagrations, &c. his prudence and aſſiduity have been much admired. He underſtood well the different diſpoſitions of men. He knew how to employ every one according to his talent or capacity. In the moſt intricate and perplexed affairs he decided with a ſagacity and judgment that ſurpriſed every one. Monſ. Languet refuſed the biſhopric of Couſerans, and that of Poictiers, and ſeveral others which were offered him by Louis XIV. and Louis XV. under the miniſtry of the duke of Orleans and cardinal Fleury. He reſigned his vicarage to Monſ. l'abbé du Lau, in 1748, but continued to preach every Sunday, according to his cuſtom, in his own pariſh church, and continued alſo to ſupport the houſe *de l'enfant Jeſus*, till his death, which happened on the 11th day of October, 1750, in the 75th year of his age, at the abbey de Bernay, to which place he went to make ſome charitable eſtabliſhments. His piety and continued application to works of beneficence, did not hinder him from being lively and chearful. He had a fine genius, which ſhewed itſelf by the agreeable repartees, and ſenſible remarks he made in converſation.

Some account of the life of TORQUATO TASSO, *prefixed to a new tranſlation of the* Jeruſalem Delivered, *by Mr.* Hoole, *and taken from that, which was written by* Giovanni Battiſta Manſo, *a* Neapolitan, *lord of* Biſaccio *and* Pianea, *an intimate friend of* Taſſo's, *and witneſs to many of the particulars he relates.*

TOrquato Taſſo was deſcended from the noble family of the Torregiani, lords of Bergamo and Milan, which, being expelled by the *Viſcenti*, ſettled in the moſt advantageous parts of the mountain Taſſo, from which the family, from this time, took its name.

He was the ſon of Bernardo Taſſo, the author of ſeveral ingenious compoſitions both in verſe and proſe, and of Portia de Roſſi, a lady of an illuſtrious family of Naples. He was born at Sorento on the 11th of March 1544. The fondneſs of the Italians for their moſt admired author, has cauſed them to relate many extravagant fictions concerning him. They pretend, that at ſix months old he not only ſpoke clearly and diſtinctly, and expreſſed his wants, but that he anſwered queſtions, thought, and reaſoned.

His father being obliged to accompany the prince of Salerno to the emperor Charles the Vth, upon a deputation from Naples to remonſtrate againſt erecting the inquiſition there, committed the care of his ſon, then three years old, to Angeluzza, a man of great learning, who, we are told, at this tender age, began to teach him grammar: at four he was ſent to the Jeſuits college, and at ſeven was well acquainted with Latin and Greek. At the ſame age he is ſaid to have made

made public orations, and compoſed ſome pieces of poetry, which had nothing childiſh either in the thought or expreſſion.

The prince of Salerno ſucceeded, but the viceroy of Naples, by whom the project of eſtabliſhing the inquiſition in that city had been formed, conceived ſo bitter a reſentment againſt him, as the inſtrument of ſetting it aſide, that he found means to incenſe the emperor againſt him, and the prince thinking it proper to retire to Rome, Bernard Taſſo went thither alſo, taking with him Torquato his ſon.

The prince, with all his adherents, was, ſoon after their departure, declared rebels to the ſtate, and in this declaration, Torquato, though no more than nine years old, was included.

At twelve years of age he went from Rome to Mantua, where his father had entered into the ſervice of the duke Guglielmo Gonzaga: he had then compleated his knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages; he was well acquainted with rhetoric and poetry, and a maſter of Ariſtotle's ethics; he had alſo ſtudied the precepts of Mauritio Cataneo with particular attention, and ever after reverenced him as a ſecond father.

He was ſoon after ſent to the univerſity of Padua, and in his 18th year publiſhed his *Rinaldo*, a poem written upon the plan of Homer's Odyſſey. This extended his reputation throughout all Italy, but greatly diſpleaſed his father, who foreſaw that it would ſeduce him from ſtudies of more advantage: he went to Padua to remonſtrate againſt his apparent purpoſe of giving himſelf up to philoſophy and poetry, and made uſe of many very harſh expreſſions, which Taſſo heard with a patience and tranquillity that made the old gentleman ſtill more angry: "Of what uſe, "ſays he, is that philoſophy on "which you value yourſelf ſo "much?" *It has enabled me*, replied Taſſo, *to endure the harſhneſs of your reproofs.*

He ſoon after went to Bologna, by the invitation of the city and college, but in a little time returned to Padua at the preſſing inſtances of Scipio Gonzaga, who had been elected prince of the academy that had been eſtabliſhed in that city by the name of the *Ætherei*. He was incorporated into this ſociety, and took upon himſelf the name of Pentito.

He was now in his 20th year, and applying himſelf wholly to poetry and philoſophy, he ſoon became a perfect maſter of both; his philoſophy prevented his poetry from becoming licentious, and his poetry kept his philoſophy from growing auſtere.

In this retreat he formed the deſign of his *Jeruſalem Delivered*, invented the fable, diſpoſed the parts, and determined to dedicate it to the houſe of Eſte, but whether to Alphonſo the IId, the laſt duke of Ferrara, or to his brother, the cardinal Luigi, to whom he had already dedicated his *Rinaldo*, he was yet in doubt. Being preſſed by both the brothers to reſide with them at Ferrara, he conſented. The duke gave him an apartment in his palace, where he lived in peace, and affluence, and proſecuted his work, which he now determined to dedicate to the duke, and which was publiſhed by his patrons book by book as he finiſhed them.

them. The duke being desirous in proportion as his reputation increased, of fixing him near him, had thoughts of marrying him advantageously, but he declined all proposals of that kind.

When he was about 27, he made a journey into France with the cardinal the duke's brother, who went thither in quality of legate; here he received very distinguishing favours from Charles the IXth, the wretch who afterwards perpetrated the horrid massacre called *St. Bartholomew's Day*, which will render his name infamous and detestable to the latest generation.

From France he returned to Ferrara, with the cardinal, the next year, and published a pastoral comedy called *Aminta*; this was received with universal applause, as a masterpiece in its kind, and is the original of the *Pastor Fido*, and *Filli di Sciro*.

In the 30th year of his age he finished his *Jerusalem*, and the whole was reprinted and published together: the success of it was astonishing; it was translated into Latin, French, Spanish, and even the oriental languages, almost as soon as it appeared.

But it was Tasso's fate to become wretched from the moment that he gained the summit of reputation: very soon after his *Jerusalem* was published he lost his father, who died at Ostia upon the Po, the government of which place had been given him by the duke of Mantua: his *Jerusalem* was attacked by a swarm of ignorant, but petulant critics, who gave the preference to the rhapsodies of Pulci and Boyardo; and the perfidy of a friend drew upon upon him much greater misfortunes.

This friend was a gentleman of Ferrara, to whom Tasso had indiscreetly communicated some transactions of a very delicate nature, concerning his patron the duke, with whom he lived. This secret being betrayed, Tasso reproached his friend for his treachery, and this reproach was retorted in such a manner as provoked Tasso to strike him; a challenge immediately ensued, and the opponents met and engaged; but during the rencounter, three brothers of Tasso's antagonist came up, and all fell upon him together: Tasso defended himself so well, that he wounded two of them, and kept his ground against the others till some people came up and parted them. This made a great noise at Ferrara, where nothing was talked of but the valour of Tasso, and it became a kind of proverb *, "That "Tasso, with his pen and his "sword, was superior to all men."

The duke being informed of the quarrel, banished the brothers from his dominions, and confiscated their estates, provoked, perhaps, not less by the subject of the quarrel, than by the unmanly attack of Tasso; but as the subject of the quarrel drew his resentment also upon Tasso himself, he shut him up in prison, under pretence of securing him from any future attacks of his enemies.

Tasso found means to escape from this confinement, after having suffered it about a year; and being now about 34 years of age,

* *Con la penna e con la spada*
Nessun val quanto Torquato.

retired to Turin, where he was soon known and recommended to the duke of Savoy, who shewed him many marks of esteem and affection; but Tasso fearing that the duke of Ferrara would require him to be delivered up, and that then the duke of Savoy would chuse rather to comply, than forfeit the friendship of that prince, precipitately set out for Rome alone, and without proper necessaries for such a journey.

He got safe, however, to Rome, where he went directly to his friend Mauritio Cataneo, who received him with great kindness, and the whole city seemed to rejoice at the presence of so extraordinary a person. He was visited by princes, cardinals, prelates, and all the learned in general: but being impatient of exile, and longing to return to his native country, and to see his sister Cornelia, who lived at Sarento, he left his friend Cataneo one evening, without giving him any notice, and setting out on foot, arrived the same night at the mountains of Veletri, where he took up his lodgings with some shepherds; in the morning having procured the dress of one of these peasants, as a disguise, he continued his journey, and in four days reached Gaeta, where he embarked for Sarento, and arrived safely at that city the next day: he went directly to his sister's house, who was a widow; she had two sons, who were both absent, so that when he arrived she had nobody with her but some female attendants: he pretended to have a message from her brother, and being admitted, he gave her a letter which he had prepared for that purpose: this letter informed her that his life was in great danger, and intreated her to use all her interest to procure the interposition of some powerful person in his favour, referring to the messenger for farther particulars. The lady immediately applied to him for these particulars, with all the earnestness and solicitude of a sincere and tender affection, and he gave her so touching an account of his supposed misfortunes, that, unable to sustain her affliction, she fainted. Tasso was sensibly touched at this indubitable proof of her affection, and repented that he had gone so far; he then began to comfort her, and removing her fears by little and little, at last discovered himself. When she had somewhat recovered from her surprise, he told her, that he desired nothing more than to remain with her unknown to the world: she replied, that she desired nothing more than to acquiesce in his pleasure; and sending for her children, and some of her nearest relations, it was soon agreed that he should pass for a distant relation who came from Bergamo to Naples upon private business, and from Naples had proceeded to Sarento to pay them a visit.

It appears, however, that, whatever Tasso pretended to his sister, he intended nothing less than to live in obscurity, for he immediately took measures to make his peace with the duke, and for that purpose wrote severally to him, to the duchess of Ferrara his wife, and to the duchess of Urbino, and the princess Leonora of Este, his sisters, who lived with him. He says himself, in a letter to the duke of Urbino, who had been separated from his wife, that he received

received no answer to any of these letters, except from the princess Leonora, who assured him it was not in her power to do him any service; yet he very soon set out for Ferrara; and the writer of his life makes no scruple of affirming, that he did so at the request and by the advice of this lady.

The duke received him with great appearance of satisfaction, and gave him fresh marks of his esteem: but would not restore such of his writings as were in his possession, which was the principal thing Tasso desired, exhorting him only to lead a quiet and easy life, without attempting either to write new poems, or to correct those already written. Of this Tasso complains in another letter to the duke of Urbino. "He, (Alphonso, duke of Ferrara) says Tasso, endeavours to make me a shameful deserter of Parnassus for the gardens of Epicurus; for scenes of pleasure unknown to Virgil, Catullus, Horace, and Lucretius himself."

But, whatever pleasures Tasso renounced, which Alphonso solicited him to enjoy, it is certain that he aspired to some which Alphonso would not permit: he appears to have made some attempts on the princess Leonora, whom he has celebrated in several of his verses; the duke therefore denied him access to her, and to the other princesses: but whatever were the duke's suspicions, he did not yet deny Tasso his protection. It is probable, however, that Tasso, after the prohibition to visit the princesses, gave him some farther provocation on their account; for the next thing we hear of him is, that he fled from Ferrara a second time, leaving all his books and MSS behind him, under the utmost apprehension of the duke's resentment. He first sought an asylum under the prince Guglielmo Gonzaga, at Mantua, but he found him decrepid with age, and very little disposed to afford him protection. Vincentio Gonzaga, his son, was better inclined to him; but he was too young: Tasso therefore fled successively to Padua and to Venice; but being in continual dread of being delivered up to the duke of Ferrara, he applied to the duke of Urbino, his brother-in-law, to employ his good offices, and once more bring about a reconciliation.

The duke of Urbino shewed him great kindness, and probably having made some overtures which produced encouraging circumstances, though without perfect success, advised Tasso to throw himself on the duke's clemency, and return again to Ferrara. Tasso, who was now about 35 years old, took this advice; but the duke believing, or pretending to believe, that his ill conduct proceeded from a disordered understanding, caused him to be strictly confined in the hospital of St. Anne. Tasso applied to the duke, by every friend he had, to release him from this confinement; but the duke coldly answered, that, instead of endeavouring to procure the enlargement of a person in his condition, they ought rather to exhort him to submit patiently to such remedies as were judged proper for him. Tasso was certainly disordered in his mind, whether as the effect or cause of this confinement; he was conscious that he laboured under some distemper, and he believed the cause of it to be supernatural, and fan-

cied himſelf haunted by a ſpirit, that continually diſordered his books and papers; to which, however, the tricks played him by his keepers might contribute. He continued, notwithſtanding, to ſolicit the interpoſition of all the powers in Italy, to whom he could find means to apply, particularly the emperor and the pope, but without ſucceſs. But it happened, that after he had been a priſoner ſeven years, his young friend Vincentio Gonzaga, who was then prince of Mantua, his father Guglielmo being dead, came to Ferrara, among other great perſonages, during the feſtivals and rejoicings that were held there on the marriage of Cæſar of Eſte with Virginia of Medicis. Vincentio greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf on this occaſion in the feats of chivalry, that were uſual in thoſe days; and taking advantage of the influence and honour which he had thus acquired, he urged Alphonſo ſo earneſtly to ſet Taſſo at liberty, that he at laſt conſented, and Vincentio took him with him to Mantua, he being then in the 42d year of his age.

At Mantua he lived about a year in great favour with the prince, and in all the ſplendor and affluence which the favour of great princes confers: but he was weary of a ſtate of dependence, however ſplendid and luxurious, and therefore reſolved to go to Naples, and endeavour to recover his mother's jointure, which had been ſeized by her relations, when he went into exile with his father Bernardo: With this view he procured letters of recommendation to the viceroy, and having taken leave of the prince of Mantua, he went firſt to Bergamo, where he ſtayed ſome time, and from thence proceeded to Naples.

At Naples he immediately commenced a ſuit at law for the recovery of his right, and divided his time between a proſecution of that and his ſtudies. Here he was ſolicited by the young count of Paleno to accept an apartment in his palace. Taſſo conſented, but finding it not agreeable to the count's father, the prince of Conca, on account of Taſſo's former attachment to the family of Salerno, between whom and Conca there had been an hereditary enmity, Taſſo withdrew not only from the palace but from Naples, and retired to Biſaccio, with one Giovanni Batiſta Manſo, with whom he had contracted an intimate friendſhip.

At Biſaccio he lived in great tranquillity with his friend Manſo, till the approach of the winter, and then they returned again to Naples, where the iſſue of the law-ſuit was ſtill in ſuſpence.

Taſſo, who was now in his 45th year, appeared to Manſo, while they were at Biſaccio, to be affected with a melancholy, which had very ſingular effects; he therefore very frequently queſtioned him about them, and Taſſo told him that he had a familiar ſpirit, with whom he frequently and freely converſed: Manſo treated this as an illuſion, but Taſſo ſtill affirmed it to be real; and telling him that the ſpirit would meet and converſe with him the next day, invited him to be preſent. Manſo coming at the hour appointed, ſaw Taſſo fix his eyes with great earneſtneſs upon a window, and perceiving him to continue without motion, he called him ſeveral times by his name; Taſſo made no reply, but at length

cried

cried out with great vehemence, "There is the friendly ſpirit that "is come to converſe with me: "look, and be convinced that "what I have ſaid is true." Manſo looked, not without ſome ſurpriſe, but ſaw nothing except the ſunbeams which ſhone through the window: he was juſt going to aſk where the pretended ſpirit was, when he was prevented by Taſſo's ſpeaking with great earneſtneſs to ſome imaginary being, ſometimes putting queſtions, and ſometimes giving anſwers, in a manner ſo pleaſing, and with ſuch elevation of expreſſion, that Manſo had no deſire to interrupt him: the converſation at laſt ended by the ſuppoſed departure of the ſpirit; when Taſſo, turning round to his friend, aſked if his doubts were removed; to which he made no reply, being ſo much amazed that he gladly waved all farther converſation on the ſubject.

Finding his law-ſuit not likely to be ſoon determined, he went from Naples to Rome, where he continued about a year, in high favour with pope Sextus Quintus, and then went to Florence, at the preſſing invitation of Ferdinando, grand duke of Tuſcany, who had been cardinal at Rome when Taſſo firſt reſided there.

Having ſpent about another year at Florence, he returned again to Naples, taking Rome in his way; and the old prince of Conca being then dead, he accepted an apartment in the palace of the young count of Paleno, who ſucceeded him, and there applied himſelf to correct his *Jeruſalem Delivered*, or rather to compoſe a new work, which he called the *Jeruſalem Conquered*. The young prince of Conca, knowing how frequently Taſſo had eloped from his friends without warning, and being very anxious to keep poſſeſſion both of the poet and his work, cauſed him to be very narrowly watched, which Taſſo obſerving, and being diſpleaſed at it, found means to elude his diligence, and retired to his friend Manſo's, where, however, he ſtill continued upon good terms with the prince of Conca.

His *Jeruſalem Conquered* was the *Jeruſalem Delivered* altered, or rather new written, with a view to obviate the objections of the critics, by a conformity to their rules; and about this time, being now in his 48th year, he publiſhed his new and elaborate performance; but it ſerved only to prove that the critics were miſtaken, for it was received with much leſs approbation than that in which he had delivered himſelf up to the enthuſiaſm of his genius, and in a ſhort time was almoſt forgotten. It is ſaid, that he began a third correction of his poem, compounded partly of the *Jeruſalem Delivered*, and partly of the *Jeruſalem Conquered*; but this he never compleated.

Soon after the publication of his *Jeruſalem Conquered*, Hippolito Aldrobandini ſucceeded Sextus Quintus to the papacy, by the name of Clement the VIIIth; and his two nephews, Cynthio and Pietro Aldrobandini, were created cardinals. Cynthio, who was a great patron of learning and genius, and had known Taſſo when he laſt reſided at Rome, prevailed with him once more to leave his retreat at Naples, and live with him in that city.

When Taſſo ſet out on this journey, the confines of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate being greatly infeſted with

banditti, it was usual for travellers to go together in large companies, for security. Tasso therefore joined himself to one of these companies; but when they came within sight of Mola, a little town near Gaeta, they received intelligence that Sciarra, a famous captain of robbers, was at hand with a body of men too numerous for them to resist. Tasso advised that they should continue their journey, and if they should be attacked, stand resolutely upon their defence; but this was over-ruled; they threw themselves for safety into Mola, where they remained for some time in a manner blocked up by the banditti; but their captain, Sciarra, hearing that Tasso was one of the company, sent a message to assure him that he might pass in safety, and offered himself to conduct him wherever he pleased. Tasso returned him thanks, but declined his offer, perhaps not thinking a man of his character could be safely trusted; but Sciarra sent a second message, by which he informed Tasso, that, upon his account, he would withdraw his men, and leave the ways open. He accordingly did so, and Tasso continuing his journey, arrived safely at Rome, where he was graciously welcomed, not by the two cardinals only, but by their uncle the pope himself. Here he continued till his 50th year, and being then again weary of his situation, and desirous to prosecute his law-suit, he obtained permission to retire once more to Naples, where he took up his abode with the benedictine fathers, in the convent of St. Severin. Cardinal Cynthio, however, found means to recall him again to Rome, after a very short absence, by having prevailed with the pope to confer upon him the honour of being publicly and solemnly crowned with laurel in the Capitol.

He set out from Naples to receive this honour, with a presage that he should never return; and, in his way, stopped at the monastery of mount Cassino, to pay his devotions to the relicts of St. Benedict, for whom he had a particular veneration; having spent the festival of Christmas at this place, he proceeded to Rome, where he arrived in the beginning of the year 1595, being then about 51 years old: he was met at the entrance of the city by many prelates and persons of distinction, and was introduced by the two cardinals to the pope, who complimented him by saying, "That his merit would confer as much honour on the laurel he was about to receive, as the laurel had formerly conferred on others." Orders were immediately given to decorate not only the pope's palace, and the Capitol, but all the principal streets through which the procession was to pass: but Tasso, whether from an habitual dejection of mind, or a secret sensation of the first approaches of a disease which he apprehended would be fatal, declared, that all these pompous preparations would be in vain; and being shewn a sonnet that was composed on the occasion, by Hercole Tasso, a relation, he replied by the following verse of Seneca,

Magnifica verba mors propè admota excutit.

It happened, that while they were waiting for fair weather to celebrate the solemnity, cardinal Cynthio fell sick, and before he

was

was perfectly recovered, Taſſo himſelf was taken ill. Though he was no more than fifty-one years of age, yet his ſtudies and his misfortunes had brought on all the languor and infirmities of old age. Being now confirmed in the opinion that his end was near, he expreſſed a deſire of being removed to the monaſtery of St. Onuphrius, and he was accordingly carried thither in cardinal Cynthio's coach, and received with the utmoſt tenderneſs by the prior and brethren of that order. Many medicines were adminiſtered by the advice of the moſt eminent phyſicians of Rome, but without effect; and a violent fever coming on, occaſioned, as it is ſaid, by his having unadviſedly eaten ſome milk, Rinaldini, who was phyſician to the pope, and Taſſo's intimate friend, told him that his laſt hour was at hand. Taſſo received the information with great compoſure, and embracing Rinaldini with great tenderneſs, thanked him for it. He then looked upwards, and pronounced a ſhort ejaculatory prayer, and from this time his mind ſeemed to be wholly diſengaged from earthly things. He was conducted to the chapel of the monaſtery by the brethren, where he received the ſacrament; and when he was brought back to his chamber, he was aſked, where he wiſhed to be interred? he anſwered, In the church of St. Onuphrius; and being deſired to leave ſome memorial of his will in writing, and to dictate ſome epitaph to be engraven on his tomb, he ſmiled and ſaid, That, as to the firſt, he had but little to bequeath; and, as to the ſecond, a plain ſtone would ſuffice to cover him. He did, however, make a will, by which he made cardinal Cynthio his heir, and left his picture to Manſo his friend. On the 14th day of his ſickneſs he received the extreme unction, and the pope's benediction, which was brought to him by cardinal Cynthio, and was a grace never conferred in this manner but upon perſons of the firſt diſtinction: Taſſo was ſenſible of the honour, and acknowledged it with great humility and devotion; "This, ſays he, is the crown I came to receive at Rome." The cardinal then aſked him if he had any other deſire which his ſurvivors could fulfill; upon which he requeſted, that all the copies of his works might be collected and burnt; he knew, he ſaid, that as they were numerous and widely diſperſed, it would be difficult, but he truſted not altogether impracticable; in this ſtrange requeſt, in which it is difficult to ſay whether vanity or humility had the greateſt ſhare, he perſiſted with ſo much earneſtneſs, that the cardinal, unwilling to diſcompoſe him by a refuſal, gave him ſuch an anſwer as led him to believe it would be granted. Taſſo then requeſting the cardinal to leave him, he took his laſt farewel of him with tears in his eyes, and left with him his confeſſor and ſome of the brethren of the monaſtery. He ſurvived till the middle of the next day, the 25th of April, being the feſtival of St. Mark, and then finding himſelf fainting, he embraced his crucifix, uttering theſe words, *In manus tuas Domine*,—but expired before he could finiſh the ſentence: he was buried the ſame evening, without pomp, according to his deſire, in the church of St. Onuphrius, and his body covered with

with a plain ſtone; cardinal Cynthio, whom he made his heir, always profeſſing an intention of erecting a monument to his memory, but though he ſurvived many years, yet he died without putting it into execution. Manſo, to whom he left nothing but his picture, when he came, ten years after his death, and found not ſo much as his name inſcribed upon the ſtone that lay over him, would have taken upon himſelf the care of erecting a monument, but he was not permitted; however, he procured the words, *Hic jacet Torquatus Taſſus* to be engraven on the ſtone that covered his grave. A ſtately monument was at laſt erected to his memory in the church where he was buried, by cardinal Bonifacio Bevilacqua, of an illuſtrious family of Ferrara.

He was tall and well ſhaped, his complexion fair but pale; the hair of his head was of a cheſnut colour, that of his beard ſomewhat lighter, thick, and buſhy; his forehead was ſquare and high, his head large, and the fore-part of it in the latter part of his life, bald; his eye-brows were dark, his eyes full, piercing, and of a clear blue; his noſe large, his lips thin, his teeth well ſet and white, his neck well proportioned, his breaſt full, his ſhoulders broad, and all his limbs were more ſinewy than fleſhy. His voice was ſtrong, clear, and ſolemn; he ſpoke with deliberation, and generally reiterated his laſt words: he ſeldom laughed, and never to exceſs; he was very expert in the exerciſes of the body. In his oratory he uſed little action, and pleaſed rather by the beauty and force of his language, than by the graces of geſture and utterance. His writings make it unneceſſary to mention the natural endowments of his mind, but it is ſaid of him, that there never was a ſcholar more humble, a wit more devout, or a man more amiable.

Some account of the life of the celebrated French academiſt Monſieur DE REAUMUR.

RENE-Anthony Ferchault, lord of Reaumur, was born at Rochelle in the year 1683: he learned grammar at the place of his birth, and ſtudied philoſophy at the Jeſuits college at Poitieres: in 1699 he went from thence to Bourges, at the invitation of an uncle, where he ſtudied the civil law: in 1703 he went to Paris, and applied himſelf wholly to the mathematics and natural philoſophy; and in 1708, being then only four-and-twenty years old, he was choſen a member of the royal academy of ſciences of that city, and during that and the following year, he deſcribed a general method of finding and aſcertaining all curves deſcribed by the extremity of a right line, the other end of which is moved round a given curve, and by lines which fall upon a given curve under a certain angle greater or leſs than a right angle.

Theſe are the only geometrical performances that he produced; in the year 1710, he read his obſervations upon the formation of ſhells, in which he proved that they grow not like the other parts of the animal body by expanſion, but by the external addition of new parts? He alſo aſſigned the cauſe of the variety, in point of colour, figure, and magnitude which diſtinguiſhes one

ſhell

ſhell from another. During the experiments which this enquiry led him to make upon ſnails, he diſcovered a very ſingular inſect which lives not only upon theſe animals, but burrows in their bodies, a ſituation which he never leaves unleſs he is forced out of it by the ſnail. This enquiry alſo gave occaſion to M. Reaumur to account for the progreſſive motion of teſtaceous animals of different kinds, and to deſcribe and explain an almoſt endleſs variety of organs which the author of nature has adapted to that purpoſe.

He produced alſo the ſame year the natural hiſtory of cob-webs. M. Bon, the firſt preſident of the chamber of accounts at Monpellier, had ſhewn that the webs made by ſpiders to depoſit their eggs in might be ſpun into a kind of ſilk, applicable to uſeful purpoſes, but it was ſtill neceſſary to determine whether ſpiders could be bred in ſufficient numbers, without an expence too great for the undertaking to bear, and M. Reaumur ſoon found that M. Bon's diſcovery was a mere matter of curioſity, and that the commercial world could derive no advantage from theſe webs.

It has been long known, that many marine animals adhere to ſolid bodies of various kinds, either by an attachment which continues during their exiſtence, or which they can determine at pleaſure; but how this attachment was formed, remained a ſecret, till it was diſcovered by M. Reaumur, to whoſe enquiries we are indebted for our knowledge of many organs and materials adapted to that purpoſe, of which we had no conception before. In the courſe of this enquiry, M. Reaumur diſcovered a fiſh different from that which furniſhed the ancients with their Tyrian dye, but which has the ſame property in a yet greater degree: upon the ſides of this fiſh there are ſmall grains, like thoſe of a hard roe, which being broken, yield firſt a fine full yellow colour, that upon being expoſed for a few minutes to the air becomes a beautiful purple.

About the ſame time M. Reaumur made a great variety of experiments, to diſcover whether the ſtrength of a cord was greater or leſs than the ſum of the ſtrength of the threads of which it conſiſts. It was generally believed that the ſtrength of the cord was greater, but M. Reaumur's experiments proved it to be leſs, whence it neceſſarily follows, that the leſs a cord differs from an aſſemblage of parallel threads, *i. e.* the leſs it is twiſted, the ſtronger it is *.

It had been long aſſerted by thoſe who lived on the ſea coaſt, or the banks of great rivers, that when craw-fiſh, crabs, and lobſters, happen to loſe a claw, nature produces another in its ſtead. This, however, was disbelieved by all but the vulgar, till M. Reaumur put the matter out of diſpute, and traced the re-production through all its circumſtances, which are even more ſingular than the thing itſelf.

* That mode of uniting various threads into a cord, is undoubtedly the beſt, which cauſes the tenſions of the threads to be equal in whatever direction the cord is ſtrained; and this conſideration is ſufficient to render the common method of combining threads into cords by twiſting, preferable to all others.

M.

M. Reaumur, after many experiments made with the torpedo, or numb-fiſh, diſcovered that its effect was not produced by an emiſſion of torporific particles, as ſome have ſuppoſed, but by the great quickneſs of a ſtroke given by this fiſh to the limb that touches it, by muſcles of a moſt admirable ſtructure, which are adapted to that purpoſe.

Theſe diſcoveries, however, are chiefly matters of curioſity, thoſe which follow are of uſe.

It had long been a received opinion, that turquoiſe ſtones were found only in Perſia; but M. de Reaumur diſcovered mines of them in Languedoc; he aſcertained the degree of heat neceſſary to give them their colour, and the proper form and dimenſions of the furnace; he proved alſo that the turquoiſe is no more than a foſſil bone petrified, coloured by a metallic ſolution which fire cauſes to ſpread; and that the turquoiſes of France are at leaſt equal in beauty and ſize to thoſe of the eaſt.

M. de Reaumur alſo diſcovered the ſecret of making artificial pearls, and the ſubſtance neceſſary to give them their colour, which is taken from a little fiſh called *able*, or *ablette*. He drew up, at the ſame time, a diſſertation upon the true pearl, which he ſuppoſed to be a morbid concretion in the body of the animal.

M. de Reaumur ſoon after publiſhed the hiſtory of the auriferous rivers of France, in which he has given a very particular account of the manner of ſeparating the grains of gold from the ſand with which it is mixed.

Among other memoirs he drew up the following: 1ſt, Concerning the vaſt bank of foſſil ſhells, which, in Touraine, is dug for manure, called *falun*: 2d, Upon flints, proving that they are only more penetrated by a ſtony juice, or, if the expreſſion may be allowed, more *ſtonified* than other ſtones, though leſs than rock cryſtal: 3d, Upon the *noſtoch*, a ſingular plant, which appears only after hard rains in the ſummer, under a gelataneous form, and ſoon after diſappears: 4th, Upon the light of *dails*, a kind of ſhell fiſh, which ſhines in the dark, but loſes its luſtre as it grows ſtale: 5th, Upon the facility with which iron and ſteel become magnetic by percuſſion.

In 1722, he publiſhed a work under the title of *The art of converting iron into ſteel, and of rendering caſt iron ductile.*

The uſe of iron is well known under the three forms of caſt iron, forged or bar-iron, and ſteel: iron in the firſt ſtate is ſuſceptible of fuſion, but it is brittle and hard, and can neither be forged by the hammer, nor cut by the chiſſel: in the ſecond ſtate it is malleable, and may be both filed and cut, but it is no longer fuſible without the addition of a foreign ſubſtance: in the third it acquires a very ſingular property of becoming hard and brittle, if after it has been made red hot it is dipped into cold water: the extreme brittleneſs of caſt iron makes it unfit for the conſtruction of any thing that is required to be ſupple, and ſtill more for any thing upon which it will be neceſſary to employ a tool of any kind after it comes out of the font, for no tool can touch it. On the other hand, the manner of converting forged or bar-iron into ſteel, was then wholly unknown in France.

But

But M. Reaumur having, in the courſe of other enquiries, found that ſteel differed from iron only in having more ſulphur and more ſalt in its compoſition, undertook to diſcover the method of giving to iron what was wanting to make it ſteel, and at length perfectly ſucceeded, ſo as to make ſteel of what quality he pleaſed.

The ſame experiments, which convinced M. de Reaumur that ſteel differed from iron only in having more ſulphur and ſalt, convinced him alſo that caſt iron differed from forged iron, only by having ſtill more ſulphur and ſalt than ſteel; it was ſteel with an exceſs of its ſpecific difference from forged iron: he therefore ſet himſelf about taking away this exceſs, and he ſucceeded ſo well, as to produce a great variety of utenſils in caſt iron, which were as eaſily wrought as forged iron, and did not coſt half the money. However, a manufactory ſet on foot in France for rendering caſt iron ſufficiently ductile to be forged and wrought, was, after ſome time, diſcontinued, and has never been revived ſince, though for what reaſon does not appear.

For diſcovering the ſecret of converting iron into ſteel, the duke of Orleans being then regent, ſettled a penſion upon M. de Reaumur of 12,000 livres a year, and, at his requeſt, it was ſettled upon the academy after his death, to be applied for defraying the expences of future attempts to improve the arts.

M. de Reaumur alſo diſcovered the ſecret of making tin, as it was practiſed in Germany; and his countrymen, inſtructed in that uſeful manufacture, no longer imported tin from abroad.

He invented the art of making porcelain. A few ſimple obſervations upon fragments of glaſs, porcelain, and pottery, convinced him that china was nothing more than a demi-vitrification; now a demi-vitrification may be obtained either by expoſing a vitrifiable matter to the action of fire, and withdrawing it before it is perfectly vitrified, or by making a paſte of two ſubſtances, one of which is vitrifiable, and the other not: it was therefore very eaſy to diſcover by which of theſe methods the porcelain of China was made; nothing more was neceſſary than to urge it with a ſtrong fire; if it conſiſted wholly of a vitrifiable matter half vitrified, it would be converted into glaſs; if of two ſubſtances, one of which was not vitrifiable, it would come out of the furnace the ſame as it went in: this experiment being made, the China porcelain ſuffered no alteration, but all the European porcelain was changed into glaſs.

But when the China porcelain was thus diſcovered to conſiſt of two diſtinct ſubſtances, it was farther neceſſary to diſcover what they were, and whether France produced them. M. Reaumur accompliſhed theſe deſiderata, and had the ſatisfaction to find that the materials for making China porcelain were to be had in France in the ſame abundance, and in greater perfection than in India. M. Reaumur alſo contrived a new ſpecies of porcelain, conſiſting only of glaſs, annealed a ſecond time, with certain eaſy precautions, which, though leſs beautiful than other porcelain, is yet a uſeful diſcovery, conſidering the great facility and cheapneſs with which it is made.

M.

M. Reaumur was the firſt that reduced thermometers to a common ſtandard, ſo as that the cold indicated by a thermometer in one place, might be compared with the cold indicated by a thermometer in another; in other words, he preſcribed rules by which two thermometers might be conſtructed, that would exactly coincide with each other through all the changes of heat and cold: he fixed the middle term, or zero, of his diviſion of the tube, at the point to which the liquor riſes when the bulb is plunged in water that is beginning to freeze, he preſcribed a method of regulating the diviſions in proportion to the quantity of liquor, and not by the aliquot parts of the length of the tube, and he directed how ſpirits of wine might be reduced to one certain degree of dilatability. Thermometers conſtructed upon theſe principles were called Reaumur's thermometers, and ſoon took place of all others.

M. de Reaumur invented the art of preſerving eggs, and of hatching them; this art had been long known and practiſed in Egypt, but to the reſt of the world was an impenetrable ſecret: M. de Reaumur found out and deſcribed many ways of producing an artificial warmth in which chickens might be hatched, and ſome by the application of fires uſed for other purpoſes; he ſhewed how chickens might be hatched in a dunghill; he invented long cages in which the callow brood were preſerved in their firſt ſtate, with fur caſes to them to creep under inſtead of the hen's boſom, and he preſcribed proper food for them of ſuch things as are every where to be procured in great plenty.

He found alſo that eggs might be kept freſh, and fit for incubation, many years, by waſhing them with a varniſh of oil, greaſe, or any other ſubſtance, that would effectually ſtop the pores of the ſhell, and prevent the contents from evaporating; by this contrivance eggs may not only be preſerved for eating or hatching in the hotteſt climates, but the eggs of birds of every kind may be tranſported from one climate to another; and the breed of thoſe that could not ſurvive a long voyage, propagated in the moſt diſtant part of the world.

While he was employed in theſe diſcoveries, he was gradually proceeding in another work, *The hiſtory of inſects*, the firſt volume of which he publiſhed in 1734.

This volume contains the hiſtory of caterpillars, which he divides into ſeven claſſes, each of a diſtinct kind and character: He deſcribes the manner in which they ſubſiſt, as well under the form of caterpillars as in the chryſalis ſtate; the ſeveral changes which they undergo; their manner of taking food, and of ſpinning their webs.

The ſecond volume, which was publiſhed in 1736, is a continuation of the ſame ſubject, and deſcribes caterpillars in their third ſtate, that of butterflies, with all the curious particulars relating to their figure and colour, the beautiful duſt with which they are powdered, their coupling and laying their eggs, which the wiſdom of Providence has, by an invariable inſtinct, directed them to do, where their young may moſt conveniently find ſhelter and food.

The third volume contains the hiſtory of moths, not only of thoſe which are ſo pernicious to cloaths and

and furniture, but those which live among the leaves of trees, and in the water; the first is perhaps the most useful, because M. de Reaumur has given directions how the cloth-moth may be certainly destroyed; but the second abounds with particulars that are not only curious, but wonderful in the highest degree.

This volume also contains the history of the vine-fretter, an insect not less destructive to our gardens than the moth to our furniture; with an account of the worm that devours them, and the galls produced upon trees by the puncture of some insect, which often serve them for habitations.

From the gall, or gall-nut, properly so called, M. de Reaumur proceeds in his fourth volume to the history of those protuberances which, though galls in appearance, are really insects, but condemned by nature to remain for ever fixed and unmoveable upon the branches of trees, and he discloses the astonishing mystery of their multiplication. He then proceeds to give an account of flies with two wings, and of the worms in which they pass the first part of their lives; this article includes the very singular history of the gnat. The fifth volume treats of four-winged flies, and among others of the bee, concerning which he refutes many groundless opinions, and establishes others not less extraordinary.

The bee is not the only fly that makes honey, many species of the same genus live separate, or in little societies. The history of these begins the sixth and last volume, and contains a description of the receſſes in which they deposit and secure their eggs, with proper nourishment for the worms they produce till their transformation. The author then proceeds to the history of wasps, as well those who live separate, as in companies, to that of the lion-pismire, the horse-stinger, and lastly to the fly called an ephemeron, a very singular insect, which, after having lived in the water three years as a fish, lives as a fly only one day, during which it suffers its metamorphosis, couples, lays its eggs, and leaves its dead carcase upon the surface of the water which it had inhabited. To this volume there is a preface, containing the wonderful discovery of the polypus, an animal that multiplies without coupling, that moves with equal facility upon its back or its belly, and each part of which, when it is divided, becomes a compleat animal, a property then thought singular, but since found to be possessed by several other animals.

It had long been a question amongst anatomists, whether digestion is performed by solution or trituration: M. de Reaumur, by dissecting a great number of birds of different kinds, and by many singular experiments, discovered that the digestion of carnivorous birds is performed by solution, without any action of the stomach itself upon the aliments received on it; and that, on the contrary, the digestion of granivorous birds is effected wholly by grinding, or trituration, which is performed with a force sufficient to break the hardest substances.

M. de Reaumur, during the course of his experiments upon birds, remarked the amazing art with which the several species of these animals build their nests.—

His

His obſervations on this ſubject he communicated to the ſociety in 1756, and this memoir was the laſt that he exhibited. He died by a hurt in his head received from a fall at Bermondiere in the Main, upon an eſtate that had been left him by a friend, on the 17th of October, aged 75 years.

He was a man of great ingenuity and learning, of the ſtricteſt integrity and honour, the warmeſt benevolence, and the moſt extenſive liberality.

Letter written by Alfred the Great, *prefixed, by way of preface, to his tranſlation of Gregory's paſtoral Letter, and directed to Wulf-ſig, biſhop of London.*

ALfred king, wiſheth greeting, to Wulf-ſig biſhop, his beloved and friendlike, and thee to know I wiſh, that to me it cometh very often in my mind, what manner of wiſe men, long ago, were throughout the Engliſh nation, both of the ſpiritual degree, and of the temporal; and how happy the times then were, among all the Engliſh; and how the kings, which then the people, God and his written will obeyed: how well they behaved themſelves both in war and peace; and, in their home government, how their nobleneſs was ſpread abroad; and how they proſpered in knowledge, and in wiſdom. Alſo, the divine orders, how earneſt they were as well about preaching as about learning, and about all the ſervices they ſhould do to God; and how men from abroad, wiſdom and doctrine here in this land ſought; and how we the ſame now muſt get abroad, if we would have them.

So clean has learning fallen among the Engliſh nation, as that there have been very few on this ſide Humber, that were able to underſtand the Engliſh of their ſervice, or turn an epiſtle from Latin into Engliſh; and I wot there were not many beyond Humber that could do it. There were ſo few, as that I cannot bethink one on the ſouth ſide of the Thames, when I firſt came to reign. God Almighty be thanked, that we have ever a teacher in pulpit now. Therefore, I pray thee, that thou do, (as alſo I believe thou wilt) beſtow that wiſdom that God has given thee, on all about, on them thou can'ſt beſtow it; think what puniſhment ſhall for this world befall us, when, as neither we ourſelves have loved wiſdom, nor left it to others; we only loved the names that we were Chriſtians, and very few of us the duties. When I minded all this, methought alſo that I ſaw, before all was ſpoiled and burnt, how all the churches throughout the Engliſh nation ſtood filled with books and ornaments, and a great multitude of God's ſervants; and at that time they wiſt very little fruit of their books, becauſe they could underſtand nothing of them; for that they were not written in their own language. So they told us, that our anceſtors, that before us held thoſe places, loved wiſdom, and through the ſame got wealth, and left it us. A man may here yet ſee their ſwath; but we cannot enquire after it, becauſe we have let go both wealth and wiſdom; for that we could not ſtoop with our minds to the ſeeking of it. When I thought of all this, then wondered I greatly, that their goodly wiſe men, that were every where through-

throughout the Engliſh nation, and had fully learnt all thoſe books, would turn no part of them into their own language: but I then again quickly anſwered myſelf, and ſaid, they weened not that men ever ſhould become ſo rechleſs, nor that this learning would ſo decay; therefore they willingly let it alone, and wot that here would be the more wiſdom in the land, the more languages that we underſtood.

Then I called to mind how that the law was firſt found written in the Hebrew ſpeech; and after that the Greeks had learned it, then turned they it into their own ſpeech wholly, and alſo all other books. And then the Latin people, a little after they had learned it, they tranſlated all, through wiſe interpreters, into their own language; and all other chriſtian people alſo have turned ſome part thereof into their own tongues.

Therefore, methinketh it better, if you ſo think, that we alſo, ſome books that be deemed moſt needful for all men to underſtand, into that language turn; that we all know, and that we bring to paſs, (as we eaſily may with God's help, if we have quietneſs) that all the youth of freeborn Engliſhmen (ſuch as have wealth, that they may maintain them) be committed to learning, that, while they of no other note can; they firſt learn well to read Engliſh writing; afterwards, let men further teach, in the Latin tongue, thoſe that they will further teach, and have to a higher degree.

When I minded how this learning of the Latin tongue, heretofore, was fallen through the Engliſh nation, though many could ſtill read Engliſh writing; then began I, among diverſe and manifold buſineſſes of the kingdom, to turn into Engliſh this book, (which in Latin is named *Paſtoralis*, and in Engliſh *The herdſman's book*) ſometimes word for word, ſometimes underſtanding for underſtanding, even as I learned them of Plegmond my archbiſhop, of Aſſer my biſhop, and Grimbald my maſs-prieſt, and John my maſs-prieſt. After that I had learned of them how I might beſt underſtand them, I turned them into Engliſh, and will ſend one to each biſhop's ſee in my kingdom; and upon each there is a ſtile, that is, of fifty marks. And I command, on God's name, that no man the ſtile from the books, nor the books from the miniſter, take; ſeeing we know not how long there ſhall be ſo learned biſhops as now, God be thanked, every where there are. Therefore, I would they ſhould always remain in their places, except the biſhop will have them with him, or that they be lent ſome whether, until that ſome other be written out.

Some particulars of the life of the celebrated Chriſtina, *queen of Sweden; from a work lately publiſhed in French by M. Lacomb.*

CHriſtina was the daughter of the great Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and Maria Eleonora of Brandenbourg. She was born on the 18th of December 1626: during the queen's pregnancy, the aſtrologers, whoſe art was then much in faſhion, predicted that the child would be a

ſon, who was deſtined to maintain all the glory that his father had acquired: the prejudice which theſe predictions produced, joined to ſome falſe appearances, at firſt deceived the women, and they deceived the king into an opinion, that the child was a boy; but his ſiſter Catherine diſcovered and told him the truth. "Let us ſtill be thankful to God, ſaid Guſtavus, I truſt this girl will be as good as a boy; adding, with a ſmile, ſhe muſt certainly be clever, for ſhe has deceived us all already."

Guſtavus took great pleaſure in carrying her about with him, when he went a journey; and when ſhe was about two years old, he took her to Calmar: the governor had the precaution to aſk, whether he ſhould give his majeſty the uſual ſalute, by firing the cannon, fearing that the noiſe might poſſibly fright the child: the king heſitated a little at firſt, but after a moment's pauſe, "Fire, ſaid he, for the girl is a ſoldier's daughter, and ſhe ſhould be accuſtomed to it betimes." They fired, and the child, ſo far from being frighted, laughed, clapped her hands, and in her broken language cried, *more —more—*. This natural intrepidity greatly pleaſed Guſtavus, and he afterwards cauſed her to be preſent at a review: perceiving the delight ſhe took in this military ſhow, he cried, "Very well; I'll warrant I'll take you where you ſhall have enough of this diverſion." But he died too ſoon to keep his word; and Chriſtina laments, in her memoirs, that ſhe was not permitted to learn the art of war under ſo great a maſter; ſhe regretted alſo, during her whole life, that ſhe never marched at the head of an army, nor ſo much as ſaw a battle.

The tears which ſhe ſhed when he ſet out for his German expedition were regarded as a bad omen, and ſhe betrayed the hero himſelf into tears, by an act of childiſh ſimplicity, which was, however, characteriſtic of the childhood of Chriſtina. She took leave of her father by a little compliment which had been made for her, and which ſhe had learned by heart. When ſhe repeated it, Guſtavus, being ruminating and abſtracted in thought, did not hear what ſhe ſaid; the child, not content with having ſaid her leſſon, and performed the taſk that had been aſſigned her, pulled him by his ſleeve to excite attention, and began to repeat her little ſpeech again; at this, the father burſting into tears, caught her in his arms, and after preſſing her to his breaſt for ſome minutes, gave her to an attendant, without ſpeaking; an incident which put ſome of the ſpectators in mind of the parting of Hector with Aſtyanax.

The ſtates of Sweden being aſſembled, after the death of Guſtavus, the marſhal of the diet propoſed the crowning of Chriſtina, by virtue of a decree which had declared the daughters of the poſterity of Charles IX. the father of Guſtavus, capable of ſucceeding to the throne. A member of the order of peaſants, whoſe name was Larſſen, when he heard this propoſal, cried out, "Who is this Chriſtina, this daughter of Guſtavus? let us ſee her; let her be brought out to us."

The marſhal immediately went out, and returned with Chriſtina, whom he brought in his arms into the

the midſt of the aſſembly. The peaſant came up to her, and having conſidered her very attentively, cried out, "Yes, this is ſhe herſelf; ſhe has the noſe, the eyes, and the forehead of Guſtavus Adolphus, and we will have her for our ſovereign." She was immediately ſeated upon the throne, and proclaimed queen; and from this time ſhe ſhewed great pleaſure in appearing in her regal capacity.

Ruſſia, having ſent ambaſſadors ſoon after her acceſſion, to ratify its alliance with Sweden, the people about Chriſtina were apprehenſive that the rude appearance of theſe ſtrangers, their great number, their long beards, their uncouth habits, their ſingular addreſs, and the ferocity even of their politeneſs, would fright her; but ſhe, who had been delighted with the apparatus of war, was not likely to be terrified by the miniſters of peace. She not only received them without the leaſt appearance of diſcompoſure, but aſſumed an air of importance, and a look which ſeemed intended to ſtrike them with awe, and which was not without its effect, for it impreſſed them with a ſenſe of her dignity, as the daughter of a hero and a prince.

Chriſtina diſcovered, even in her infancy, what ſhe afterwards expreſſed in her memoirs, an invincible antipathy for the employments and converſation of women; and ſhe had the natural aukwardneſs of a man, with reſpect to all the little works which generally fall to their ſhare. She was, on the contrary, fond of violent exerciſes, and ſuch amuſements as conſiſt in feats of ſtrength and activity; ſhe had alſo both ability and taſte for abſtracted ſpeculations, and amuſed herſelf with language and the ſciences, particularly that of legiſlature and government: ſhe derived her knowledge of ancient hiſtory from its ſource; and Polybius and Thucydides were her favourite authors.

While ſhe was thus improving her infancy, by ſtudying the arts of peace, the generals Weimar, Banier, Torſtenſon, and Wrangel, ſuſtained the glory of the Swediſh arms in the thirty years wars, which rendered Germany at once deſolate and illuſtrious.

Chriſtina having attained her 18th year, on the 18th of December, 1644, took the reins of government into her own hands, and was in every reſpect able to manage them. As ſhe was the ſovereign of a powerful kingdom, it is not ſtrange that almoſt all the princes in Europe aſpired to her bed: Among others were the prince of Denmark, the Elector Palatine, the elector of Brandenbourg, the king of Portugal, the king of Spain, the king of the Romans, don John of Auſtria, Sigiſmund Rakocci, count and general of Caſſovia; Ladiſlaus, king of Poland; John Caſimir, his brother, and Charles Guſtavus, duke of Deux Ponts, of the Bavarian Palatinate family, ſon of her father the great Guſtavus's ſiſter, and conſequently her firſt couſin. To this nobleman, as well as to all his competitors, ſhe conſtantly refuſed her hand, but ſhe cauſed him to be appointed her ſucceſſor by the ſtates. Political intereſts, difference of religion, and contrariety of manners, furniſhed Chriſtina with pretences for rejecting all her ſuitors; but her true motives were

the love of independence, and an unconquerable averſion which ſhe had conceived, even in her infancy, for the yoke of marriage. "Do not force me to marry, ſaid ſhe to the ſtates, for if I ſhould have a ſon, it is not more probable that he ſhould be an Auguſtus than a Nero."

An accident happened in the beginning of her reign, which gave her a remarkable opportunity of diſplaying the ſtrength and equanimity of her mind.

As ſhe was at the chapel of the caſtle at Stockholm, aſſiſting at divine ſervice with the principal lords of her court, a poor wretch who was diſordered in his mind, came to the place with a deſign to aſſaſſinate her. This man, who was preceptor of the college, and in the full vigour of his age, choſe for the execution of his deſign, the moment in which the aſſembly was performing what in the Swediſh church is called *an act of recollection*, a ſilent and ſeparate act of devotion performed by each individual kneeling, and hiding the face with the hand. Taking this opportunity, he ruſhed through the crowd, and mounted a balluſtrade, within which the queen was upon her knees: the baron Brahi, chief juſtice of Sweden, was alarmed, and cried out; and the guards croſſed their partiſans, to prevent his coming farther; but he ſtruck them furiouſly on one ſide, leaped over the barrier, and being then cloſe to the queen, made a blow at her with a knife that he had concealed, without a ſheath, in his ſleeve. The queen avoided the blow, and puſhed the captain of her guards, who inſtantly threw himſelf upon the aſſaſſin, and ſeiz'd him by the hair: all this happened in leſs than a moment of time. The man was known to be mad, and therefore nobody ſuppoſed he had any accomplices; they therefore contented themſelves with locking him up, and the queen returned to her devotion, without the leaſt emotion that could be perceived by the people, who were much more frighted than herſelf.

One of the great affairs that employed Chriſtina, while ſhe was upon the throne, was the peace of Weſtphalia. She had ſent two plenipotentiaries to the congreſs; one was Oxenſtiern, whoſe father, the grand chancellor, had been juſtly honoured with the entire confidence of the great Guſtavus, and who had governed Sweden with an authority almoſt abſolute, during the minority of Chriſtina, who ſoon began to be weary of his yoke, which was by no means eaſy or light; the other was Salvius, lord privy ſeal, who alone had the queen's confidence, and was led into the ſecret purpoſes of her mind. He puſhed on the peace with all his power, according to the queen's deſire; but Oxenſtiern, on the contrary, who knew that peace would diminiſh the importance of his family, threw a thouſand difficulties in the way; the peace, however, ſo much deſired, and ſo neceſſary, in which ſo many claſhing intereſts were reconciled, and ſo many claims aſcertained, was at laſt concluded in the month of October, 1648. The ſucceſs of the Swediſh arms rendered Chriſtina the arbitreſs of this treaty, at leaſt as to the affairs of Sweden, to which this peace confirmed the poſſeſſion of many important countries. Chriſtina, at the concluſion of this

important

important affair, rewarded Salvius by raiſing him to the rank of ſenator, a dignity which till then had always been the prerogative of birth, but which Chriſtina thought ſhe had a right to confer upon merit.

No public event of importance took place during the reſt of Chriſtina's reign, for there were neither wars abroad, nor troubles at home: this quiet might be the effect of chance, but it might alſo be the effect of a good adminiſtration, and the great reputation of the queen; and the love her people had for her ought to lead us to this determination.

Her reign was that of learning and genius; ſhe drew about her, wherever ſhe was, all the diſtinguiſhed characters of her time; Grotius, Paſchal, Bochart, Deſcartes, Caſſendi, Saumaiſe, Naude, Voſſius, Heinſius, Meibom, Scudery, Menage, Lucas, Holſtenius, Lambecius, Bayle, madam Dacier, Filicaïa, and many others. The arts never fail to immortalize the prince who protects them, and almoſt all theſe illuſtrious perſons have celebrated Chriſtina either in poems, letters, or literary productions of ſome other kind, the greater part of which are now forgotten. They form, however, a general cry of praiſe, and a maſs of teſtimonials which may be conſidered as a ſolid baſis of reputation. Among the few of theſe pieces that are ſtill particularly remembered, is a Latin epigram, in which Bochart draws an ingenious parallel between Chriſtina and the queen of Sheba.

Illa docenda ſuis Salomonem inviſit ab oris;
Undique ad hanc docti, quo doceantur, eunt.

Chriſtina, however, may be juſtly reproached with want of taſte, in not properly aſſigning the rank of all theſe perſons, whoſe merits, though acknowledged, were yet unequal; particularly for not having been ſufficiently ſenſible of the ſuperiority of Deſcartes, whom ſhe diſguſted, and at laſt wholly neglected. The rapid fortune which the adventurer Michon, known under the name of Bourdelot, made by her countenance and liberality, was alſo a great ſcandal to literature. He had no pretenſions to learning; and though ſprightly, was indecent; he was brought to court by the learned Saumaiſe, and for a time drove literary merit intirely out of it, making learning the object of his ridicule, and exacting from Chriſtina an exorbitant tribute, to the weakneſs and inconſtancy of her ſex; for even Chriſtina, with reſpect to this man, ſhewed herſelf to be weak and inconſtant: when at laſt ſhe was compelled, by the public indignation, to baniſh this unworthy minion, ſhe diſtinguiſhed him by marks of the greateſt confidence, and heaped preſents upon him with a moſt ſhameful prodigality. Yet he was no ſooner gone, than her regard for him was at an end. She was aſhamed of the favour ſhe had ſhewn him, and in a ſhort time thought of him only with hatred and contempt: and though ſhe did afterwards correſpond with him, it was only to render him ſubſervient to a taſte for literature, which he had for a time ſuſpended, by giving him commiſſions for ſuch valuable books as appeared in France, where Bourdelot was born, and whither he retired.

This Bourdelot, during his

aſcendency over the queen, had ſupplanted count Magnus de la Gardie, ſon of the conſtable of Sweden, who was a relation, a favourite, and perhaps the lover of Chriſtina. Madam de Motteville, who had ſeen him ambaſſador in France, ſays, in her memoirs, that he ſpoke of his queen in terms ſo paſſionate and reſpectful, that every one concluded his attachment to her to be more ardent and tender, than a mere ſenſe of duty can produce.

This nobleman fell into diſgrace, becauſe he ſhewed an inclination to govern, while Bourdelot ſeemed to aim at nothing more than to amuſe, and concealed, under the unſuſpected character of a droll, the real aſcendency which he exerciſed over the queen's mind.

Scudery having obtained permiſſion to dedicate his *Alaric* to her, ſhe was ſo weak as to require him to ſtrike out of the poem ſome verſes, in which he had complimented the count de Gardie, who was then quite out of favour; and Scudery had the noble fortitude to reply, "that he would never deſtroy the altar upon which he had ſacrificed."

About this time an accident happened to Chriſtina, which brought her into ſtill greater danger, than that which has been related already. Having given orders for ſome ſhips of war to be built at the port of Stockholm, ſhe went to ſee them when ſhe heard they were finiſhed; and as ſhe was going on board of them, croſs a narrow plank, with admiral Fleming, his foot ſlipping, he fell, and drew the queen with him into the ſea, which in that place was near 90 feet deep. Anthony Steinberg, the queen's firſt equery, inſtantly threw himſelf into the water, laid hold of her robe, and with ſuch aſſiſtance as was given him, got the queen on ſhore: during this accident, her recollection and preſence of mind was ſuch, that the moment her lips were above water, ſhe cried out, "Take care of the admiral." When ſhe was got out of the water, ſhe diſcovered no emotion either by her geſture or countenance, and ſhe dined the ſame day in public, where ſhe gave a humorous account of her adventure.

But though at firſt ſhe was fond of the power and ſplendor of royalty, yet ſhe began at length to feel that it embarraſſed her; and the ſame love of independence and liberty, which had determined her againſt marriage, at laſt made her weary of her crown.

As, after the firſt diſguſt, it grew more and more irkſome to her every day, ſhe reſolved to abdicate, and in 1652, communicated her reſolution to the ſenate. The ſenate zealouſly remonſtrated againſt it, and was joined by the people, and even by Charles Guſtavus himſelf, who was to ſucceed her: ſhe yielded to their importunities, and continued to ſacrifice her own pleaſure to the will of the public, till the year 1654, and then ſhe carried her deſign into execution.

It appears, by one of her letters to M. Canut, the French ambaſſador, in whom ſhe placed great confidence, that ſhe had meditated this project more than eight years, and that ſhe had communicated it to him five years before it took place.

The ceremony of her abdication was a mournful ſolemnity, a mix-

ture

ture of pomp and ſadneſs, in which ſcarce any eyes but her own were dry. She continued firm and compoſed through the whole, and as ſoon as it was over, prepared to remove into a country more favourable to ſcience than Sweden.

Concerning the merit of this action, the world has always been divided in opinion; it has been condemned alike both by the ignorant and the learned, the trifler and the ſage: it was admired, however, by the great Condé; "How great was the magnanimity of this princeſs, ſays he, who could ſo eaſily give up that for which the reſt of mankind are continually deſtroying each other, and which ſo many throughout their whole lives purſue, without attaining!" It appears by the works of St. Evremond, that the abdication of Chriſtina was at that time the univerſal topic of ſpeculation and debate in France.

Chriſtina, beſides abdicating her crown, abjured her religion; but this act was univerſally approved by one party, and cenſured by another; the papiſts triumphed, and the proteſtants were offended.

No prince, after a long impriſonment, ever ſhewed ſo much joy upon being reſtored to his kingdom, as Chriſtina did in quitting hers. When ſhe came to a little brook, which ſeparates Sweden from Denmark, ſhe got out of her carriage, and leaping to the other ſide, ſhe cried out in a tranſport of joy, "At laſt I am free, and out of Sweden, whither I hope I ſhall never return." She diſmiſſed her women, and laid by the habit of her ſex; "I would become a man, ſaid ſhe; yet I do not love men becauſe they are men, but becauſe they are not women."

She made her abjuration at Bruſſels, where ſhe ſaw the great Condé, who after his defection, made that city his aſylum. "Couſin, ſaid ſhe, who would have thought, ten years ago, that we ſhould have met at this diſtance from our countries!" But there happened another thing leſs likely than their meeting, the great coldneſs with which, after they had been drawn towards each other by mutual admiration, they came together at laſt, when the interview which they had both ſo ardently deſired, took place. The prince of Condé demanded to be received with the ſame honours that had been ſhewed to the archduke Leopold at his interview with the queen; but this ſhe refuſed. The prince, therefore, determined to ſee her *incog.* and with that view he got into her apartment among the crowd; the queen knew him the moment ſhe ſaw him, by a picture which had been given her, and was about to give him a reception ſuitable to his rank; but the prince, ſeeing himſelf diſcovered, inſtantly withdrew; and perceiving that the queen followed to bring him back, he turned about and ſaid, "Madam, all or nothing:" and immediately left the room. From this time they never ſaw each other but by chance, with great coldneſs and a mutual diſcontent with each other.

The inconſtancy of Chriſtina's temper appeared from her going perpetually from place to place; from Bruſſels ſhe went to Rome; from Rome to France, and from France ſhe returned to Rome again; after this ſhe went to Sweden, where ſhe was not very well received; from Sweden ſhe went to

Hambourg, where she continued a year, and then went again to Rome; from Rome she returned to Hambourg, and again to Sweden, where she was received still worse than before, upon which she went back to Hambourg, and from Hambourg again to Rome; she intended another journey to Sweden, but it did not take place, any more than an expedition to England, where Cromwell did not seem well disposed to receive her; and after many wanderings, and many purposes of wandering still more, she at last died at Rome.

It must be acknowledged, that her journeys to Sweden had a motive of necessity, for her appointments were very ill paid, though the states often confirmed them after her abdication, but to other places she was led merely by a roving disposition, and what is more to her discredit, she always disturbed the quiet of every place she came into, by exacting greater deference to her rank as queen, than she had a right to expect, by the total nonconformity to the customs of the place, and by continually exciting and fomenting intrigues of state. She was indeed always too busy, even when she was upon the throne, for there was no event in Europe in which she was not ambitious of acting a principal part. During the troubles in France by the faction called the *Fronde*, she wrote with great eagerness to all the interested parties, officiously offering her mediation to reconcile their interests, and calm their passions, the secret springs of which it was impossible she should know; this was first thought a dangerous, and afterwards a ridiculous behaviour. During her residence in France she gave universal disgust, not only by violating all the customs of the country, but by practising others directly opposite; she treated the ladies of the court with the greatest rudeness and contempt; when they came to embrace her, she being in a man's habit, cried out, "What a strange eagerness have these women to kiss me, is it because I look like a man?"

But though she ridiculed the manners of the French court, she was very solicitous to enter into its intrigues. Lewis the XIVth, then very young, was enamoured of mademoiselle de Mancini, niece to cardinal Mazarine; Christina flattered their passion, and offered her service: "I would fain be your confidante, said she; if you love, you must marry."

The murder of Monaldeschi is to this hour an inscrutable mystery; many particulars have been related from the Trinitarian fryer of Fontainbleau, who confessed him in the gallery des Cerfs, and who saw him assassinated, but they do not remove the veil. Whatever was Monaldeschi's crime, whatever were the rights of Christina, and however specious the pretences by which flattery and cunning influenced the supine, or corrupt jurisconsults to justify it, the fact was, without doubt, most flagitiously wicked.

It is, however, of a piece with the expressions constantly used by Christina, in her letters, with respect to those with whom she was offended, for she scarce ever signified her displeasure without threatening the life of the offender. "If you fail in your duty, said she to her secretary, (whom she sent

to

to Stockholm after her abdication) not all the power of the king of Sweden shall save your life, though you should take shelter in his arms."

In the affair of the Franchises, the pretended rights of which she asserted with great haughtiness, she wrote thus to the pope's officers: "Take my word, that those whom you have condemned to die, shall, if it please God, live some time longer, and if it happens that they die a violent death, be assured they shall not die alone."

A musician having quitted her service for that of the duke of Savoy, she was so transported with rage as to disgrace herself by these words, in a letter written with her own hand: "He lives only for me; and if he does not sing for me, he shall not sing long for any body.—It is his duty to live only in my service; and if he does not, he shall sorely repent it."

Bayle was also threatened very severely, for having said that the letter which Christina wrote, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, was a remain of Protestantism: but he made his peace by apologies and submission.

Upon the whole, she appears to have been an uncommon mixture of faults and great qualities, which, however it might excite fear and respect, was by no means amiable. She had wit, taste, parts, and learning; she was indefatigable upon the throne, great in private life, firm in misfortunes, impatient of contradiction; and, except in the love of letters, inconstant in her inclinations. The most remarkable instance of this ficklenes is, that after she had abdicated the crown of Sweden, she intrigued for that of Poland. She was, in every action and pursuit, violent and ardent in the highest degree; impetuous in her desires, dreadful in her resentment, and fickle in her conduct. She says of herself, "That she was mistrustful, ambitious, passionate, haughty, impatient, contemptuous, satyrical, incredulous, undevout, of an ardent and violent temper, and extremely amorous;" a disposition, however, to which, if she may be believed, her pride and her virtue were always superior. In general, her failings were those of her sex, and her virtues the virtues of ours.

Some letters published at Amsterdam in 1759, and at Geneva in 1761, said to be private letters of Christina, and dedicated to the king of Prussia, are wholly spurious.

Translation of a letter from the empress of Russia *to M.* d'Alembert, *at* Paris, *whom she had invited into* Russia *to educate her son.*

M. d'Alembert,

I Have just received the answer you wrote to Mr. Odar, in which you refuse to transplant yourself to assist in the education of my son. I easily conceive that it costs a philosopher, like you, nothing to despise what the world calls grandeur and honour: these, in your eyes, are very little; and I can readily agree with you that they are so. Considering things in this light, there would be nothing great in the behaviour of queen Christina [of Sweden] which hath been

been so highly extolled; and often censured with more justice. But to be born and called to contribute to the happiness and even the instruction of a whole nation, and yet decline it, is, in my opinion, refusing to do that good which you wish to do. Your philosophy is founded in a love to mankind: permit me then to tell you, that to refuse to serve mankind, whilst it is in your power, is to miss your aim. I know you too well to be a good man, to ascribe your refusal to vanity. I know that the sole motive of it is the love of ease, and leisure to cultivate letters and the friendship of those you esteem. But what is there in this objection? Come, with all your friends; I promise both them and you, every conveniency and advantage that depends upon me; and perhaps you will find more liberty and ease here, than in your native country. You refused the invitation of the king of Prussia, notwithstanding your obligations to him; but that prince has no son. I own to you, that I have the education of my son so much at heart, and I think you so necessary to it, that perhaps I press you with too much earnestness. Excuse my indiscretion for the sake of the occasion of it; and be assured that it is my esteem for you that makes me so urgent.

Moscow, Nov. 13, 1762. CATHERINE.

In this whole letter I have argued only from what I have found in your writings: you would not contradict yourself.

An authentic and literal translation of the Dey *of* Tunis's *letter to his majesty King* George III. *on his accession to the throne.*

THE greatest of the princes of the nations of the Messiah, and the greatest of the governors of the affairs of the Nazarenes, the most mighty, noble, and our high and great friend, the new George the Third, whose end may be in bliss, and after our best wishes and prayers for his health and felicity, I am to acquaint my dear friend, that your majesty's English consul of the city of Tunis, by name Charles Gordon, received from the kingdom of London a letter, the contents of which was, that his majesty George the Second's appointed time being finished, he is passed into life eternal; that in his place, your majesty George the Third had ascended the throne; this news being dispatched on purpose to be communicated to the governor of Tunis. His excellency Ally Basha, which we was acquainted with in this year seventy-four, in the latter end of the month of Gimadit (June) so that ancient friendship subsists the same from your majesty, may the God of the world prolong your majesty's life with joy, felicity, and strength for ever, and maintain the friendship, with the greatest strength, Amen. And on consideration of the ancient friendship this friendly letter is wrote, and sent, I hope, by the will of God, on the receipt, that in every form, the friendship articles, and former promises, will not be changed nor altered, but that the advantageous harmony and friendship will be aug-

augmented and ſincerely cultivated, to which your loving anſwer will oblige. May the God of the world preſerve your majeſty for ever in all health and proſperity. In the month Gemad, 1174.

ALLY, governor of the city Tunis.

A genuine letter from Jane Shore *to king* Edward *the Fourth.—Taken from a very ancient hiſtory of* Jane Shore.

May it pleaſe my king and maſter, VOuchſafe to ſtayne thy royal couch with the poor inklings of thy ſervant and handmaide, whome, nathleſſe, thou haſt moſt graciouſly daygned to raiſe unto thy royal couche, as Abraham did his handmaide Hagar; though I wiſh not to ſhare her misfortune, and to be driven from my maſter's preſence. Could my unworthy pen give a decent colouring to thy Jane's affection, then might words, whiche be the painting of thoughtes in the true hearte, do juſtice to the loyal love ſhe beareth unto thy worthy perſonne.

But how can the black rivulet, which my pen is eager to drinke, be worthily enabled to expreſs, in becomynge terrmes, the ocean of love, that aboundythe in my true hearte! Woulde to my Savioure, that this ocean of love were not troubled with winds, which blow therein and rayſe the waves of affliction within my moody ſoul.—I am encompaſſed by three potent enemyes; albeit, not the fleſh, the worlde, and the devil, unleſs lord Haſtings be reſembled to the firſt, for he worketh to withdraw my love from thee, and in thy abſence to diſplace thee from the throne whereon the king is eſtabliſhed in my hearte.

The royal partner of thy boſom, the queen, may indeed be likened unto the world, for ſhe encompaſſeth me round with ſpies, who watche out for my thoughts.—And though I will not be ſo harſhe in my thought or deed, to ſay thy noble brother Glouceſter be, in any ſhape, like unto the devil, yet I do verily believe he be more dangerouſe than the other twain, though he beareth him towardly. There be ſome, and divers ſome, who ſay he wiſheth not well unto thy government, nay unto thy children.—Among the reſt, the noble lord Haſtings doubted very much, and wiſheth thee long to reign, in order that thou mayeſt the better ſurvive to eſtabliſh thy royal iſſue. Believe what I write cometh from my true heart's affection, and wiſh comfort to the wounded ſpirit of thy loyal ſervant,

JANE SHORE.

The laſt will and teſtament of the famous George Pſalmanazar, *a reputed native of the iſland of* Formoſa, *in the* Eaſt-Indies.

THE laſt will and teſtament of me a poor ſinful and worthleſs creature, commonly known by the aſſumed name of George Pſamanazar.

Thy ever bleſſed and unerring will, oh! moſt gracious, though offended God, be done by me and all the world, whether for life or death.

Into thy all merciful hands I commit my ſoul, as unto a moſt gracious Father, who, though juſtly provoked by my paſt vain and wicked life, but more eſpecially ſo during the wild ſallies of a raſh and

unthinking part of it, has yet been graciously pleased, by thy undeserved grace and mercy, to preserve me from the reigning errors and heresies, and the more deplorable apostacy and infidelity of the present age, and enabled me to take a constant and stedfast hold on the holy author of our salvation, thy ever adorable and divine Son Jesus Christ, our powerful and meritorious redeemer, from whose alone, and all-powerful intercession and merits, (and not from any the least inherent righteousness of my own, which I heartily abhor as filthy rags in thine all purer eyes) I hope and beg for pardon and reconciliation, and for a happy resurrection unto that blessed immortality to which we are redeemed by his most precious and inestimable blood. I likewise bless and adore thy infinite goodness for preserving me from innumerable dangers of body and soul, to which this wretched life, but more particularly by my own youthful rashness and inconsideration might have exposed me, had not thy divine Providence interposed in such a wonderful manner, as justly challenges my deepest admiration and acknowledgment: particularly I am bound to bless thee for so timely nipping that ambition and vain-glory, which had hurried me through such scenes of impiety and hypocrisy, and as the most effectual antidote against it, next to thy divine grace, hast brought me not only to prefer, but to delight in a state of obscurity and lowness of circumstances, as the surest harbour of peace and safety; by which, though the little I have left in my possession, be dwindled to so little value as to be but a poor acknowledgment for the services which I have received from my friend hereafter named, to whom I can do no less than bequeath it all, yet I hope the will may be accepted for the deed, and that the divine Providence will supply to her what is wanting in me. And now, O Father of mercies, I beseech thee for thy dear Son's sake, so to direct me by thy grace through all these future concerns of this life, that, when, where, or in what manner soever it shall please thee to call me out of it, I may be found ready and willing to resign my soul, worthless as it is of itself, to thee who gavest it; and my death, as well as my latter end may be such as may tend all possible ways to thy glory, the edification of thy church, and my own eternal comfort. And in hopes there is nothing in this my last will that is not agreeable to thine, I leave it to be executed after my death by my worthy and pious friend Sarah Rewalling, of this parish of St. Luke, in Middlesex, in the manner hereafter mentioned, viz.

I desire that my body, when or wherever I die, may be kept so long above ground, as decency or conveniency will permit, and afterwards conveyed to the common burying ground, and there interred in some obscure corner of it without any further ceremony or formality than is used to the bodies of the deceased pensioners where I happen to die, and about the same time of the day, and that the whole may be performed in the lowest and cheapest manner. And it is my earnest request that my body be not inclosed in any kind of coffin, but only decently laid in what is called a shell, of the lowest value, and without lid or other

other covering which may hinder the natural earth from covering it all round.

The books relating to the Universal History, and belonging to the proprietors, are to be returned to them according to the true list of them, which will be found in a blue paper in my account book; all the rest, being my own property, together with all my household goods, wearing apparel, and whatever money shall be found due to me after my decease, I give and bequeath to my friend Sarah Rewalling above-named, together with such manuscripts as I had written at different times, and designed to be made public, if they shall be deemed worthy of it, they consisting of sundry essays on some difficult parts of the Old Testament, and chiefly written for the use of a young clergyman in the country, and so unhappily unacquainted with that kind of learning, that he was likely to become the butt of his sceptical parishioners, but being, by this means, furnished with proper materials, was enabled to turn the tables upon them.

But the principal manuscript I thought myself in duty bound to leave behind, is a faithful narrative of my education, and the sallies of my wretched youthful years, and the various ways by which I was in some measure unavoidably led into the base and shameful imposture of passing upon the world for a native of Formosa, a convert to christianity, and backing it with a fictitious account of that island, and of my own travels, conversion, &c. all or most of it hatched in my own brain, without regard to truth and honesty. It is true, I have long since disclaimed even publicly all but the shame and guilt of that vile imposition; yet as long as I knew there were still editions of that scandalous romance remaining in England, besides the several versions it had abroad, I thought it incumbent on me to undeceive the world, by unravelling that whole mystery of iniquity in a posthumous work which would be less liable to suspicion, as the author would be far out of the influence of any sinister motives that might induce him to deviate from the truth. All that I shall add concerning it is, that it was begun above twenty-five years ago with that view, and no other, during a long recess in the country, accompanied with a threatening disease, and since then continued in my most serious hours, as any thing new presented itself; so that it hath little else to recommend itself but its plainness and sincerity, except here and there some useful observations and inuendos on those branches of learning in which I had been concerned, and particularly with such excellent improvements as might be made in the method of learning of Hebrew, and in producing a more perfect body of universal history, and more answerable to its title than that which hath already passed a second edition. And these, I thought, might be more deserving a place in that narrative, as the usefulness of them would, in a great measure, make amends for the small charge of the whole. If it therefore shall be judged worth printing, I desire it may be sold to the highest bidder, in order to pay my arrears for my lodgings and to defray my funeral;

neral; and I further requeſt that it be printed in the plain and undiſguiſed manner in which I have written it, without alteration or embelliſhment. I hope the whole is written in the true ſincere ſpirit of a perſon awakened by a miracle of mercy, unto a deep ſenſe of his folly, guilt, and danger, and is deſirous, above all things, to give God the whole glory of ſo gracious a change, and to ſhew the various ſteps by which his divine Providence brought it about. The whole of the account contains 14 pages of preface, and about 93 more of the ſaid relation, written in my own hand with a proper title, and will be found in the deep drawer on the right-hand of my white cabinet. However, if the obſcurity I have lived in, during ſuch a ſeries of years, ſhould make it needleſs to revive a thing in all likelihood ſo long ſince forgot, I cannot but wiſh that ſo much of it was publiſhed in ſome weekly paper, as might inform the world, eſpecially thoſe who have ſtill by them the above-mentioned fabulous account of the iſland of Formoſa, &c. that I have long ſince owned, both in converſation and in print, that it was no other than a mere forgery of my own deviſeing, a ſcandalous impoſition on the public, and ſuch as I think myſelf bound to beg God and the world pardon for writing, and have been long ſince, as I am to this day, and ſhall be as long as I live, heartily ſorry for, and aſhamed of.

Theſe I do hereby ſolemnly declare and teſtify to be my laſt will and teſtament, and in witneſs thereof have thereto ſet my name, on the 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord 1752, O. S. and in the 73d of my age.

G. Pſalmanazar.

The laſt will and teſtament of G. Pſalmanazar, of Ironmonger-row, in the pariſh of St. Luke, Middleſex, whenever it ſhall pleaſe God to take him out of this world unto himſelf.

January 1, 1760, being the day of circumciſion of our divine Lord, then, bleſſed be God, quite ſound in my mind though weak in my body, I do ratify and confirm the above particulars of my laſt will made.

There is not, perhaps, in all hiſtory a more melancholy example than the following, that great parts, which, when well applied, are the greateſt bleſſing of heaven, become, when miſapplied, a misfortune to the poſſeſſor, and a curſe to mankind.

Some particulars relating to the life of Philip, *duke of* Wharton.

THIS nobleman by his father's expreſs order was educated at home: as it was the earl of Wharton's view to qualify his ſon to fill that high ſtation in which his birth would one day place him, with advantage to his country; his great care was to form him a compleat orator. The firſt prelude to his misfortunes may juſtly be reckoned his falling in love with, and privately marrying a young lady, the daughter of major general Holmes, a match by no means ſuited to his birth, fortune, and cha-

character, and far less to the ambitious views his father had of disposing of him in such a marriage, as would have been a considerable addition to the fortune and grandeur of his illustrious family.

However disappointed the earl of Wharton might be in his son's marrying beneath his quality, yet that amiable lady, who became his daughter-in-law, deserved infinitely more felicity than she met with by an alliance with his family; and the young lord was not so unhappy through any misconduct of hers, as by the death of his father, which this precipitate marriage is thought to have hastened. The duke being so early freed from paternal restraints, plunged himself into those numberless excesses, which became at last fatal to him; and he proved, as Pope expresses it,

A tyrant to the wife his heart approv'd,
A rebel to the very king he lov'd.

The young lord, in the beginning of the year 1716, indulged his desire of travelling, and finishing his education abroad; and as he was designed to be instructed in the strictest Whig principles, Geneva was judged a proper place for his residence. He took the rout of Holland, and visited several courts of Germany, that of Hanover in particular.

The marquis being arrived at Geneva, he conceived so great a disgust to the dogmatical precepts of his governor, that he fell upon a scheme of avoiding these intolerable incumbrances, left him at Geneva, and set out post for Lyons, where he arrived about the middle of October, 1716.

His lordship somewhere or other had picked up a bear's cub, of which he was very fond, and carried it about with him. But when he was determined to abandon his tutor, he left the cub behind him, with the following address to him: "Being no longer able to bear with your ill usage, I think proper to be gone from you; however, that you may not want company, I have left you the bear, as the most suitable companion in the world, that could be picked out for you."

When the marquis was at Lyons, he took a very strange step, little expected from him. He wrote a letter to the chevalier de St. George, then residing at Avignon, to whom he presented a very fine stone-horse. Upon receiving this present, the chevalier sent a man of quality to the marquis, who carried him privately to his court, where he was received with the greatest marks of esteem, and had the title of duke of Northumberland conferred upon him.

He remained there, however, but one day, and then returned post to Lyons, from whence he set out for Paris. He likewise made a visit to the queen dowager of England, consort to king James II. then residing at St. Germains, to whom he paid his court, pursuing the same rash measures as at Avignon.

During his stay at Paris, his winning address, and astonishing parts, gained him the esteem and admiration of all the British subjects of both parties, who happened to be there. The earl of Stair, then the English ambassador there,

not-

notwithſtanding all the reports to the marquis's diſadvantage, thought proper to ſhew ſome reſpect to the repreſentative of ſo great a family.

His excellency never failed to lay hold of every opportunity to give ſome admonitions, which were not always agreeable to the vivacity of his temper, and ſometimes provoked him to great indiſcretions.

Once in particular the ambaſſador extolling the merit and noble behaviour of the marquis's father, added, that he hoped he would follow ſo illuſtrious an example of fidelity to his prince, and love to his country: upon which the marquis immediately anſwered, that he thanked his excellency for his good advice; and as his excellency had alſo a worthy and deſerving father, he hoped he would likewiſe copy ſo bright an original, and tread in his ſteps.

This was a ſevere ſarcaſm, as the ambaſſador's father had betrayed his maſter in a manner that was quite ſhameful.

Before he left France an Engliſh gentleman expoſtulating with him, for ſwerving ſo much from the principles of his father, and his whole family; his lordſhip anſwered, that he had pawned his principles to Gordon, the pretender's banker, for a conſiderable ſum, and till he could repay him, he muſt be a Jacobite; but when that was done, he would again return to the Whigs.

About the latter end of December, 1716, the marquis arrived in England, where he did not remain long till he ſet out for Ireland, in which kingdom, on account of his extraordinary qualities, he had the honour done him of being admitted, though under age, to take his ſeat in the houſe of peers. Here he eſpouſed a very different intereſt from that which he had ſo lately embraced.

He diſtinguiſhed himſelf on this occaſion as a violent partizan for the miniſtry, and acted in all other reſpects, as well in his private as public capacity, with the warmeſt zeal for the government.

In conſequence of this zeal, ſhewn at a time when they ſtood much in need of men of abilities, and ſo little expected from the young marquis, the king, who was no ſtranger to the moſt refined rules of policy, created him a duke.

As ſoon as the duke of Wharton came of age, he was introduced to the houſe of lords in England, with the like blaze of reputation. A little before the death of lord Stanhope, his grace again changed ſides, oppoſed the court, and endeavoured to defeat the ſchemes of the miniſtry.

He appeared one of the moſt forward and vigorous, in the defence of the biſhop of Rocheſter, and in oppoſing the bill for inflicting pains and penalties on that prelate.

Notwithſtanding his aſtoniſhing activity in oppoſition to the court, he was not yet ſatisfied that he had done enough: he printed his thoughts therefore twice a week, in a paper called, The True Briton, ſeveral thouſands of which being diſperſed weekly, the duke was pleaſed to find the whole kingdom giving attention to him, and admiring him as an author, though ſome did not at all approve of his reaſoning.

The duke's boundleſs profuſion had by this ſo burthened his eſtate, that a decree of chancery took hold

of

of it, and veſted it in the hands of truſtees, for the payment of his debts, but not without making a proviſion of 1200l. per annum for his ſubſiſtence.

This not being ſufficient to ſupport his title with ſuitable dignity at home, he reſolved to go abroad till his eſtate ſhould be clear. But in this the world was deceived; for he went to Vienna, to execute a private commiſſion, not in favour of the Engliſh miniſtry; nor did he ever ſhine to greater advantage as to his perſonal character, than at the Imperial court.

From Vienna his grace made a tour to Spain, where his arrival alarmed the Engliſh miniſter ſo much, that two expreſſes were ſent from Madrid to London, upon an apprehenſion that his grace was received there in the character of an ambaſſador; upon which the duke received a ſummons under the privy-ſeal to return home.

His behaviour on this occaſion was a ſufficient indication, that he never deſigned to return to England whilſt affairs remained in the ſame ſtate.

This he often declared, from his going abroad the ſecond time, which no doubt was the occaſion of his treating that ſolemn order with ſo much indignity, and endeavouring to inflame the Spaniſh court, not only againſt the perſon who delivered the warrant, but alſo againſt the court of Great Britain itſelf, for exerciſing an act of power, as he was pleaſed to call it, within the juriſdiction of his catholic majeſty. After this he acted openly in the ſervice of the pretender, and appeared at his court, where he was received with the greateſt marks of favour.

While his grace was thus employed abroad, his ducheſs, who had been neglected by him, died in England, April 14, 1726, and left no iſſue behind her. Soon after this, the duke fell violently in love with M. Oberne, then one of the maids of honour to the queen of Spain. She was daughter of an Iriſh colonel in that ſervice, who being dead, her mother lived upon a penſion the king allowed her; ſo that this lady's fortune conſiſted chiefly in her perſonal accompliſhments.

Many arguments were uſed by their friends on both ſides, to diſſuade them from the marriage. The queen of Spain, when the duke aſked her conſent, repreſented to him in the moſt lively terms, that the conſequence of the match would be miſery to them both, and abſolutely refuſed her conſent.

Having now no hopes of obtaining her, he fell into a deep melancholy, which brought on a lingering fever, of which he languiſhed till he was almoſt ready to drop into the ground. This circumſtance reached her majeſty's ear; ſhe was moved with his diſtreſs, and ſent him word to endeavour the recovery of his health, and as ſoon as he was able to appear abroad, ſhe would ſpeak to him in a more favourable manner than at their laſt interview.

The duke, upon receiving this news, imagined it the beſt way to take advantage of the kind diſpoſition her majeſty was then in, and ſummoning to his aſſiſtance his little remaining ſtrength, threw himſelf at her majeſty's feet, and begged of her either to give him M. Oberne, or order him not to live.

The queen consented, but told him he would soon repent it; and the young lady being dazzled with the splendor of a ducal title, and besides having a real value for her lover, they were soon united by an indissoluble bond.

After the solemnization of his marriage, he passed some time at Rome, where he accepted of a blue garter, affected to appear with the title of duke of Northumberland, and for a while enjoyed the confidence of the exiled prince.

But as he could not always keep himself within the bounds of Italian gravity, and having no employment to amuse his active temper, he soon ran into his usual excesses; which giving offence, it was thought proper for him to remove from that city for the present, lest he should at last fall into actual disgrace.

Accordingly the duke quitted Rome, and went by sea to Barcelona, and then resolved upon a new scene of life, which few expected he would ever engage in. He wrote a letter to the king of Spain, acquainting him that he would assist at the siege of Gibraltar as a volunteer. The king thanked him for the honour, and accepted his service. But he soon grew weary of this, and set his heart on Rome.

In consequence of this resolution, he wrote a letter to the chevalier de St. George, full of respect and submission, expressing a desire of visiting his court; but the chevalier returned for answer, that he thought it more advisable for his grace to draw near England.

The duke seemed resolved to follow his advice, and accordingly set out for France in company with his duchess, and attended by two or three servants arrived at Paris, in May, 1728. Here he made little stay, but proceeded to Rouen, in his way, as some imagined, for England; but he stopped, and took up his residence at Rouen, without reflecting the least on the business that brought him to France.

He was so far from making any concession to the government, in order to make his peace, that he did not give himself the least trouble about his personal estate, or any other concern in England.

The duke had about 600 l. in his possession when he arrived at Rouen, where more of his servants joined him from Spain. A bill of indictment was about this time preferred against him in England, for high treason.

The chevalier soon after sent him 2,000 l. for his support, of which he was no sooner in possession, than he squandered it away in a course of extravagance. As a long journey did not very well suit with his grace's finances, he went for Orleans, thence fell down the river Loyre, to Nantz, in Brittany, and there he stopt some time, till he got a remittance from Paris, which was squandered almost as soon as received.

At Nantz some of his ragged servants rejoined him, and from thence he took shipping with them for Bilboa, as if he had been carrying recruits to the Spanish regiments. From Bilboa he wrote a humorous letter to a friend at Paris, such as his fancy, not his circumstances dictated, giving a whimsical account of his voyage, and his manner of passing his time. The queen of Spain took the duchess to attend her person.

About

About the beginning of the year 1731, the duke declined ſo faſt, being in his quarters at Lerida, that he had not the uſe of his limbs ſo as to move without aſſiſtance; but as he was free from pain did not loſe all his gaiety. He continued in this ill ſtate of health for two months, when he gained a little ſtrength, and found benefit from a certain mineral water, in the mountains of Catalonia; but he was too much ſpent to recover. He relapſed the May following at Terragona, whither he removed with his regiment, and going to the above-mentioned waters, he fell into one of thoſe fainting fits, to which he had been for ſome time ſubject, in a ſmall village, and was utterly deſtitute of all the neceſſaries of life, till ſome charitable fathers of a Bernardine convent offered him what aſſiſtance their houſe afforded.

The duke accepted their kind propoſal; upon which they removed him to their convent, and adminiſtered all the relief in their power. Under this hoſpitable roof, after languiſhing a week, the duke of Wharton died, without one friend or acquaintance to cloſe his eyes. His funeral was performed in the ſame manner in which the fathers inter thoſe of their own fraternity.

An account of the late trial of Neale Molloy, *Eſquire, and his wife, at* Dublin, *for the ſuppoſed ill uſage of their daughter.*

TWO indictments were preferred againſt the priſoners. The ſubſtance of the firſt was, that they had aſſaulted and wounded Sarah Molloy their daughter, on, before, and after, the 30th of December, in the 26th year of the late king, with an intent to deſtroy her; and had impriſoned her, and kept her without the neceſſaries of life during ten years; and of the other indictment, that they had abandoned and expoſed her, bound with cords, on the 20th of January, in the 2d year of his preſent majeſty, with an intent that ſhe ſhould periſh.

In ſupport of theſe indictments, the counſel for the proſecutors examined many witneſſes, whoſe names and teſtimony are in ſubſtance as follows.

Eleanor Campbell depoſed, That about ſeven and twenty years ago ſhe was employed to nurſe a female child of Mrs. Molloy's, who had a mole under her right breaſt, and a mark reſembling a trout on the outſide of her right thigh; that ſhe was hired for this ſervice nine months before Mrs. Molloy was brought to bed; that ſhe nurſed the child two years, the greateſt part of the time at her own houſe; that the child being then removed to Carduff, ſhe viſited there; and that when ſhe was ſeven years old, ſhe ſaw her at her mother's in Chancery-lane, it being four years and eight months after ſhe had laſt ſeen her; and that, obſerving the mother to uſe her with great cruelty, ſhe requeſted to have her home, and offered to maintain the child at her own expence; after which ſhe was never permitted to ſee her: That hearing a young perſon had been found in Roſs-lane, and ſent to the Dublin hoſpital for incurables, ſhe went thither, and found that this perſon was the ſame Sally

Molloy whom ſhe had nurſed; and deſcribed her marks, which, upon ſearch, were found. The girl who had been ſent to the hoſpital was then brought into court, and placed in a chair on a table, and this witneſs ſwore, directly and poſitively, that ſhe was the ſame Sally Molloy whom ſhe had nurſed, and ſeen ill treated by her mother. She was then aſked, whether ſhe thought this perſon to be 25 years old? ſhe anſwered, Yes,—and more. Being aſked whether ſhe did not believe this perſon to be an ideot from her birth? ſhe anſwered, No.—— A young lady, ſaid by the defendants to be their daughter, was then produced; and the witneſs being aſked, whether ſhe had ever ſeen her before, anſwered, She had not. —This young lady was then removed out of court, but ordered to remain within call.

Arabella Mara depoſed, That ſhe lived with the defendants ſix weeks as a ſervant, in 1752; that they had one ſon and one daughter; that ſhe had been in the houſe three or four days when ſhe firſt ſaw the daughter, who then came down into the kitchen, and catching up ſome turnip-parings, eat them ravenouſly; that the next time ſhe ſaw her was ſome days afterwards, and then ſhe was locked in her mother's cloſet, and begged, for God's ſake, to have ſomething to eat, thruſt to her under the door; that ſhe was then greatly emaciated for want of food, and her hands and face overgrown with hair; that ſhe afterwards heard her crying for food, and put ſome under the door of the cloſet to her; that her mother going with the witneſs to get ſome ſugar, the child followed, and taking up a little of the ſugar in her fingers, her mother took the ſugar-mallet and knocked her on the head; that the blow gave her a wound, which bled, and left a ſcar; and that ſhe diſcovered the ſcar, ſo left, upon the head of the girl in the hoſpital; which, by that token, as well as by the features of her face, ſhe knew to be Sally Molloy; and believed her to be ſix or ſeven and twenty years old. She was aſked if Sally Molloy was able to converſe? ſhe anſwered, She was: ſhe was then aſked if the girl in the hoſpital had ſpoken to her, and ſhe anſwered No. She then, by order of the court, addreſſed herſelf to the poor object on the table, who took no notice of what ſhe ſaid, nor of any thing that paſſed: yet this witneſs ſwore poſitively, again and again, that ſhe was the ſame Sally Molloy whom ſhe had ſeen at her father's.

William Walſh depoſed, That he was a ſlater; that being ſent for in October 1752, to examine the roof of Mr. Molloy's houſe, he ſent up his labourer, Patrick Hog, on the outſide of the houſe, by a ladder; that Hog having ſtaid above ſome time to catch ſparrows, came at laſt down haſtily in a great fright, and ſaid he had ſeen a fairy in the cloſet; that the witneſs then went up the ladder himſelf, as high as the cloſet window, which he found open, and looked in; that he there ſaw the young lady at the diſtance of about two yards, who had the appearance of a ſkeleton, and had aſked the labourer to give her one of the young ſparrows he had caught on the top of the houſe, and the maid bid him not, for that ſhe would eat it alive, feathers and all: that the girl from the hoſpital, then

then before him, was the same person, and that he recollected her features perfectly. Being asked, whether the person he saw in the closet was covered with hair, he answered, That she had down, or short hair upon her cheeks. Being asked, whether the girl before him had any such hair, he said he could not tell without a glass; a glass was was then given him, and he was compelled to acknowledge that the girl had no such hair, and that he believed she never had; yet he again peremptorily swore, that she was the same person he had seen in Mrs. Molloy's closet; and being urged with the inconsistency, contradicted what he had asserted just before, and said, He believed the girl might have had hair on her cheeks.

Christopher Eaton deposed, That he was a carpenter; that in July 1750, he was at work in Mr. Molloy's house with one Strong, another carpenter, and Slack, a painter; that the girl, then before him, came into the dining-room, and asked, "for the mercy of God, that if any of them had a bit in their pockets, they would give it her, for that she was famished:" that she made an appearance so shocking, that he doubted whether she was a living creature or an apparition; that he asked her who she was, and she replied, "I am Mr. Molloy's daughter, but my mother has taken an aversion to me:" that the painter then took bread and meat out of his pocket, and the girl snatched at it, and tore and gnawed it eagerly; that she begged her mother might not be told, because she would use her ill, and entreated they would continue to give her victuals while they staid; that she was in a short gown, and that her neck and hands, as far as he could see, were covered with whitish down, or hair.—Being ordered to look on the girl in the chair, and asked whether she is the same he saw fed at Mr. Molloy's, he answered, "To the best of my belief she is."

James Gardiner deposed, That in 1751 and 1752, he was servant to counsellor Gregory, who lived next door to Mr. Molloy; and that he heard Sally Molloy, his daughter, calling out of the window, "For the tender mercy of God, some food!" That he asked her how it might be conveyed, and she desired it might be given to the servants, who would leave it at the necessary-house; for that, when her mother would let her go down thither, she should get it; that he did supply her by this method, and she thanked him, begging more kitchen-stuff, skins of potatoes, or any thing; that by her appearance she was in a starving condition, and he believes the girl on the table to be the same person: he also positively swore, that when he asked this girl questions in the hospital, she answered him: but being directed to repeat the experiment in court, the poor creature took not the least notice.

This witness also deposed, That his master, Mr. Gregory, Mrs. Gregory, and Mr. Smyth, came once into the garden, and heard the girl cry out for victuals; that this was in 1752, and that he then made affidavit of the fact before Mr. serjeant Malone: upon which the counsel for the crown observed, that this charge took its rise long before the girl, then in court, appeared in the hospital; and that, whether the girl in the hospital is

Sally Molloy, or not, is not material, if the aſſault and ill treatment are proved; for the defendants are equally guilty, whether the perſon injured was, or was not, afterwards taken to an hoſpital.

Mary Nary depoſed, That in 1751 and 1752, ſhe kept Mr. Gregory's houſe at Dublin, when the family was in the country; that ſhe often ſaw and converſed with Sally Molloy from Mrs. Molloy's cloſet window, and that ſhe appeared to be ſtarving for want of food; that ſhe begged earneſtly for ſomething to eat, and that the witneſs ſupplied her with victuals by means of a ſtring and a pole; that the witneſs aſked her if ſhe could ſay the Lord's prayer, and the girl, though then 16 years old, ſeemed not to know the meaning of the queſtion. This witneſs poſitively ſwore, that the girl on the table was Miſs Molloy.

Doctor King (a phyſician) depoſed, That he was called upon, in 1752, to enquire into the ſtate and condition of Miſs Sally Molloy, and that he went with his father, and Mr. ſerjeant Malone, to Mr. Molloy's houſe, where he ſaw the young lady; that ſhe was decently clad, but very thin and pale, and could not perfectly repeat the Lord's prayer; but that ſhe had no down on her face: he alſo depoſed, that, in his opinion, the girl on the table was a different perſon.

Mr. Woodroffe (a ſurgeon) depoſed, That he believed the girl on the table to have been an ideot from her birth.

The counſel for the defendants allowed, that this ideot was found in Roſs-lane.

Margaret Gillroy depoſed, That ſhe lived with Mr. Molloy three months, ten years ago; that he had one ſon and one daughter; that ſhe did not ſee the daughter till ſhe had been in the houſe a week, and then ſhe ſaw her at the cloſet window from the yard, and heard her complaints; that ſhe was in a poor condition, and covered with hair; that ſhe ſaw her ſtruck by her mother with a bunch of keys, which broke her head; and that ſhe believed the girl on the table to be the ſame perſon.

Here the counſel for the crown reſted their evidence.

The defendants then called many witneſſes, of credit, to diſprove the charge, whoſe names and teſtimony are as follow.

Margaret Smyth, (ſiſter of the late Dr. Sheridan) depoſed, That ſhe had known the girl on the table fourteen years; that ſhe was the daughter of one Clarke, an apothecary, at Balliborough; that ſhe was then in her 15th year, and had been an ideot from her infancy; that her father had been dead about three years, and that ſhe was ſent up to Dublin in a creel*.

Thomas Croſby, Eſq. depoſed to the ſame effect; and that he recommended the girl to the hoſpital.

John Cormick, a ſhopkeeper, depoſed, that he knew the girl to be Clarke's daughter, and to have had fits.

Luke Reily depoſed to the ſame effect, and that the girl received a wound in her head from a fall.

* Creels are baſkets, like thoſe uſed in England to carry fiſh on the backs of horſes. How and by whom this girl was brought bound into Roſs-lane, does not appear in the tryal.

Henry

Henry Hunter depoſed to the ſame effect.

Jocelyne Philips depoſed, That he was churchwarden of St. James's pariſh, and in that ſtation firſt ſaw the girl on the table, who was left in the care of one Eleanor Bradſhaw by Dr. Tiſdall, and that he paid for her ſubſiſtence 19 weeks.

Dr. Dunkin depoſed, That the young lady produced by the defendants, as their daughter, had been always reputed and maintained as ſuch, having known the family twenty years, and ſeen her, during that time, very frequently; but that ſhe was ſickly, and therefore did not come ſo often into company as ſhe would otherwiſe have done.

The reverend Mr. Roſs depoſed to the ſame effect; and that Miſs Molly was well treated.

Dr. Charles Coghlan depoſed to the ſame effect; and that he attended Miſs Molloy for a ſcald head; for which it became neceſſary to diet her, and give her phyſick.

Mrs. Anne Darcy depoſed, That ſhe knew Miſs Molloy, and had known her from her birth; that the young lady produced by the defendants, as their daughter, was ſhe; that in 1752 ſhe had a ſcald head, but was well treated.

Mrs. Bridget Macaulay depoſed to the ſame effect.

Mrs. Sarah Archbold alſo depoſed to the ſame effect; and that, in 1752, Miſs Molloy, the perſon produced by the defendants as their daughter, had a ſore head, and ſore toes, with an offenſive diſcharge, but had no mark under her breaſt, or on her thigh.

The defendants offered their daughter to be examined by the counſel for the crown, but they declined it; they alſo offered to prove, that the child had been well uſed, by the evidence of ſervants who had lived in their family; but the court thought it unneceſſary.

Mr. Juſtice Robinſon then opened to the jury the ſubſtance of the indictments, as before ſet forth; and ſummed up the evidence; concluding with his directions and obſervations upon it, to the effect following:

1. Although it is of abſolute neceſſity for the welfare and education of children, that human laws ſhould leave the power of reaſonable correction to parents, in whom nature originally placed it; yet abuſes of that power, by exceſſes in the means or manner, are offences puniſhable by law. Upon this principle, cruel chaſtiſements, with weapons unfit for correction, are aſſaults; and the deſertion of children, and expoſing them to periſh, or confining them without ſuſtenance, to ſtarve, are unnatural crimes of a very deep dye; ſo that, without doubt, the facts, as charged in the indictments, are offences indictable at common law.

2. In caſe, gentlemen, that you believe, that the poor ideot girl of the hoſpital, produced upon the table, is not the defendants daughter, Sarah Molloy, there is then no proof of any ill treatment, ſince the year 1752; and conſequently, the greater part of the charges of the indictments, of courſe falls to the ground.

Upon this ſuppoſition alſo, the whole evidence of Eleanor Campbell, Arabella Mara, and Mary Nary, muſt be utterly rejected, and laid out of the caſe; for having ſworn ſo poſitively and deliberately

as they have done, to that fact; if they are falſe in that material part of their teſtimony, they are not to be credited in any other. And upon this ſuppoſition likewiſe, the preſent proſecution appears to be ſet on foot, at a diſtance of ten years from the time the offence is charged to have been committed. It is one of the bleſſings of our conſtitution, that the opportunities for enquiring into criminal charges return frequently; ſo that there may be a recent examination, while witneſſes are forth-coming, and the fact, with its circumſtances, freſh upon their memory. And, although it is true, that, regularly, no length of time will preſcribe againſt a proſecution for crimes, at common law; yet great delay in bringing it (if not well accounted for) muſt ever raiſe a juſt ſuſpicion in the minds of juries againſt it. You are therefore to conſider, whether there is ſufficient reaſon aſſigned for the delay in the preſent caſe.

3. Laying the evidence of thoſe three women out of the caſe; the ſtroke on the head with the keys, is proved by Margaret Gilleroy; and this, the inſtrument being improper for correction, is an *aſſault*, in ſtrictneſs of the law, by the mother; the circumſtances alſo of *confinement*, and hard treatment with reſpect to food, in 1752, are ſworn by Walſh, Eaton, Gardiner, and Gilleroy: and if you believe them, you ought to find the mother guilty of the *aſſault*, and *confinement*, as charged in 1752, though you acquit her of the reſt of the indictments. But in ſettling your opinions upon this point, you are to weigh, againſt this evidence, the account given by doctor Dunkin, Mr. Reis, doctor Coghlan, Mrs. Darcy, Mrs. Macaulay, and Mrs. Archbold, of the general treatment of Sarah Molloy, by her mother, and in the family; and to conſider, how far it takes off from the evidence of Walſh, Eaton, Gardiner, and Gilleroy. You are alſo to take into conſideration, the exceptions that lie againſt any of theſe witneſſes, and to give them their due weight. And here it may be very material, to keep in mind, the difference in age between the *idiot* girl from the hoſpital, and Miſs Molly; and their extreme unlikeneſs in features and complexion; circumſtances that ſhould ſeem to exclude any poſſibility of ever *miſtaking* one for the other.

4. The uſual evidence in *aſſaults*, is the oath of the party injured, who is generally the proſecutor; but here the proſecutor is a ſtranger to the young gentlewoman and to her family: and if you believe the perſon produced in court as Sarah Molloy, to be really ſo, then it appears to you, that the party alledged to be injured, is forth-coming, of age and capacity to be examined on oath; and that the proſecutor declines examining her.

5. Upon the whole, there is no evidence againſt the father; ſo that he muſt be acquitted.

6. As to the mother, you are to acquit, or convict her, of the *aſſault, and confinement*, as charged in 1752, according to your belief upon the evidence: but in caſe you find her *guilty* of them, you ſhould acquit her of the other charges of the indictments, for which there is no proof. If you do not think her *guilty* of the *aſſaults*, or *confinement*, your verdicts muſt be, in general, NOT GUILTY, upon both indictments.

The

The jury then withdrew, and, in leſs than a quarter of an hour, returned with their verdicts, that both the defendants were *not guilty*.

The verdicts being recorded, the counſel for the defendants moved to have copies of the examinations of Eleanor Campbell, Arabella Mara, and Mary Nary, in order to their being indicted for perjury. Which motion the court granted.

Letter relating to the foregoing intricate affair.

Gentlemen,

ON reading a narrative * of the moſt cruel treatment of Miſs M——y, I met with a paſſage, wherein he ſays, "My daughter ſhe cannot be, as ſhe is, and has been for ſeveral years paſt, at a boarding ſchool in England." Now if you think the following will be of any ſatisfaction to the public, you may, if you pleaſe, give it a place in your next publication.

About ſix years ago, an Iriſh gentleman, whoſe name was M—y, and his daughter, whom he called Sally, came to the Falcon at Graveſend, and enquired for a boarding ſchool; the people of the houſe recommended him to one Mrs. M'K——y, in Milton Backſide; ſhe rents a houſe of five pounds a year, keeps a common working ſchool, and ſometimes has two or three boarders. Mr. M——y ſoon agreed with her for the price, and ſtrict charge was given, that miſs ſhould be uſed with all the ſeverity poſſible, to be under ſtrict confinement, and fed chiefly upon bread and water. In all and every article her miſtreſs took care to fulfil theſe directions to the utmoſt.

Mrs. M'K——y, her miſtreſs, (for her own intereſt) inſtructed Miſs Sally to work very well plain work, which ſhe was kept ſtrictly cloſe to; her taſk was given her in the morning, which ſhe was obliged to complete before ſhe went to bed, which was ſometimes not till two or three o'clock in the morning. Miſs would often complain and ſay, no creature was ever uſed ſo cruelly as ſhe, and that no tongue could expreſs what ſhe had gone through; ſhe ſaid her complaining only brought worſe treatment, ſo ſhe was determined, if poſſible, to bear it with patience till time ſhould put a period to it either one way or another. Miſs very ſeldom went out except in the garden. One day, as ſhe was in the garden, ſhe picked up an apple under the tree, for which her miſtreſs whipped her with ſtinging nettles, and hung a ſtring of apples about her neck by way of diſgrace. She lay in a little place by herſelf on the ground on a few feathers, without ſheets, bolſter, or pillow. When her miſtreſs was without a ſervant (for ſhe ſeldom kept one above a month at a time) ſhe uſed to do the work of the houſe. Miſs was never ſuffered to come near the fire but when buſineſs called her, ſo that ſome of her toes, I am informed, were periſhed. She always appeared very mean in habit. Her uſual breakfaſt was a few hard cruſts put into a baſon, and hot water out of the tea-kettle poured

* We have omitted this piece, the ſubſtance of it being contained in the trial.

thereon,

thereon, with a little milk, but oftener with none; at her dinner ſhe was allowed bread and cheeſe, with a little ſmall beer. One day her miſtreſs was engaged out to dinner, and they inſiſted on her bringing miſs along with her. There was a fine piece of roaſted beef for dinner, but on the meat's coming into the room, miſs was obliged to leave it; ſhe was aſked what was the matter? ſhe anſwered, the victuals overcame her; her miſtreſs immediately obſerved that Miſs Sally ſeldom eat any meat.

About three weeks ago, Mr. M—— y came again to Graveſend, in order to take Miſs Sally away to carry her to Ireland; he brought with him cloaths, that Miſs might appear in her proper character, and drew up a certificate to be ſigned by the mayor, miniſters, and churchwardens of the pariſhes of Graveſend and Milton, &c. that Mrs. M'K—— y keeps a grand boarding-ſchool, and that his daughter was well done by, or ſomething to the ſame effect, which the miniſter of Graveſend inadvertently ſigned, and the miniſter of Milton, being a young man, and ſeeing the miniſter of Graveſend's hand, without hardly looking over it, ſigned it alſo, for which they are greatly blamed by the inhabitants. Mr. M—— y, the miſtreſs, and Miſs Sally, was before the mayor for his ſigning; the mayor aſked the miſtreſs ſeveral queſtions with regard to Miſs Sally, among the reſt, why ſhe did not bring miſs to church with the reſt of the children? ſhe made anſwer, that miſs had not cloaths fit to appear in; ſhe was aſked what was the reaſon Miſs Sally never came to a fire? ſhe replied, becauſe ſhe had a bad head. I did not hear that the mayor ſigned the certificate to any body elſe except thoſe above-mentioned. The mayor aſked Miſs Sally, whether ſhe would ſwear, that that gentleman (pointing to Mr. M—— y) was her father? ſhe replied, that ſhe would not ſwear that he was her father, but that ſhe always called him papa, and that he was the gentleman that brought her to Graveſend.

Whether this or the other be Mr. M—— y's daughter, time, it is to be hoped, will make appear. All I have to ſay is, that I aſſure the public, what I have related above is ſtrictly true, as it has been, and is ready to be atteſted by ſeveral very creditable people, inhabitants of the town, and from no other motive than charity in behalf of the diſtreſſed, which is a duty incumbent on every individual.

Graveſend, Nov. 5th, 1762. I am yours, G——.

The hiſtory of the famous madam d'Eſcombas, *executed a few years ago at* Paris, *for being privy to the murder of her huſband by a former lover.*

ILL ſuited matches are productive of ſuch complicated miſery, that it is a wonder it ſhould be neceſſary to declaim againſt them, and by arguments and examples, expoſe the folly, or brand the cruelty, of ſuch parents as ſacrifice their children to ambition or avarice. Daily experience indeed ſhews, that this miſconduct of the old, who, by their wiſdom, ſhould be able to direct the young, and who either have,

have, or are thought to have, their welfare alone in view, is not only ſubverſive of all the bliſs of ſocial life, but often gives riſe to events of the moſt tragical nature. As any truth that regards the peace of families cannot be too often inculcated, I make no doubt but the following hiſtory, the truth of which is known to ſome in England, and to almoſt all France, where it happéned, will prove acceptable to the public. At Paris, whoſe ſplendor and magnificence ſtrikes every ſtranger with ſurpriſe, where motives of pleaſure alone ſeem to direct the actions of the inhabitants, and politeneſs renders their converſation deſirable, ſcenes of horror are frequent amidſt gaiety and delight; and as human nature is there ſeen in its moſt amiable light, it may there, likewiſe, be ſeen in its moſt ſhocking deformity. It muſt be owned, without a compliment to the French, that ſhining examples of exalted virtue are frequent amongſt them: but when they deviate from its paths, their vices are of as heinous a nature as thoſe of the moſt abandoned and diſſolute heathens. The force of truth has made monſieur Bayle acknowledge, that if all the poiſonings and aſſaſſinations which the intrigues of Paris give riſe to, were known, it would be ſufficient to make the moſt hardened and profligate ſhudder. Though ſuch bloody events do not happen ſo often in London, they are, notwithſtanding, but too frequent; and, as the avarice of the old ſometimes conſpires with the paſſions of the young to produce them, the ſtory I am going to relate, will, I hope, be not unedifying to the inhabitants of this city.

A citizen of Paris, who, though he could not amaſs wealth, for the acquiſition whereof he had an inordinate paſſion, made, by his unwearied efforts, wherewithal to maintain his ſmall famlly handſomely; he had a daughter, whoſe beauty ſeemed to be the gift of heaven, beſtowed upon her to increaſe the happineſs of mankind, though it proved, in the end, fatal to herſelf, her lover, and her huſband. Monſieur d'Eſcombas, a citizen advanced in years, could not behold this brilliant beauty without deſire; which was, in effect, according to the witty obſervation of Mr. Pope, no better than wiſhing to be the dragon which was to guard the Heſperian fruit. The father of Iſabella, for that was the name of the young lady, was highly pleaſed at meeting with ſo advantageous a match for his daughter, as old d'Eſcombas was very rich, and willing to take her without a portion; which circumſtance was ſufficient, in the opinion of a man, whoſe ruling paſſion was a ſordid attachment to intereſt, to attone for the want of perſon, virtue, ſenſe, and every other qualification. Iſabella, who had no alternative but the choice of a convent or of Mr. d'Eſcombas, preferred being conſigned to his monumental arms, to being, as it were, buried alive in the melancholy gloom of a convent. The conſequences of this unnatural union were ſuch as might be expected; as madam d'Eſcombas in ſecret loathed her huſband, her temper was in a ſhort time ſowered by living with him, and ſhe totally loſt that ingenuous turn of mind, and virtuous diſpoſition, which ſhe had received from nature.

ture. Certain it is, that a woman's virtue is never in greater danger than when she is married to a man she dislikes; in such a case, to adhere strictly to the laws of honour, is almost incompatible with the weakness of human nature. Madam d'Escombas was courted by several young gentlemen of an amiable figure, and genteel address; and it was not long before her affections were entirely fixed by Monjoy, an engineer, who was equally remarkable for the gentility of his person, and politeness of his behaviour. There is not a city in the world where married women live with less restraint than at Paris; nothing is more common there, than for a lady to have a declared gallant, if I may be allowed the expression; insomuch, that women, in that gay and fashionable place, may be justly said to change their condition for the reason assigned by lady Townly in the play, namely, to take off that restraint from their pleasures which they lay under when single. Monsieur d'Escombas was highly mortified to see Monjoy in such high favour with his wife; yet he did not know how to get rid of him, though he had not the least doubt that he dishonoured his bed. On the other hand, madam d'Escombas and Monjoy, who looked upon the old man as an obstacle to their pleasures, were impatient for his death; and the lover often declared, in the presence of his mistress, that he was resolved to remove the man who stood between him and the happiness of calling her his own. In a word, he plainly discovered his intention of assassinating her husband, and she, by keeping the secret, seemed to give a tacit consent to his wicked purpose. Their design was to marry publickly as as soon as they could dispatch a man who was equally odious to them both, as a spy who watched all their motions, and kept them under constant restraint. It was not long before Monjoy had the opportunity he wished for; he happened accidentally to sup with the husband of his mistress, at a house not far from the Luxemburgh palace, and supper being over, desired him to take a walk with him in the gardens belonging to it, which the old man, who dreaded Monjoy as much as he hated him, did not dare to decline. In their way thither Monjoy found some pretence or other to quarrel with him; and having jostled him down, just as they came to the steps at the entrance of the garden, stabbed him several times in the back, and left him there breathless, and covered all over with wounds, which were given in such a manner as made it evident to every body, that he had been treacherously killed. It has been justly observed, that murderers often run headlong into the punishment which they have incurred by their crime; and the conduct of Monjoy shews this observation to be just. No sooner had he committed the barbarous action above mentioned, but he went to a commissary, whose office is much the same in France with that of a justice of peace in England, and declared upon oath, that he had killed d'Escombas in his own defence. The commissary was at first satisfied with his account, and would have dismissed him; but Monjoy being in a great flutter, and continuing to speak, dropt some words which gave the commissary

commiſſary a ſuſpicion of his guilt. He accordingly ſent for the body, and his ſuſpicions were confirmed by a view of it. The aſſaſſin was therefore committed to the Chatelet, which is the city-priſon at Paris, as Newgate is here; the body was likewiſe ſent there, and, according to cuſtom, expoſed to public view, that the relations and friends of the deceaſed might come and lay claim to it. No ſooner was madam d'Eſcombas informed of the confinement of her lover, but, blinded with her paſſion, ſhe went to viſit him in his priſon, and was there detained upon a ſuſpicion of being an accomplice in the murder.

In the priſon madam d'Eſcombas and her gallant plunged deep in guilty joys, and a child, whoſe education madam Adelaid took charge of, after the tragical death of theſe lovers, was the fruit of their unlawful amours. Monjoy, though he rioted in bliſs, and his paſſion for madam d'Eſcombas continued unabated, was, however, from time to time ſeized with a deep melancholy; he knew himſelf to be guilty of the murder, and had not the leaſt doubt but he ſhould fall a victim to public juſtice; he therefore joined with the friends and relations of madam d'Eſcombas, in endeavouring to perſuade her to go for England, for he was aware of the weakneſs of human nature, and juſtly apprehenſive that tortures might force from him a confeſſion which would prove fatal to one who was dearer to him than himſelf. Madam d'Eſcombas, blinded by her paſſion for Monjoy, and doomed to deſtruction, would never give ear to this advice; ſhe thought herſelf ſecure in her lover's attachment, and never once imagined that a near view of death might ſhake the firm reſolution he had made never to impeach her. Juſt about the time that the murder above related was committed, the parliament of Paris, which is the chief court of juſtice in the kingdom, and without the concurrence of which, no criminal can be brought to juſtice, was firſt removed to Pontoiſe, and then baniſhed to Soiſſons, on account of their ſevere proceedings againſt the archbiſhop of Paris, who had given poſitive orders to all prieſts and curates, not to adminiſter the ſacrament to any but ſuch as could produce certificates from their confeſſor. This circumſtance procured our guilty lovers a year and a half of added life, for that ſpace of time elapſed before the return of the parliament, and till then it was not poſſible to bring them to a trial. They availed themſelves of the time which they owed to the abſence of their judges, and drank deep draughts of the cup of love; but it was daſhed with poiſonous ingredients, which at laſt made them both rue their ever having taſted it. They were rouſed from their trance of pleaſure by the return of the parliament, which was no ſooner recalled, but Monjoy was brought to a trial, and being upon full evidence found guilty of the murder of monſ. d'Eſcombas, was condemned to be broke alive upon the wheel. Amidſt all the torments which he ſuffered in receiving the queſtion ordinary and extraordinary, he perſiſted to affirm that he had no accomplices; and the guilty wife of d'Eſcombas would have eſcaped from juſtice, had not a principle

of

of religion, imbibed from his infancy, had more power upon the mind of her lover, than even the moſt excruciating bodily pain.

The confeſſor who attended Monjoy upon the ſcaffold, refuſed poſitively to give him abſolution, if he did not diſcover his accompliices, telling him, in the moſt peremptory ſenſe, that he could not hope for ſalvation, if he concealed them from the knowledge of the world. This had ſuch an effect upon the unhappy man who was on the verge of eternity, that he deſired madam d'Eſcombas might be ſent for; ſhe was accordingly brought in a coach, and Monjoy told her in the preſence of the judges, that ſhe was privy to the murder of her huſband. Upon hearing this ſhe immediately fainted away, and was carried back to priſon. Her lover was, purſuant to his ſentence, broke alive upon the wheel, after having made a pathetic remonſtrance to the ſtanders-by, and madam d'Eſcombas was about a month afterwards hanged at the Greve at Paris upon his impeachment. Such examples as theſe ſhew, that the misfortunes which attend unlawful love, are often owing to the cruelty of parents, who, by tyranniſing over the hearts of their children, lead them into that ruin which they might have eſcaped, if treated with indulgence.

T. W.

NATURAL

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE velocity of horſes in the race, philoſophically conſidered, by Monſieur CONDAMINE. *From his tour to* Italy, *in the years* 1755, *and* 1756.

THE ſpectacle which at preſent forms the amuſement of the people of Rome, retains nothing of the barbarity of the ancient combats of gladiators. Some of the princes and Roman noblemen amuſe themſelves by keeping horſes purely for the courſe: not as in England, backed by a rider, but alone, at full liberty, and entirely delivered up to their natural ardour, and that kind of emulation which the concourſe of people aſſembled ſeems to inſpire*. Eight or ten horſes, commonly barbs, of a ſmall ſize, and mean figure, retained on the ſame line by a rope extended about the height of their breaſt, ſet off at the inſtant when they let this rope fall. In the races at carnival time, which are the moſt ſolemn, the courſe is uſually in the long ſtreet at Rome, to which this exerciſe has given the name of *il Corſo*, or Race-ſtreet. They take care at ſuch times to gravel it over: its length is 865 toiſes †. I obſerved twice, by means of a watch for ſeconds, and the help of a ſignal, that this diſtance was run over in 141 ſeconds, which makes near 37 feet a ſecond. A little reflection will make this ſpeed appear much more conſiderable than at firſt we may imagine it to be.

It is evident that we cannot ſuppoſe more than two leaps or progreſſions on gallop to one ſecond, ſeeing that each of theſe leaps requires at leaſt three very diſtinct points of time, viz. that in which the horſe lifts himſelf from the ground, that in which we ſee him cleaving

* At Florence, in order to increaſe the ſpeed of the horſes, which there alſo run alone, without a rider to direct them, they place a large piece of leather, ſomewhat in form of the wings of a ſaddle, on their backs, ſtuck full on the inſide with very ſharp prickles. The barrier being formed, and every thing ready for the race, the ſpectators immediately ſet up a loud ſhout, at the noiſe of which the horſes affrighted ſtart off, and the prickles in the flapping leather on their backs ſtill continuing to goad them more and more as they run, their ſpeed is thus urged to the higheſt pitch their nerves will allow, till the goal at length happily puts an end to it, by terminating at once the conteſt and their pain. The barrier they run in is formed by a ſtrong railing, about breaſt high, with a rope at either end, to keep the horſes within the bounds, and the ſpectators are all placed on ſeats without.

† That is to ſay from the rope of the extended barrier, which is 74 feet beyond the obeliſk, to the *Porta del Popolo* at the ſaliant angle of the palace *de Veniſe*.

cleaving the air, and that in which he deſcends again; and that theſe two bounds, thus ſuppoſed to be made in every ſecond, require ſix definitive moments, a period ſcarce perceptible in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time. Theſe horſes, which are but of an inconſiderable ſize, and whoſe ſwiftneſs every ſecond is equal to 37 feet, paſs then, at each bound, over a ſpace of more than eighteen feet, which is very near equal to four times the length of their body taken from the breaſt to the tail*. It is true, indeed, that this length is more than doubled by the extenſion which their outſtretched gallop gives their limbs before and behind. All this conſidered, how can the fleetneſs of the Engliſh horſes be by a great deal greater, as it is known in reality to be? but there are certain caſes wherein the truth ſurpaſſes all the bounds of probability, and of this kind is that at preſent under our conſideration.

The late M. Dufay writ in 1737, from Newmarket, that the courſe there of four Engliſh miles †, of which he had been an eye-witneſs, had been completed in leſs than eight minutes, by four or five ſeconds. Theſe miles are 826 of our toiſes, which makes more than 41 feet $\frac{2}{3}$ in a ſecond, or near five feet more than the barbs at Rome; and we muſt alſo remark here that theſe latter run at full liberty, whereas the Engliſh horſes are burthened with the weight of a rider ‡. This fleetneſs, however, of 41 feet 2-3ds, is ſtill but an ordinary degree of ſwiftneſs there, inaſmuch as of ten horſes which ran together, the very hindmoſt of them was no more than twelve or fifteen paces from the end of the courſe. Beſides, it is aſſerted that the ſame courſe has been frequently run over in ſix minutes and ſix ſeconds. I have this as a fact from a gentleman who has often been concerned in the races at Newmarket ||. And this ſwiftneſs, which would amount to more than fifty-four feet in a ſecond, is to that of the barbs nearly as three to two. We muſt alſo obſerve, that inſtead of one Engliſh mile, or very little more, to which the courſe at Rome is limited, that of Newmarket is four miles, a ſpace too long for the ſwiftneſs of any horſe to preſerve itſelf through on a ſenſible equality. It is evident that

* It is upon principles of this kind that naturaliſts prove a flea, comparatively ſpeaking, to be the ſtrongeſt, as well as ſwifteſt animal in being. For as ſwiftneſs depends upon a ſtrong conformation of the muſcles, of which we have a remarkable inſtance in the hind legs of a hare, from whence it is well known, that, like deer, greyhounds, and other quadrupeds, ſhe derives her velocity; and as this ſwiftneſs again is to be meaſured by the diſtance they throw themſelves at every bound, compared with the length of their bodies; if we examine the ſpeed and ſtrength of a flea by this method of reaſoning, we ſhall find that inſtead of four, it is able to throw itſelf at leaſt forty times its length; a force and velocity ten times greater than that of the barbs at Rome.

† The Engliſh mile was fixed by Henry VII. at 1760 yards or rods of three feet each, conſequently this mile contains 5,280 Engliſh feet, which are equivalent to 4,957 of the Paris meaſure, or to 816 French toiſes: the proportion of the Engliſh foot to the French being as 1,352 to 1,440.

‡ And very often additional weights carried by the riders.

|| Mr. Taaffe, then at Paris, ſince dead.

that this ſwiftneſs muſt abate towards the end of the courſe, and conſequently that in the firſt moments of the race its maximum muſt be at leaſt upwards of fifty-four feet in a ſecond. We are likewiſe aſſured that a famous horſe, called Starling, has ſometimes performed the firſt mile in a minute, which would make 82 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ in a ſecond; a degree of ſwiftneſs inconceivable, even though we ſhould ſuppoſe it to be exaggerated, as there is great appearance it is: but this is a point on which I expect ſome farther elucidations *. It would be ſufficient that this ſwiftneſs ſhould laſt only a few ſeconds, in order to enable us to ſay, without any exaggeration, that ſuch a horſe went ſwifter than the wind, as it is ſeldom that the moſt violent wind makes as much ground in the time. For the greateſt ſwiftneſs of a ſhip at ſea has never been known to exceed ſix marine leagues in an hour; and if we ſuppoſe that the veſſel thus borne partakes one third of the ſwiftneſs of the wind which drives it, the latter would ſtill be no more than 80 feet a ſecond.

A deſcription of the Baobab, *or* Calabaſh *tree, lately mentioned in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at* Paris, *as a tree of a new genus; by M.* ADANSON.

THIS tree is found at Senegal in Africa, and is called Baobab by Proſper Alpinus; Guanabanus by Scaliger; Abavo by Pliny; Goui by the inhabitants; and Calabaſſier by the French; who alſo call the fruit Monkey-bread.

Of all the trees hitherto unknown among us, that have been found at Senegal, this is the moſt remarkable for its enormous bulk, which gives it the appearance rather of a foreſt than a ſingle tree, when it is not ſeen at a diſtance. Its trunk, which ſeldom exceeds 12 feet in height meaſures between 70 and 80 feet in circumference, which gives a diameter of about 24 feet.

* The following are the elucidations I have received, ſince the reading of this memoir, from Dr. Maty, keeper of the library in the Britiſh muſeum. "There are (ſays Dr. Maty) two courſes at Newmarket, the long and the round: The firſt is exactly four Engliſh meaſured miles and 380 yards or more; that is to ſay, 7,420 or Engliſh rods, or 3,482 French toiſes. The ſecond is not four Engliſh miles by 400 yards; that is to ſay, it is 6,640 yards, or 3,116 French toiſes. Childers, the ſwifteſt horſe ever remembered, has run the firſt courſe in ſeven minutes and an half, and the ſecond in ſix minutes and forty ſeconds, which amounts to 46 feet five, or nine inches French, in the ſecond: Whereas all other horſes ſince the foregoing, take up at leaſt ſeven minutes and fifty ſeconds in completing the firſt and longeſt courſe, and ſeven minutes only in the ſhorteſt, which is 44 feet five or ſix inches, the ſecond. Theſe (Dr. Maty adds) are facts, which I believe to be true. I muſt alſo add, that it is commonly ſuppoſed, that theſe courſers cover, at every bound, a ſpace of ground in length about 24 Engliſh feet." This is a little wide of my conjecture of two bounds in the ſecond. Every bound in this caſe would be about 18 royal feet and a half, for the fleeteſt barb in Rome, and twenty-two or twenty-three feet and a half, for Engliſh running horſes; ſo that the ſwiftneſs of the latter to that of the barbs, is very nearly as four to three.

This trunk is crowned with a great number of ſpreading branches remarkable for their thickneſs, and yet more for their length, which is from 50 to 60 feet. The center branch riſes perpendicularly, but none of the reſt make more than an angle of about 30 degrees, with the ſtem, the greateſt part ſhooting out horizontally, ſo that the ends frequently bend down till they touch the ground, ſo as to give the whole, at a diſtance, the appearance of an hemiſphere from 60 to 70 feet high, and about 140 in diameter.

To theſe branches above, there is a correſpondent number of radical branches below; that which correſponds with the center branch which riſes perpendicularly, extends perpendicularly downward to a great depth, and the others ſpread nearly in a horizontal direction, ſometimes to the diſtance of a hundred and forty feet.

The bark is nearly an inch thick, of an aſh-coloured grey, greaſy to the touch, bright, and very ſmooth: the outſide is covered with a kind of varniſh, and the inſide is green, ſpeckled with red: the wood is white, and very ſoft; the firſt ſhoots of the year are green and downy, ſomewhat like the ſhumach, or ſtag's horn.

The leaves are oval, pointed at the end, about five inches long, and two and half broad; they are proportionably thick, ſmooth, and without indention at the edge: from three to ſeven, but generally ſeven of theſe leaves, are attached to one pedicle, thoſe that are farthеſt from the branch being always the largeſt.

From the baſe of the footſtalk iſſue ſmall ſtipula, of a triangular figure, which fall off as ſoon as the leaf is expanded.

This tree produces flowers, or bloſſoms, which are much larger than thoſe of any hitherto known; the buds themſelves are no leſs than three inches in diameter, and when blown four inches long, and ſix wide. Two or three of them iſſue from one branch, and each is ſuſpended by a cylindrical pedicle, about a foot long, and about half an inch thick, which iſſues from the inſertion of the loweſt leaves into the ſtalk, and has ſeveral ſmall ſcales, which fall off when the flower is blown.

The calix of the flower conſiſts only of one piece; the lower part forms a ſhort tube, which ſpreads into the form of a ſaucer, the edge of which is divided into five equal parts of a triangular ſhape, which turn back ſemicircularly below the tube, reaching farther than its baſe; the inſide of this calix is entirely covered with a white ſhining pile, and the outſide with a green pile. As ſoon as the fruit is knit, the calix falls off.

The petals are five in number, all of the ſame length with the calix, and white.

From the ſame center, and within the petal, riſes a cylinder, or rather cone, which ſpreads into about 700 ſtamina, or filaments, each having a ſmall ſubſtance in form of a kidney at the end of it, the convex part of which opens into two cells, which ſhed a duſt conſiſting of ſmall white tranſparent particles.

From the center of the calix riſes the piſtil, conſiſting of an ovary, a ſtylus, and ſeveral ſtigmata. The ſtigmata are in number from 10 to 14; the ovary is at the bottom of

of the piſtil, terminates in a point, and is covered with a thick pile.

The ovary becomes a very conſiderable fruit, of an oval ſhape, pointed at each end, about 10 inches long, and ſix inches wide; it is covered with a kind of woody and very hard bark, about one third of an inch thick; and this ſhell is covered with a green down; when the down is removed, it appears blackiſh, and ſlightly marked with 10 or 14 grooves, which reach its whole length.

The fruit never opens of itſelf; but when it is cut acroſs, it diſcovers from 10 to 14 partitions, compoſed of a rediſh membrane, which form ſo many cells that are filled with the ſeeds.

The ſeeds, however, are not diſcovered at the firſt opening of the fruit, being inveloped in a ſpongy ſubſtance of a whitiſh colour. The ſeeds are ſhaped like a kidney-bean, of a blackiſh brown colour, and very ſmooth and bright; they are about half an inch long, and ſomewhat leſs than the third of an inch wide.

The tree ſheds its leaves in November, and new ones begin to appear in June. It flowers in July, and the fruit ripens in October and November.

It delights in a ſandy, light, and moiſt ground; it is very common in Senegal, and the Cape de Verd iſlands; it is found 100 leagues up the country at Gulam, and upon the ſea coaſt as far as Sierra-lione: if the center or tap root is bruiſed in its deſcent by any ſtony or impenetrable ſubſtance, it rots, and the tree ſoon periſhes. It is beſt propagated by plants from ſix months to two years old, which ſhould be raiſed from the ſeeds; for though ſlips will ſometimes grow, they more frequently fail.

This tree is alſo ſubject to a mouldineſs, which ſpreads through all the woody part, and reduces it to the conſiſtence of a pith, without making any alteration in its colour, or in the diſpoſition of its branches. In this ſtate it is incapable of ſupporting itſelf againſt the wind, and is therefore generally broken off near the middle by the firſt hard gale.

If it neither rots nor grows mouldy it lives very long; a fact which, at firſt ſight, it appears difficult to aſcertain; but M. Adanſon relates, in his account of a voyage to Senegal, that there are two of theſe trees in one of the Magellan iſlands, inſcribed with the names of ſeveral Europeans, and very diſtinctly dated in the 16th and 15th centuries; there are alſo on the ſame trees dates of the 14th century, but they are almoſt obliterated by time: theſe are probably the very trees mentioned by Thevenot, in his account of a voyage to the Terra Antarctica in 1555. The letters of theſe names were ſcarce ſix inches high, and the names themſelves took up ſcarce two feet in length, which is not more than a ninth of the preſent circumference of the tree; it is therefore probable that they were not inſcribed when the trees were very young: however, ſetting the date of the 14th century wholly aſide, and ſuppoſing the trees which are now 18 feet round, to have been but two feet round in the 15th century, it is clear that if in two centuries they gained 16 feet circumference, which is five feet one eighth diameter, they will not gain a diameter of 25 feet, their

uſual dimenſions, in leſs than eight centuries. It is well known that trees increaſe very faſt when young, and more ſlowly as they approach the ſtationary magnitude of their full growth. A tree of this kind is known to arrive at the height of 5 feet, and to be from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter the firſt year, which at the end of ten years is 15 feet high, and one foot in diameter; and about a foot and a half in diameter, and 20 feet high at the end of 20 years; ſuch was the increaſe of the trees, which M. David, the French governor of Senegal, planted in that iſland in the year 1736, and it is neceſſary to remark here, that the ſoil is ſandy, moiſt, and exactly ſuch as the calabaſh tree moſt delights in; and that though this progreſſion is not to be wholly relied upon, yet that the growth of this tree, which is very ſlow conſidering its enormous ſize, muſt continue many thouſand years, and, perhaps, reach as far back as the deluge, ſo that, upon the whole, ſome calabaſh or baobab trees may be conſidered as the moſt ancient living monuments on the face of the earth.

It is, without doubt, the largeſt vegetable production in nature, and it is found only in Africa, and principally in the weſtern parts of it, which extend from the Niger to the kingdom of Benin; there is, however, one of them growing in Martinico, which is ſuppoſed to have ſprung up from a ſeed brought by ſome negroe from the coaſt of Africa; for it is uſual with them to carry about them the ſeeds of ſuch plants as they daily uſe, in the ſecond pocket of their tobacco bag, which they wear faſtened to a belt thrown acroſs their ſhoulder, and by this practice a great variety of African plants have, as it were, been naturaliſed in the American ſettlements, which have not yet received American names, and which ought to be excluded from the natural hiſtory of that country.

The virtues and uſes of this tree, and its fruit, are various; it moſt reſembles the plant called in Latin *malva*, by the French *mauve*, and is like that mucillaginous, eſpecially the bark and the leaves, and theſe parts are therefore principally uſed by the negroes of Senegal; they dry them in the ſhaded air, and then reduce them to powder, which is of a pretty good green colour; this powder they preſerve in bags of linen or cotton, and call it *lillo*; they uſe it every day, putting two or three pinches of it into a meſs, whatever it happens to be, as we do pepper and ſalt; but their view is not to give a reliſh to their food, but to preſerve a perpetual and plentiful perſpiration, and to attemper the too great heat of the blood; purpoſes which it certainly anſwers, as ſeveral Europeans have proved by repeated experiments, preſerving themſelves from the epidemic fever, which, in that country, deſtroys Europeans like the plague, and generally rages during the months of September and October, when, the rains having ſuddenly ceaſed, the ſun exhales the water left by them upon the ground, and fills the air with a noxious vapour. M. Adanſon, in that critical ſeaſon, made a light ptiſan of the leaves of the baobab, which he had gathered in the Auguſt of the preceding year, and had dried in the ſhade, and drank conſtantly about a pint

a pint of it every morning, either before or after breakfaſt, and the ſame quantity every evening after the heat of the ſun began to abate; he alſo ſometimes took the ſame quantity in the middle of the day, but this was only when he felt ſome ſymptoms of an approaching fever. By this precaution he preſerved himſelf during the five years he reſided at Senegal from the diarrhœa and fever, which are ſo fatal there, and which are, however, the only dangerous diſeaſes of the place; the other officers ſuffered very ſeverely, one only excepted, upon whom M. Adanſon prevailed to uſe this remedy, which, for its ſimplicity, was deſpiſed by the reſt.

This ptiſan alone alſo prevents that heat of urine which is common in theſe parts, from the month of July to November, provided the party abſtains from wine.

The fruit is not leſs uſeful than the leaves and the bark; the pulp that invelopes the ſeeds has an agreeable acid taſte, and is eaten for pleaſure; it is alſo dried and powdered, and thus uſed medicinally in peſtilential fevers, the dyſentery, and bloody flux; the doſe is a drachm, paſſed through a fine ſieve, taken either in common water, or in an infuſion of the plantain.

The woody bark of the fruit, and the fruit itſelf, when ſpoiled, helps to ſupply the negroes with an excellent ſoap, which they make by drawing a lye from the aſhes, and boiling it with palm oil that begins to be rancid.

The trunks of ſuch of theſe trees as are decayed, the negroes hollow out into burying places for their poets, muſicians, and buffoons; perſons of theſe characters they eſteem greatly while they live, ſuppoſing them to derive their ſuperior talents from ſorcery, or a commerce with demons; but they regard their bodies with a kind of horror when dead, and will not give them burial in the uſual manner, neither ſuffering them to be put into the ground, nor thrown into the ſea, or any river, becauſe they imagine that the water would not then nouriſh the fiſh, nor the earth produce its fruits. The bodies ſhut up in theſe trunks become perfectly dry without rotting, and form a kind of mummies without the help of embalment.

The baobab is very diſtinct from the calabaſhtree of America, with which it has been confounded by father Labat.

The botaniſts who have mentioned this tree, of whom Proſper Alpinus was the firſt, knew only the leaves and the fruit, nor has the flower, any more than the tree itſelf, been known till very lately; the flower is the part moſt neceſſary for aſſigning the place of the baobab in the vegetable kingdom, and the vaſt magnitude of the tree is a more ſingular and remarkable phænomenon, than all the hiſtorians of botany, or perhaps of the world, have yet produced.

Philoſophical remarks on the face of the earth, throughout Italy, *by monſieur* CONDAMINE. *From his tour to* Italy.

IT is well known, that Naples is paved with this lava, (the matter thrown out by volcanoes, pure or mixed, but in a liquid ſtate) but it is ſurpriſing that nobody has

yet remarked that the pavement of Rome is alſo compoſed of the ſame materials. I may ſay as much of the pavement of the greater part of the ancient Roman highways, and perhaps of all thoſe of which any veſtiges are remaining from Rome to Naples, as well as on the road from Naples to Puzzuoli and Cumea. In ſhort, it is the ſame with the Appian way, which ſtill ſubſiſts, and makes a part of the high road from Rome to Naples. This antique pavement is entirely compoſed of lava.

We ſhall be leſs ſurpriſed at this, when we come to know that the foundations of the houſes, in the ſubterranean city of Herculaneum, built now 2000 years ago, are pure lava. This is ſufficient to determine a queſtion diſcuſſed in the academy of belles-lettres, and proves evidently that the great eruptions of Veſuvius are not all of them poſterior to that which ſwallowed up the city of Herculaneum. But though this city is, in fact, buried under ſeveral ſtrata of lava, properly ſo called, yet we muſt not imagine that its ſtreets, its ſquares, and its buildings, are covered with lava: were this the caſe, neither the pick-axe nor chiſſel would be able to penetrate there. The matter with which the interior parts of the city are filled, has never been either fuſed or liquid. It is only one immenſe maſs of cinders, earth, gravel, ſand, coal, pumice-ſtones, and other materials, launched forth through the mouth of the volcano at the time of its exploſion, and fallen again in heaps in all the circumjacent parts. Theſe at firſt buried all the houſes; by degrees they penetrated into the interior parts, as well by their own proper weight, as by the aſſiſtance of the wind and rains, and laſtly, by the roofs and timbers giving way. This mixture being united by the infiltration of the waters, has condenſed in proceſs of time, and formed a kind of ſand-ſtone, more or leſs hard, but every where eaſy to be dug through. Such is alſo the ſoil of the heights which command Naples to the north and to the weſt; *viz.* thoſe of Capo di Monte, the caſtle of St. Helena, and the Charter-houſe, but more particularly the ſteep hill which we ſee on the ſea-ſhore, as we go out of the city to the Weſt. Such again is the ſoil of the eminence into which is dug that famous ſubterranean antiquity, above half a mile long, known under the name of Pauſilyppo's grotto.

All the mountains and hillocks in the invirons of Naples will viſibly appear on an examination to be nothing more than a maſs of various ſorts of matter, vomited forth by volcanos which no longer exiſt, and whoſe eruptions, anterior to hiſtory, have probably formed the ports of Naples and Puzzuoli. But it is not in Naples only, and its neighbourhood, that I have found the like kinds of matter. My eyes being accuſtomed to diſtinguiſh the different emanations of Veſuvius, and eſpecially the lava, under all its various appearances, diſcovered it, beyond room for doubt, on the whole road from Naples to Rome, and even at the very gates of the latter, ſometimes pure, ſometimes mixed, and combined with other materials.

All the interior part of the mountain of Fraſcati, on which ſtood Cicero's Tuſculum, the chain of hills extending from Fraſcati to Grotto-

Grotto-Ferrata, Caſtel Gandolfo, and as far as the lake of Albano, a great part of the mountain of Tivoli, together with thoſe of Caprarola, Viterbo, &c. are compoſed of ſeveral beds of calcined ſtones, pure cinders, ſcorias, gravel, other materials reſembling droſs of iron, baked earth, and lava, properly ſo called; in ſhort, all like thoſe of which the ſoil of Portici is compoſed, and thoſe which iſſue out of the ſides of Veſuvius, under ſo many different forms. One may diſtinguiſh by the eye all theſe ſeveral ſubſtances: the cinders may be diſcovered both by their colour and taſte. It is impoſſible for any one, who examines with attention the productions of Veſuvius, not to obſerve a perfect reſemblance between them and thoſe which we meet, every ſtep we take, on the road from Naples to Rome, and from Rome to Viterbo, Loretto, &c. It follows then neceſſarily, that all this part of Italy has been overturned by volcanos. Theſe plains, which at preſent appear ſmiling and fertile, covered with olive-trees, mulberry-trees, and vineyards, as are alſo to this very day even the ſides of Veſuvius, have formerly been, like them, over-run with burning waves, and like them bear, not only in their bowels, but even on their ſurface, the veſtiges of thoſe torrents of fire, the billows of which are at preſent grown cold again and condenſed: irreſiſtible teſtimonies of vaſt conflagrations anterior to all hiſtorical monuments.

I pretend not to revive the ſyſtem of Lazzaro Moro, a Venetian author, whoſe work (printed at Venice in 1740) I was not ſo much as acquainted with, when I made the tour of Naples. He aſſerts that all iſlands and mountains wherein are found marine bodies, and of courſe the continents which ſerve as baſes to theſe mountains, have all ſprung out of the boſom of the deep, by the efforts of ſubterranean fires. Hiſtory furniſhes him with proofs for a pretty conſiderable number: the reſt he concludes by induction. His aſſertion, the truth of which I am unwilling to deny, is too general to be completely proved: I confine my own to ſimple facts, and draw from thence only the neceſſary conſequences. When I ſee in an elevated plain a circular baſon ſurrounded with calcined rocks, the verdure with which the neighbouring fields are covered impoſes not on me; I inſtantly perceive there the ruins of an ancient volcano, as I ſhould perceive beneath the ſnow itſelf the traces of an extinguiſhed fire, on ſeeing an heap of cinders or coal. If there be a breach in this circle, I uſually find out by following the declivity of the ground, the traces of a rivulet, or the bed of a torrent, which ſeems, as it were, hollowed in the rock; and this rock when examined cloſely, appears frequently to be nothing more than lava, properly ſo called. If the circumference of the baſon has no breach, the rain and ſpring waters which aſſemble there and have no iſſue, generally form a lake in the very mouth of the volcano.

The repreſentation alone, on a topographical chart, of the lake of Albano, with its ſteep ſides and circle roughened with rocks, called to my remembrance the lake of Quilotoa, which I have elſe-

where described*, and whose waters sometimes exhale fumes of fire. A few days after, the sight of the lake of Albano itself, and the calcined matter with which its banks are powdered, left me no room to doubt any longer of its origin. I saw manifestly the profound funnel of the shaft of an ancient volcano, in the mouth of which the waters had accumulated themselves. Its eruption, of which history makes no mention, must have been anterior to the foundation of Rome, and even of Alba, from whence this lake has taken its name, a period amounting to near 3000 years.

At the sight of the traces of fire diffused in the environs of the lakes of Borsello, Ronsiglione, and Bracciano, on the road from Rome to Florence, I had formed the same conjectures, before I had seen either Vesuvius or the matter which it vomits forth. I pass the same judgment by analogy on the lake of Perugio, and several others in the interior parts of Italy, which I know only by the map.

In short, I look upon the Apennine as a chain of volcanos, like that of the Cordilleras of Peru and Chili, which runs from north to south, the whole length of South America, from the province of Quito to the Terra Magellanica. The course of the volcanos of the Cordilleras is interrupted: a great number of them are either extinguished or smothered; but several still remain actually burning. The old ones also frequently revive, and sometimes new ones are kindled even in the bottom of the sea; nor are their effects, on that account, less fatal. In a few years time both Lima and Quito, two capital cities of Peru, became the victims of these two kinds of volcanos. The chain of those of the Apennine, which divides the continent of Italy, in like manner from north to south, and extends as far as Sicily, presents us still with a pretty great number of visible fires under different forms; in Tuscany, the exhalations of Firenzuola, and the warm baths of Pisa; in the ecclesiastical state, those of Viterbo, Norcia, Norcera, &c. in the kingdom of Naples, those of Ischia, Solfaterra, and Vesuvius; in Sicily, and the neighbouring isles, Ætna or Mount Gibel, with the volcanos of Lipari, Stromboli, &c. But other volcanos of the same chain being either extinct or exhausted from time immemorial, have left only some remains behind; which, although they may not always strike at the first sight, are not at all less distinguishable to attentive eyes. In short, the earthquakes which have at various times overturned several of the cities of Italy and Sicily, that which swallowed up the city of St. Euphemia in 1638, and of which Kirker has drawn so pathetic a picture, that which destroyed Catano in 1693, that which opened the gulfs of Palermo in 1718, that which since the reading of this memoir has overturned Syracuse, recall to my remembrance the disasters of Valparaiso, Callao, Lima, and Quito, in South America, and close the parallel between the Cordilleras of Italy and those of Peru: the marks of resemblance between them are but too striking.

Multiplication

* Historical Journal of a Voyage to the Equator, p. 61.

Multiplication of species in the vegetable kingdom, instanced in the nectarine.

I Was visiting, last summer, at Thomas Wood's, Esq; at Littleton, near Sunning, in Middlesex; who taking me into his garden, told he would shew me a great curiosity: and immediately leading me to a large peach-tree, he shewed me, on one little twig, a peach and nectarine growing close together.

This amazed me: I had, indeed, before heard, from persons of undoubted probity, that a particular branch of a peach-tree had sometimes bore nectarines: but here the wonder was increased, for two distinct different fruits are seen on the same twig.

I knew my worthy friend, Mr. Wood, was a gentleman of too much honour and veracity to deceive me.—Yet, to satisfy my curiosity, I carefully examined the tree, and found not the least reason to suspect any fallacy.—The twig, for so I must call it from its smallness, projected from the stem of the tree about the length of my finger; on one side was a fair rough peach, and close on the other side of the same twig was a fair smooth shining nectarine.

Having strictly related the fact, I shall submit the cause of this phænomenon to the judgment of others.

This conclusion, however, I draw from it, that the peach is the mother of the nectarine; and what confirms my notion, is, that I have not found yet an ancient Latin name for the nectarine, which could scarce happen, if it was not a more modern fruit than the peach. Parkinson, in his Paradisus, gives it a name of his own (*nux perfica*) which may be given with as much propriety to the peach as the nectarine. He says, Mathiolus mentions it; but I have not that author.

It is, I think, probable, that some ingenious people, having observed this *lusus naturæ*, and taken buds from the nectarine branch, and inserted them into proper stocks, thus began the race of nectarines, and afterwards increased the sorts by sowing stones.—I have a young nectarine-tree, that came up from an accidental stone that sowed itself, and bore fruit this year.

I was at first led to think, that this uncommon production happened from the similitude of the organs of generation in the peach and nectarine. Being both species of the same genus, and growing in the same garden, I thought the prolific powder of the nectarine might impregnate the ovary of the peach, and, from that accident, the fruit might be changed to a nectarine: but this will not account for the first phænomenon of the kind, which, if my conjecture above, concerning the origin of the nectarine, is true, must have happened before any trees bearing nectarines only were in being.

I am informed, that the like mixt production happened at lord Wilmington's at Chiswick.

And thus in orchards amongst apple-trees, a mixture of fruit hath been observed on the same tree, supposed by the sporting of the *farina*.—See Vol. X, of Martin's Abridgment of the Philos. Trans.

Expe-

Experiments to prove that water is not incompreſſible; by JOHN CANTON, *M. A. and F. R. S. from Part II. of the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year* 1762.

HAVING procured a ſmall glaſs tube of about two feet in length, with a ball at one end of it of an inch and a quarter in diameter; I filled the ball and part of the tube with mercury; and keeping it with a Farenheit's thermometer, in water which was frequently ſtirred, it was brought exactly to the heat of fifty degrees; and the place where the mercury ſtood in the tube, which was about 6 ½ inches above the ball, was carefully marked. I then raiſed the mercury, by heat, to the top of the tube, and ſealed the tube hermetically; and when the mercury was brought to the ſame degreat of heat as before, it ſtood in the tube $\frac{32}{100}$ of an inch higher than the mark.

The ſame ball, and part of the tube being filled with water exhauſted of air, inſtead of the mercury; and the place where the water ſtood in the tube when it came to reſt in the heat of 50 degrees being marked, which was about ſix inches above the ball; the water was then raiſed by heat till it filled the tube; which being ſealed again, and the water brought to the heat of 50 degrees as before, it ſtood in the tube $\frac{43}{100}$ of an inch above the mark.

Now the weight of the atmoſphere (or about 73 pounds avoirdupoize) preſſing on the outſide of the ball and not on the inſide, will ſqueeze it into leſs compaſs *. And by this compreſſion of the ball the mercury and water will be equally raiſed in the tube: but the water is found, by the experiments above related, to riſe $\frac{11}{100}$ of an inch more than the mercury, by removing the weight of the atmoſphere.

In order to determine how much water is compreſſed by this or a greater weight, I took a glaſs ball of about an inch and $\frac{6}{10}$ in diameter, which was joined to a cylindrical tube of four inches and $\frac{2}{10}$ in length, and diameter about $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch; and by weighing the quantity of mercury that exactly filled the whole length of the tube; I found that the mercury in $\frac{23}{100}$ of an inch of the tube, was the 100,000th part of that contained in the ball; and with the edge of a file, I divided the tube accordingly.

This being done, I filled the ball and part of the tube with water exhauſted of air; and left the tube open, that the ball, whether in rarefied or condenſed air, might always be equally preſſed within and without, and therefore not altered in its dimenſions. Now by placing this ball and tube under the receiver of an air-pump, I could ſee the degree of expanſion of the water, anſwering to any degree of rarefaction of the air; and by putting it into a glaſs receiver of a condenſing engine, I could ſee the degree of compreſſion of the water, anſwering to any degree of condenſation of the air. But great care muſt be taken in making

* See an account of experiments made with glaſs balls by Mr. Hooke, (afterwards Dr. Hooke) in Dr. Birch's Hiſtory of the Royal Society, vol. I. p. 127.

making these experiments, that the heat of the glass ball be not altered, either by the coming on of moisture, or its going off by evaporation; which may easily be prevented by keeping the ball under water, or by using oil only, in working the pump and condenser.

In this manner, I have found by repeated trials, when the heat of the air has been about 50 degrees, and the mercury at a mean height in the barometer, that the water will expand and rise in the tube, by removing the weight of the atmosphere, four divisions and $\frac{6}{10}$; or one part in 21,740; and will be as much compressed under the weight of an additional atmosphere. Therefore the compression of water by twice the weight of the atmosphere, is one part in 10,870 of its whole bulk *.

The famous Florentine experiment, which so many philosophical writers have mentioned as a proof of the incompressibility of water, will not, when carefully considered, appear sufficient for that purpose: for in forcing any part of the water contained in a hollow globe of gold through its pores by pressure, the figure of the gold must be altered; and consequently, the internal space containing the water, diminished; but it was impossible for the gentlemen of the academy *del Cimento* to determine, that the the water which was forced into the pores and through the gold, was exactly equal to the diminution of the internal space, by the pressure.

Account of a boy surviving the loss of a considerable portion of the brain.

THomas Walker, a child about six years of age, living at Caton near Lancaster, being asleep near the fire, a stone about half a hundred weight fell from the top of the chimney upon the side of his head, and fractured his skull in a most terrible manner. The poor boy lay as dead for several hours; but his parents being persuaded to carry him to Dr. Brachen of Lancaster, they immediately followed the advice. The doctor made a proper incision, in order to clear the skull from the pericranium, and discover the fracture; when he found the parietal bone fractured in twenty pieces (some as large as a shilling piece) with their sharp points sticking down in the brain; the

* If the the compressibility of the water was owing to any air that it might still be supposed to contain, it is evident that more air must make it more compressible; I therefore let into the ball a bubble of air that measured $\frac{6}{10}$ of an inch in diameter, which the water absorbed in abour four days; but I found upon trial that the water was not more compressed, by twice the weight of the atmosphere, than before.

The compression of the glass in this experiment, by the equal and contrary forces acting within and without the ball, is not sensible: for the compression of water in two balls, appears to be exactly the same, when the glass of one is more than twice the thickness of the glass of the other. And the weight of an atmosphere, which I found would compress mercury in one of these balls but $\frac{1}{3}$ part of a division of the tube, compresses water in the same ball four divisions and $\frac{6}{10}$.

the dura and pia mater being both deſtroyed, and a conſiderable effuſion of blood from the veſſels of the brain.

Theſe bones were removed with great care and dexterity; for as their points went ſo far into the brain, the nicety conſiſted in removing them ſo that the inſtrument might not paſs too far into the ſubſtance of the brain, and conſequently deſtroy the patient. In fine, the boy recovered beyond expectation, and is now entirely well, though it is three months ſince he received the hurt. Therefore the ſaid Dr. Brachen publiſhes this for the information of thoſe who are bigoted to an opinion, that if the brain was wounded till the lobe or particular part of the brain was rotted or conſumed away, the caſe would be deſperate.

In this inſtance the dura and pia mater were both much ſhattered, and at length two drachms of the ſubſtance of the brain came away during the operation, beſides what was afterwards caſt out at the wound in times of dreſſing (which was conſiderable) and all this without any very bad ſymptoms. Several credible perſons were eye-witneſſes to the truth of this relation.

Account of an animal ſurviving the loſs of all the ſmall guts, extracted from a letter to PETER COLLINSON, *Eſq; from the Rev.* JARED ELLOT, *M. A. at* Killingworth *in* Connecticut, New England, Sept. 14, 1762.

THE hon. Samuel Lynde, one of the council, and a chief judge of the court, told me, that having ſent for a man to ſpay a a number of ſow pigs, ſome time after this operation, one of the pigs creeping under a fence, by ſtraining burſt the ſtitches, and all the ſmall guts iſſued out at the orifice, as big as a perſon's fiſt; the pig was lively, and ran about with its mates as though it felt no pain: but Mr. Lynde deſired a perſon that happened to be preſent to kill the pig, to prevent a lingering death, which he imagined muſt inevitably be the caſe; this the man declined to do, but ſaid that he would try an experiment; he took a ſharp knife, and cut off all ſmooth, and applied a plaiſter of pitch to the wound; the pig ran about, and ſeemed otherwiſe well; the plaiſter ſoon fell off, and the pig dunged out at the orifice the ſow-gelder had made, for a time, and then by the natural paſſage, and the wound healed up.

This ſwine, the whole time, ſeemed to be as well as the reſt of the litter, grew as faſt, and at killing time was as fat as any of the other. This was very ſtrange, when ſo large a portion of the inteſtines was cut away. I told the gentleman that if I had known of it at the ſeaſon of ſlaughter, I would have travelled to his houſe (which was ten miles) to have ſeen how nature had provided, under ſuch a mutilation, for the preſervation and ſupport of that animal.

Account of a boy living a conſiderable time without any kind of nouriſhment.

Grenoble, July 20, 1763.

IN the gazette of June 20, 1761, mention was made of a child in the

the parish of Chateauroux, near Embrun, who had taken no sustenance for near a year. We hear that he is still alive, and even more healthy than last year; that he has strength enough to climb trees, and carry provisions to his father's labourers in the field. This child, notwithstanding his abstinence, has a full and fresh countenance: his person is not disagreeable; his extremities, however, are extremely lean and cadaverous. The skin and muscles of the abdomen adhere to the vertebræ of the back, and consequently most of the digestive viscera are obliterated. He fell into this condition at the end of a great sickness, when he felt an invincible aversion to all food; an aversion which he has continued ever since, and which will not permit him to taste any food.

Account of a cat that lived twenty-six months without drinking. From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the year 1753.

M. L'Abbé de Fontenu of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, to whom the academy is indebted for several curious observations, was pleased to communicate this year a very singular one. Having remarked how cats often habituate themselves, and oftener than one could wish, to dry warrens, where they certainly cannot find drink but very seldom, he fancied that these animals could do for a very long time without drinking. To see whether his notions were well grounded, he made an experiment on a very large and fat castrated cat he had at his disposal. He began by retrenching by little and little his drink, and, at last, debarred him of it intirely, yet fed him as usual with boiled meat. The cat had not drank for seven months, when this observation was communicated to the academy, and has since passed nineteen without drinking. The animal was not less well in health, nor less fat; it only seemed that it eat less than before, probably because digestion was somewhat slower. The excrements were more firm and dry which were not evacuated but every second day, though urine came forth six or seven times during the same time. The cat appeared to have an ardent desire to drink, and used his best endeavours to testify the same to M. Fontenu, especially when he saw a pot of water in his hand. He licked greedily the mug, the glass, iron, in short, every thing that could procure for his tongue the sensation of coolness; but it does not appear in the least, that his health suffered any alteration by so severe and so long a want of all sorts of drink. It may be inferred from hence, that cats may support thirst for a considerable time, without risque of madness, or any other fatal accident. According to M. de Fontenu's remark, these perhaps are not the only animals that enjoy this faculty, and this observation might lead perhaps to more important objects.

The

The larger ſhare of the tibia taken out, and afterwards ſupplied by a callus. By Mr. David Laing, ſurgeon at Jedburgh.

A Girl in the pariſh of Maxton, about ſeven years old, who never had any diſeaſe except the ſmall-pox, accidentally hurt her right leg, and ſoon after the teguments on the fore-part of the tibia ſwelled a little, but were not diſcoloured till two months after, when a redneſs about the breadth of a ſixpence appeared on the ſkin, and an ulcer ſoon followed, which made the patient's parents aſk my advice.

The child was at this time much decayed, her fleſh and ſtrength being waſted, and her frequent pulſe, great thirſt, and want of appetite, with other appearances of a hectic diſpoſition, made the prognoſis very indifferent.

I cauſed the part to be well fomented with emollients, and applied cataplaſms of the ſame kind; but finding no advantage by the uſe of theſe, and diſcovering by the nature of the matter that came out of the ſore, and by the colour, ſoftneſs, &c. of the fleſh, ſigns of the bone's being affected, though it was not yet in ſight, I made a ſmall inciſion in the tegument to lay the bone bare, by which my ſuſpicions were fully confirmed.

I ſoon now ſaw that the diſeaſe in the bone extended farther than the opening of the teguments; and and therefore from time to time I enlarged the inciſion, till it came to the extremities of the affected piece of bone; which method I rather choſe to follow than to hazard making at once, in this feeble, hectic patient, ſuch a large opening as would otherwiſe have been neceſſary.

I dreſſed the ſore with tincture of myrrh, cauſed the patient to take a decoction of the woods, with a ſmall quantity of aq. calcis, twice a day, and gave her an antiſcorbutic and aperient medicated ale for ordinary drink.

After continuing theſe dreſſings and medicines about ſix months, I took out the whole body of the tibia, the length of the ſuperior part of what remained towards the knee being three fingers breadth, and the inferior extremity towards the ancle being only one and a half long. In ſix weeks the ſore was cicatrized, and in a month after the child began to walk, before the callus was ſufficiently hardened, which made it turn a little crooked, as it ſtill remains, but it is otherwiſe ſmooth and as hard and firm as any other bone in her body; ſo that ſhe walks, dances, leaps, &c. without the aſſiſtance of a crutch or ſtaff, and without the leaſt obſervable halt.

Towards the end of her cure I gave her tincture of antimony to remove a dry itch that was over her whole body; a conſiderable time after her leg was ſound, a new ulcer appeared on the ſuperior part of the arm, and now there are two ſharp points of the os humeri ſtanding out at the orifice in the teguments. This attack on a part that never received any injury, makes me of opinion that the ulcer of her leg was not occaſioned by a hurt at ſchool, which the parents aſſign as the cauſe of the diſeaſe, but that it was rather owing to her bad habit of body.

Mr.

Mr. William Carlyle, apothecary in Carliſle, favoured us lately with an hiſtory of a caſe very like to this: the part of the tibia which was taken out is ſeven inches long; the boy to whom it belonged was twelve years old; the cure, which was almoſt performed by nature, was two years in being completed, and there is not any inconveniency remaining, except that the patient cannot ſtretch the heel of the leg out of which the bone was taken, ſo well to the ground as he does the other.

In our laſt we gave an account of a poor family at Wattiſham, *in* Suffolk, *who were afflicted with the loſs of their limbs. Vid. vol. 5. p. 67. The reader, probably, will be curious of further information concerning the ſuppoſed cauſes and iſſue of a diſeaſe, which has not been more ſevere than ſingular.*

Further account of the poor family at Wattiſham *afflicted laſt year with the loſs of their limbs; from ſome letters in vol. lii. of* The Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1762.

IN theſe letters, the family is ſaid to have been all thin, weakly people, but in general healthy; to have lived juſt as other poor people in the neighbourhood did, and neither to have eaten or drank any thing that diſagreed with them, except ſome pork and peaſe, on which they dined the day the two firſt were ſeized, and which made three of the children ſick at the ſtomach. The part moſt worthy of attention in theſe articles, contains anſwers by the reverend Mr. Bones, the miniſter of the pariſh, to ſome queries put by Dr. Baker, tending to diſcover the cauſe of this uncommon and deplorable diſeaſe. They are as follows:

Water.] This they have taken out of a ditch, or pool of ſtanding water, at their own door (as is common in this clay country.) We have no ſpring or well in the pariſh.

Beer.] They have generally bought their beer at a public-houſe. But, in Auguſt laſt, the poor man brewed two buſhels of malt, in a large braſs kettle, which is very commonly let out to the poor. It

is

Extraordinary diſpoſition for muſic in an infant.

Brookefield, N. America, Apr. 6.

THE following is as remarkable an inſtance of ſinging as ever happened, the truth whereof may be relied upon; for numbers of credible perſons can teſtify thereto, *viz.* That one Thomas Banniſter of this town has a ſon not yet four years old, who would at three years and an half old ſing twenty different tunes in pſalmody, by rules commonly uſed in the books; exactly conforming himſelf thereto without any aſſiſtance, only name the particular tune to him. And when the child was but 22 months old, he would ſing the tune of Dr. Watts's ode with another perſon, who only ſung baſs to the ſame, and carry it through without miſſing one note. *(We are informed that a clergyman in London has a ſon, who, though but five years old, plays readily on the harpſichord, any tune, however difficult, on barely hearing it played by another, or ſung by a good voice.)*

is an old one, but belongs to a cleanly houſewife.

Bread.] We have no rye. This family have been uſed to buy two buſhels of clog-wheat, or rivets, or bearded wheat, (as it is variouſly called in this county) every fortnight. Of this they have made their houſhold bread. This wheat they have bought of the farmer, whom I lodge with, who tells me, that laſt year he had ſome wheat laid, which he gathered, and threſhed ſeparately, leſt it ſhould ſpoil his ſamples. Not that it was mildewed, or grown, but only diſcoloured, and ſmaller than the other. This damaged wheat he threſhed laſt Chriſtmas; and then this poor family uſed no bread, but what was made of it, as likewiſe did the farmer's own family, and ſome others in the neighbourhood. We obſerved, that it made bad bread, and worſe puddings; but I do not find, that it diſagreed with any body. A labouring man of the pariſh, who had uſed this bread, was affected with a numbneſs in both his hands, for about four weeks from the ninth of January. His hands were continually cold, and his fingers ends peeled. One thumb, he ſays, ſtill remains without any ſenſation.

Kitchen utenſils.] They have two ſmall iron pots, which have long been in uſe. In theſe they boiled their pork, peaſe, &c. They have likewiſe two braſs ſkillets, rather old, in which they boiled milk, &c. The man tells me, they are in conſtant uſe, and never were cankered.

Peaſe.] They have now and then eaten peaſe and peaſe-broth. Theſe they have always bought, as others do, at the ſhop; and they have never diſagreed with any of the family, except only on Sunday, January 10. Three of the children were then ſick after eating them; but became eaſy after they had vomited.

Pork.] This, I find, they generally bought pickled, of the farmer whom I lodge with. The farmer's family, and ſeveral others, have conſtantly eaten it.

In this part of the country, there is a deal of old ewe-mutton, killed between the firſt of November and January, ſome of which is very poor, and rotten, and is uſually ſold at three halfpence, or perhaps one penny, a pound. In December laſt, this family lived for three weeks, at leaſt, upon this mutton, of which they bought a quarter at a time, weighing ſeven or eight pounds, for one ſhilling.

The man is ſo prepoſſeſſed with notions of witchcraft, and is ſo obſtinate in his opinion, that I cannot excite in him even a deſire of attributing this diſeaſe to any other cauſe.

Since my laſt letter to you, Mary, (aged ſixteen years) who ſat for fourteen weeks in a great chair, and for ſeven days without any feet, or fleſh on her leg bones, has conſented to have the bones taken off. She is now in bed: the abſceſs is healing, and ſhe ſeems likely to do well.

The father's fingers are almoſt healed. But he every day feels ſevere darting pains in many parts of his body.

The mother lies in bed, with her leg-bones bare, which ſhe will not ſuffer to be taken off. Her hands are ſtill benumbed, but not black.

black. Her fingers are contracted. The reſt of the family ſeem to be recovering perfect health.

Wattiſham,
April 30, 1762.

There is, in *l'hiſtoire de l'academie royale des ſciences*, for the year 1710, a paper, the title of which is, *Sur le* * *bled cornu appellé ergot*. Here it is ſaid, that M. Noël, ſurgeon of the hôtel-dieu at Orleans, had ſent an account to a member of the academy, that, within about a year's time, he had received into the hoſpital more than fifty patients afflicted *d'une gangrene ſeche, noire, et livide*, which began at the toes, and advanced more or leſs, being ſometimes continued even to the thighs; and that he had only ſeen one patient, who had been firſt ſeized with it in the hand. He adds, that he obſerved, that this diſeaſe affected the men only; and that, in general, the females, except ſome very young girls, were quite free from it.

In the ſame paper is mentioned, as a fact well known to the academy, the caſe of a peaſant, who lived near Blois. In this patient, a gangrene, at its firſt attack, deſtroyed all the toes of one foot, then thoſe of the other, afterwards the remaining parts of both feet; then the fleſh of both his legs, and that of his thighs, rotted off ſucceſſively, and left nothing but bare bones.

The gentlemen of the academy were of opinion, that the diſeaſe (of which M. Noël had ſent no account) was produced by bad nouriſhment, particularly by bread, in which there was a great quantity of *ergot* §. This ſubſtance is deſcribed by M. Fagon, firſt phyſician to the king, and is ſaid by him to be a kind of monſter in vegetation, which a particular ſort of rye, ſown in March, is more apt to produce, than what is ſown in the autumn, and which often abounds in moiſt cold countries, and in wet ſeaſons. How far it is true, that this ſubſtance was really the cauſe of the French epidemical gangrene deſcribed, I cannot determine. On compariſon, we find, that the preſent diſeaſe at Wattiſham, and that recorded by the French academy, do agree extremely in their effects. However, it is now certain, that rye made no part of the nouriſhment of the poor family at Wattiſham.

Although we undoubtedly excel the ancients in the knowledge of poiſons, yet a great deal of that ſubject ſtill remains unknown to us. It will, therefore, be very difficult for us to diſcover, to what cauſe, or to what combination of cauſes, ſo uncommon a malady is to be attributed.

Account of the corn butterfly, which in its vermicular ſtate lately ravaged whole provinces in France.

A Very ſmall inſect, which till within a few years, has been unknown to the naturaliſts of every

* Secale corniculatum nigrum, mentioned as a poiſon by Hoffman.
§ This degenerated rye is called *ergot*, from its reſemblance to a cock's ſpur.

country, has attracted the attention of the French government, by the ravages which it has committed in the province of Angoumois, where it is called the corn-butterfly. It was firſt perceived about thirty years ago, and it has ſince increaſed to a degree ſo alarming, that it has, in its vermicular ſtate, deſtroyed the moſt plentiful harveſt in a few months. It begins to devour the grain while it is yet growing in the ear, it continues its ravages in the barn, and deſtroys what is left in the granary, ſo that the inhabitants of the province are reduced to the neceſſity of eating bread made of maize or oats; and the rich have retired to the neighbouring provinces. Theſe facts having been repreſented to the miniſtry by M. Pagot de Marcheval, the intendant of Limoge, by a memorial dated ſome time in 1760; the comptroller-general wrote to the royal academy of ſciences, recommending it to them to ſend proper perſons to examine this inſect, and find ſome remedy for the miſchief it produces.

In conſequence of this letter, Meſſ. Duhamel and Tillet were deputed to this ſervice, and upon entering the province, they found no leſs than 200 pariſhes entirely deſolated by this inſect. They were aſſiſted in their enquiries and experiments by the neighbouring clergy and gentry, and in a particular manner by a lady, madame de Chaſſeneuil, whoſe abilities in making and purſuing experiments of this kind, are equal to thoſe of the beſt naturaliſts in the kingdom.

The corn-butterfly of Angoumois is of the claſs of the phalenæ, it has antennæ that reſemble a knotted thread, its wings, when not flying, meet over its back, ſloping like a pent-houſe, and are rather long for the breadth; they are of a colour ſomewhat reſembling that of milk coffee, yet they ſhine in the ſun, and are bordered with a deep fringe, eſpecially on the inner ſide; its head is hairy; the hair parts under the head into two tufts; it unites above, and paſſes between the antennæ; it runs up from thence higher than the eyes, where it riſes into a tuft like a toſſel behind: at firſt view it would be taken for what is called the falſe moth, but it is an inſect of a different ſpecies.

This butterfly ſeems to be employed wholly in multiplying its kind; it couples in the night, or in ſome dark place, and the conjunction laſts many hours; ſometimes the ſexes unite a ſecond time after ſeparation: the eggs are depoſited almoſt immediately after they are fecundified, in ſmall parcels, each conſiſting of a certain number from 6 to 30, and each female lays in all from 60 to 90: the eggs are covered with a viſcous juice, which cauſes them to adhere to whatever they happen to be depoſited upon, and are ſo ſmall, that they will drop through a hole made in a piece of paper with the point of the fineſt needle. When examined with a microſcope, they appear to be ſtriped long ways, from top to bottom, and with a rough ſurface, reſembling ſhagreen. After the egg has been laid 4, 6, or 8 days, according to the temperament of the ſeaſon, it produces a caterpillar about the thickneſs of an hair, and about the fortieth or fiftieth part of an inch long; this worm immediately begins to introduce itſelf into the heart

heart of the grain; it insinuates itself first into the membrane, which separates the two lobes, where it spins some threads of its silk, it then wounds the husk with its teeth, but in such a manner, that when it has penetrated into the farinaceous part of the grain, the husk collapses, and closes the aperture, so as that it can scarce be perceived, even by an inquisitive eye.

Many of them, however, perish before they can get into the heart of the grain, either by fatigue or hunger, or by a contest among themselves, which very frequently occurs to decide the property of a grain which happens to be attacked by several at the same time.

One of these caterpillars is always contented with one grain of corn, and never leaves that which it has penetrated to attempt another; but two of them are never found in the same grain; one is sufficient to consume it entirely, and without any injury to the husk, it eats the contents of it so clean, that nothing can be extracted from what remains, even by soaking it in water.

It seems probable, in the highest degree, that this worm having devoured all the farinaceous substance of the grain, eats its own excrements again and again. When it arrives at its full growth, which is about a quarter of an inch long, and about half the thickness of the grain it has consumed, it begins to spin its cod; its body is without hair, and entirely white, it has two protuberances, like horns, upon its head, which are placed in a direction towards the tail, near which there are two others which have also the same direction, and it has six legs.

This creature, as if it foresaw that in its butterfly state it would have no organ left to penetrate the husk that incloses it, has the precaution to fashion with its teeth, in that part of it which is over-against the head of the chrysalis, a kind of trap door, large enough for the butterfly to issue out at, which continues shut till it has quitted the shuck of the chrysalis: when this prudent measure has been taken, the caterpillar spins a cod of silk, which exactly fills one of the lobes of the grain, the other being filled with its excrements; the butterfly being disengaged from the chrysalis, forces his head thro' the cod, lifts up the trap door which had been made in the husk, and issues out, as it were alive, from a tomb, in order to propagate its species.

Such is the circle of the life and transformations of this insect; but it is not easy to fix the precise time in which these transformations are effected, as they are retarded by cold, and accelerated by heat, consequently the number of generations which succeed each other within a year cannot be ascertained: In the most favourable season a generation goes through all its functions in about a month; but that which passes the winter in the grain lasts several months, the duration of other generations may be fixed at a medium between these two extremes. Towards the end of May, or the beginning of June, eggs, or the caterpillars in a very diminutive state, are found upon the ears of the grain, as it is growing in the field; in July there are butterflies which deposit a new posterity upon the same ears, which gives birth to a second in the barn,

or in the granary, towards the end of Auguſt: if the cold of the approaching winter is kept back, a new brood is produced in September, and another ſtill in November, if that month happens to be mild; according to this computation there are five generations of theſe vermin in a year, but it is not neceſſary they ſhould multiply ſo faſt to commit the moſt dreadful ravages. It is, indeed, ſomewhat difficult to diſtinguiſh exactly all their generations, becauſe butterflies are continually ſeen iſſuing from heaps of grain, and each butterfly lives about a month; but at certain times a prodigious number iſſue all at once, which is called a flight, and is always preceded by a conſiderable degree of heat, generated in the heaps of grain, which will cauſe the thermometer to riſe to 25. 30. and even ſometimes to 50 degrees, when the external air will not raiſe it higher than 13 or 14. This heat may proceed either from the great number of caterpillars ready for their transformation, or from a general fermentation excited by an abundant tranſpiration, or even an evacuation of a certain liquor which generally precedes the transformation of the caterpillar into its chryſalis. This heat very conſiderably favours the progreſs of the caterpillar through the ſeveral ſtages of its exiſtence; but when a flight is not at hand, the heat of the grain is very little greater than that of the external air.

There are generally three flights in a year; one the latter end of May or the beginning of June, a ſecond in Auguſt, and a third in ſome of the ſubſequent months. The butterflies produced in the ſpring flight, always make their way out of the granaries, and at ſun-ſet the ſwarms are ſeen ſpreading themſelves over the country, from the windows, and from under the eves of the granaries; the flights of the other ſeaſons paſs the day in reſt, and at night become very active, flying here and there over the heaps of grain from which they iſſued, but none of theſe ſwarms are ever ſeen without doors.

The academiſts to whom this matter was referred, ſearched the fields by night in the ſpring, with lanthorns in their hands, for the inſects which were the objects of their enquiry, and found them in great numbers coupled upon the ears of the grain which was yet green; they communicated their diſcovery to the inhabitants of the province, who then firſt underſtood the origin of the caterpillars, which they found in June upon the ear, and of the butterflies which they ſaw iſſue from it in July.

This diſcovery explained alſo another phænomenon which might greatly have embarraſſed them, and ſhewed the reaſon why thoſe crops ſuffered moſt from this inſect, which were produced upon fields contiguous to towns and villages; it having been obſerved that every 16th, 20th, 30th, or 40th grain of a crop was attacked, according to the granary's diſtance from any habitation in which there was a corn chamber with grain in it in the ſpring.

The deputies of the academy broke up a piece of ground in 1760, in the foreſt of Braconne, having no granary within a great diſtance, and ſowed it with grain which had been brought from a province which the inſect had not yet infeſted; but notwithſtanding theſe

these precautions, in the harvest of 1761 they found every 80th grain affected, though this crop was less damaged than any other in the province. It appears from this fact, that the corn-butterfly is capable of a long flight.

The following calculation will shew the astonishing multiplication of these insects, and consequently the ravages which they make where they have already established themselves, and with which all the neighbouring provinces are threatened.

Every female produces from 60 to 90 eggs, of which 75 is the medium; but let us suppose the number to be no more than 70. Let us suppose also, that of these 70 eggs, one half only produce females, which makes the number 35. This multiplied by 70, the number of eggs laid by each, gives for the second brood from a single insect, 2450: the half of this number supposed to be females is 1225, which multiplied by 70, gives 85,750 for the third brood. Half of this number 42,875, multiplied by 70, gives for the fourth brood 3,001,250; half of this 1,500,625, multiplied by 70, gives 105,043,750 for the fifth brood: so that, supposing five broods in a year, each female butterfly of this species that exists in May, produces, before the May following, no less than one hundred and five millions, forty-three thousand, seven hundred and fifty individuals of the same kind.

It appeared also in the course of the experiments made upon these insects, that the caterpillars which were surprised by the winter before they had passed their chrysalis state, would survive in the ground till the next summer if they were not more than three inches below the surface, and the earth was not close, compact, and a little hard, in which cases they would infallibly perish.

It appeared also that they would live and multiply in oats, as well as in wheat, barley, and rye, in which they were most commonly found, and that the eggs were deposited between the two grains that grow on one pedicle, which is fastened to the stem that forms part of the ear, and that they would also be produced and thrive in Spanish wheat or maize, if maize was in a state to receive the eggs when the butterflies lay, which happily is not the case.

The reader will now think it happy that a method has at last been discovered, by which these destroyers of the staff of life may be extirpated, and the grain preserved from harvest to seed-time.

[*For this method see our article of Projects for this year.*]

The history of the fly called a Bott, *from Mr. De Reaumur.*

AMONGST the animals that are useful to mankind, the horse is certainly entitled to the first rank; and yet this animal, considerable as it is, and contrived by its figure and beautiful proportion to afford us pleasure, was not given to mankind alone;—there is a species of fly, whose right in this creature may be looked upon as still better founded than our own.

If the horse be useful to us, he is absolutely necessary to this fly—the same Being that formed the horse, formed also this fly, which de-

pends wholly on the horſe for its preſervation and continuance. The flies we are ſpeaking of, like thoſe of all other ſpecies, receive their firſt life and growth in the form of worms,—but theſe are worms that can be produced and nouriſhed only in the inteſtines of a horſe. It is there alone they can enjoy the proper temperature of heat, and receive the nouriſhment neceſſary for them.

Beſides the long, and ſometimes very long worms which have been obſerved in the bodies of horſes, there have been alſo ſhort ones.—[By theſe are to be underſtood what we call Botts.]

All authors, both ancient and modern, who have treated of the diſeaſes of horſes, have taken notice of theſe worms,—but M. Valliſnieri is, I believe, the firſt who has traced them to the laſt ſtage of their transformation, and has ſeen them change into a hairy kind of fly like the drone.

The flies from which theſe botts are produced inhabit the country, and do not come near houſes, at leaſt not near thoſe of great towns; and therefore horſes are never liable to have theſe worms (i. e. botts) in their bodies; if they have have been kept in the houſe, eſpecially in a town, during the ſummer and autumn.

It is in the former of theſe ſeaſons, and perhaps too in the beginning of the latter, that the females of theſe flies apply themſelves to the anus of horſes, and endeavour to gain admittance, in order there to depoſit their eggs, or perhaps their worms.

The preciſe inſtant of their entrance will ſcarce admit of an eye-witneſs, but by the meereſt chance; yet M. Valliſnieri ſays, that Dr. Gaſpari had attained this very uncommon ſight.—The doctor (he tells us) was one day looking at his mares in the field, and from being very quiet he obſerved, that on a ſudden they became very reſtleſs, and ran about in great agitation, prancing, plunging, and kicking, with violent motions of their tails. He concluded, that theſe extraordinary effects were produced by ſome fly buzzing about them, and endeavouring to ſettle upon the anus of one of them; but the fly not being able to ſucceed, he obſerved it to go off with leſs noiſe than before, towards a mare that was feeding at a diſtance from the reſt; and now the fly taking a more effectual method to obtain its deſign, paſſed under the tail of the mare, and ſo made its way to the anus.

Here at firſt it occaſioned only an itching, by which the inteſtine was protruded with an increaſed aperture of the anus; the fly taking the advantage of this penetrated further, and ſecured itſelf in the fold of the inteſtine;—this effected, it was in a ſituation proper for laying its eggs. Soon after this the mare became very violent, running about, prancing, and kicking, and throwing herſelf on the ground; in ſhort was not quiet, nor returned to feeding, till after a quarter of an hour.

The fly then we ſee can find means of depoſiting its eggs, or perhaps its worms (i. e. botts) in the fundament of the horſe, which, once effected, it has done all that is neceſſary for them.

If theſe bott worms are not hatched when firſt depoſited in the horſe, but are then only eggs,

it

it will not be long before it happens, from the nutritive heat they there receive.

These bott worms, soon make their way into the intestines of the horse; they occupy such parts of this region, as are to them most convenient; and sometimes (as we shall see presently) they penetrate even to the stomach:—all the hazard they appear to be exposed to, is that of being carried away from the places they have fixed on by the excrement, which may seem likely to drive all before it.—But nature has provided for all things, and when we shall have further described these bott worms, it will be seen that they are able to maintain their situation, and to remain in the body of the horse as long as they please.

There is a time when these bott worms are of themselves desirous to leave this their habitation, it being no longer convenient to them after the purposes of their growth are answered. Their transformation to a fly must be performed out of the horse's body, and accordingly, when the time of their transformation draws near, they approach towards the anus of the horse, and then leave him of their own accord, or with the excrement, with which they then suffer themselves to be carried along.

The figure of these bott worms affords at first sight nothing remarkable, but they appear like many other worms of the first class, to which they belong, that change into flies with two wings, and like the greatest part of the worms of that class, they are provided with a sort of scaly claws, with which they draw themselves forward.

There is a difference in colour observable between those that are taken by force from the intestine of the horse, and those which come away of their own accord; some are greenish, some yellowish, and others nearly brown; these last are nearest to, and the greenish ones the farthest from the time of their transformation.

If M. Vallisnieri and myself have rightly observed the position of their claws, some of them differ from each other in this respect, but are perfectly similar in every other particular, and which change into flies so nearly alike, that I am convinced, they are of the same kind and origin.

However this be, the bott worms, which are the subject of our present pursuit, have two unequal claws; and since I have been acquainted with the nature and use of them, I have had no difficulty to conceive, how they may still remain in the intestines of the horse, in opposition to all efforts of the excrement to force them out.—One of them, that I was handling and examining, fastened upon my finger in such a manner, that I found great difficulty to disengage myself. These claws are a sort of anchor, differently disposed from those of common anchors, but contrived to produce the same effect.

Besides these two claws, nature has given to each of these bott worms a very great number of triangular spines or bristles, very sufficient to arm them against the coats of the intestines, and to resist the force employed to drive them towards the anus, provided the head be directed towards the stomach of the horse.

It will be aſked, no doubt, if theſe bott worms are not dangerous to horſes?—The mares which afforded me, for ſeveral years, thoſe on which I made my obſervations, did not appear to be leſs in health, than thoſe which had none;—but it may ſometimes happen, that they are in ſo great a quantity in the body of the horſe, as to prove fatal to him.——M. Valliſnieri ſuppoſes theſe bott worms, to have been the cauſe of an epidemical diſeaſe, that deſtroyed a great many horſes about Verona and Mantua in the year 1713—the obſervations communicated to him by Dr. Gaſpari ſufficiently confirm his ſuppoſition.

This gentleman, upon diſſecting ſome horſes that died of this diſtemper, found in their ſtomachs a ſurpriſing quantity of ſhort worms, of which, to give us ſome idea, he compares them to the kernels of a pomegranate opened——each of theſe, by gnawing on the coat of the ſtomach, had made for itſelf a kind of cellule therein—each of theſe cavities would eaſily contain a grain of Indian wheat.

It is eaſy to imagine by this means the ſtomach muſt be reduced to a wretched condition; the outer membranes were inflamed, and the inner ones ulcerated and corrupted; a very ſmall quantity of theſe worms were found in the ſmall inteſtines, and only a few in the larger, to which laſt they were found affixed, but had not corroded them.

It is only perhaps when theſe bott worms are in great numbers, and thereby incommode each other in the inteſtines of the horſe, that they make their way towards the ſtomach——and indeed a very few flies muſt be enough to overſtock the inſide of a horſe, provided, they ſhould depoſit all their eggs, and ſuch ſhould all be animated, M. Valliſnieri having counted ſeven hundred and odd in the body of one ſingle fly.

When one of theſe botts has left the anus of the horſe, it falls on the ground, and immediately ſeeks out for ſome place of ſafety, where it may retire, to prepare for the laſt ſtage of its transformation, by which it is to become a fly.

And now by degrees the ſkin hardens and thickens, and at length forms a ſolid ſhell or cod, the form of which ſcarce differs from that of the worm.

It is firſt of a pale red colour which changes into cheſnut, and at length, by the addition of gradual and ſucceſſive ſhades of brown, the ſhell is rendered black.

The worm or bott before it paſſes into a nymph is of the form of an oblong ball; it remains in this form much longer than worms of the fleſh-fly kind.——I have met with worms, that retained this figure five or ſix days——as yet one can perceive no traces of the legs, wings, and head of the nymph.——Hence I firſt learned, that theſe bott worms do not become nymphs immediately upon their firſt change, but that, in order to become flies, they muſt undergo one change more than caterpillars ordinarily do to become butterflies.

Account of a marine production of a very ambiguous nature, from the Philoſophical Tranſactions *for the year* 1762,

IN the month of June, 1759, the ſquadron deſtined againſt Quebec arrived in the river St. Laurence, when being in the latitude 49. 50. north, and about ten leagues to the eaſtward of Anticoſti (an iſland in the mouth of the river) we ſounded, and ſtruck ground in 42 fathoms; the ſoundings white ſand and black ſpecks. Having, at the ſame time, thrown over a fiſhing-line, the hook was found ſtrongly attached at the bottom; and, after ſome efforts, brought up a piece of rock into the ſurface of which was inſerted a ſtrong tendinous ſubſtance, of a light brown colour, in length about ſeven inches; it was round, and nearly of the thickneſs of a common gooſe-quill; the other end formed a ſack, or bag, of the ſize and ſhape of a pigeon's egg.

The whole of this ſubſtance was elaſtic; and, upon preſſing the bag, I plainly diſcovered a contained ſubſtance, and imagined, that it was attended with motion.

Theſe, Sir, are all the particulars I have got to offer upon this unknown ſubject, whether animal, zoophite, or ſubmarine plant, I leave to your determination.

[Thus far Dr. Naſmyth, who ſent this production over to England. The following deſcription is by ſome learned and ingenious members of the Royal Society, who examined it.]

Upon our examination, it appeared to us to come neareſt to what has been, by naturaliſts, called *Priapus*; give us leave, therefore, to name it *Priapus penduncule filiformi corpore ovato.* The body was oval, and in ſize between a pigeon and pullet's egg, ſmooth, membranous, and of a ſilver aſh colour. What appeared to be the mouth was ſituated a little below the apex, and was quadrivalvular, in the form of a (✢) croſs. The anus was on the ſame ſide, a little above the baſe, or inſertion of the ſtalk, and alſo quadrivalvular. Towards the apertures of the mouth and anus, the body felt more callous. From this body iſſued a peduncle, or ſtalk, of ten inches in length, the extreme end of which was fixed to a piece of rock. This ſtalk was of a light brown colour, about the thickneſs of a large hen's quill, round, hollow, rough, and of a membranous, leather-like ſubſtance.

When the body was opened, the internal coat appeared to be compoſed of reticular fibres. The interior orifice of the mouth was ſurrounded by a radiated ſubſtance, about the ſize of a ſilver penny, thicker, and more callous than the coats of any other part. The internal aperture of the anus was compoſed of fibres interwoven with one another. From the apex to the baſe on each ſide deſcended obliquely, and winding, a ſmooth ſolid body, in width about one fifth part of an inch, part of which ſeparated in the examining. We cannot give a clearer idea of this body, than by ſaying, that it had greatly the appearance (except in ſize) of one of the ſmalleſt inteſtines, and was attached to the interior ſurface of the main body, much in the way as they are to the meſentery.

Remarks

Remarks upon ſome obſervations made by Henry More, Eſq; on the tides in the ſtraits of Gibraltar.

[*We do not inſert Mr. More's obobſervations, becauſe they are ſufficiently implied in theſe remarks upon them.*]

THERE appears in the Philoſ. Tranſ. Mr. More's obſervations on the tides in the ſtraits of Gibraltar, which has ſo long puzzled the ingenious: the which, if they were new to him, are really ingenious, and the more ſo as being generally true; and if they are likewiſe new to the royal ſociety, ſome further remarks may not be amiſs.

I can ſay of my own knowledge, that, forty years paſt, there was nothing new in this to ſeamen. The notion of vapour, and under-current, we always eſteemed unphiloſophical, and were certain it was mere whim; and the experiment of letting down a bucket, mentioned by Mr. More, was really no experiment, nor any way proves an under-current.

That there are tides on both the Barbary and Spaniſh coaſts is certainly true; and by knowing the courſe of thoſe tides, a ſhip may at any time, when the winds are contrary and moderate, beat up into the Mediterranean againſt a a Levant, or the ocean from Gibraltar, when the wind is weſterly; but it ſeems ſtrange that the ſame perſon, who informs us of this, could not inform us what is the courſe of thoſe tides, though by his own account he went through the experiment; having, as he ſays, at the finiſhing of the tide on the Spaniſh coaſt, ſtood over to the Barbary coaſt, where he found the tide for him, and carried him clear off the capes; in which caſe a little reflection would have aſcertained the true courſe of the tides on both ſhores, and need not any conjectures about tides, half tides, &c. it being notoriouſly true, that the tides are as regular on both the Spaniſh and Barbary ſhores, as in the Thames or Medway, and which, until the appearance of Mr. More's obſervations, I never conceived to be a myſtery; and if it has been ſo to the royal ſociety, I ſhall here, from ſome years experience, give an ample explanation.

The tide on the Spaniſh ſhore, at full and change of the moon, makes high water at Gibraltar at three o'clock.

The tide on the Barbary ſhore, at the ſame time of the moon, makes high water in Tangier bay likewiſe at three o'clock.

The flood on the Spaniſh ſhore is into the Mediterranean; the flood on the Barbary ſhore is into the Atlantic; ſo that when with a weſterly wind a ſhip leaves Gibraltar, ſhe takes the advantage of the ebb on the Spaniſh coaſt, and when ſhe has beat up within a certain diſtance of Tariffa, and the tide near ended, ſhe ſtands over for the coaſt of Barbary, and then by the aid of the flood tide, may, if a tolerable ſailing ſhip, attain Tangier bay, and the next tide get clear of the capes.

I do not ſpeak this from conjecture, but experience; and had I dreamed that it had been a myſtery now, which forty years paſt was known to many, I ſhould have thought it my duty to have mentioned it before.

The

The return of the waters into the ocean is here explained, by the ebb on the Spaniſh, and by the flood on the Barbary ſhore, and the cauſe of the influx obvious enough, as the indraught from the ocean is very great, between two bold ſhores from cape Trefalgar to Europa point, and the oppoſite capes, and which the ſeeming intervention of the Tariffa ſhoals, in no inſignificant manner interrupts.

June 6, 1763. W. HORSELEY.

An account of the death of the counteſs Cornelia Baudi of Ceſena; who was conſumed by a fire kindled in her own body. With an inquiry into the cauſe, ſupported by inſtances of a like nature. By J. Bianchini, prebendary of Verona.

THIS lady was in her 62d year, and well all day till night, when ſhe began to be heavy; after ſupper ſhe was put to bed, and talked three hours with her maid; at laſt falling aſleep the door was ſhut. In the morning, the maid going to call her, ſaw her corpſe in this deplorable condition. Four feet diſtant from the bed was a heap of aſhes, two legs untouched, ſtockings on, between which lay the head, the brains, half of the back-part of the ſkull, and the whole chin burnt to aſhes, among which were found three fingers blackened. All the reſt was aſhes, which had this quality, that they left in the hand a greaſy and ſtinking moiſture. The air in the room had ſoot floating in it: a ſmall oil lamp on the floor was covered with aſhes, but no oil in it. Of two candles on the table, the tallow was gone, but the cotton left, ſome moiſture about the feet of the candleſticks; the bed undamaged, the blankets and ſheets only raiſed on one ſide, as when one gets out of bed: the whole furniture ſpread over with moiſt aſh-coloured ſoot, which penetrated the drawers, and fouled the linen. This ſoot even got into a neighbouring kitchen, hung on its walls and utenſils, and a bit of bread covered with this ſoot, was refuſed by ſeveral dogs. In the room above, the ſaid ſoot flew about, and from the windows trickled down a greaſy, loathſome, yellowiſh liquor, with an unuſual ſtink. The floor of the chamber was thick ſmeared with a gluiſh moiſture, not eaſily got off, and the ſtink ſpread into other chambers.

The narration is followed by an enquiry into the cauſe of this conflagration; the reſult of which is, that it was not from the lamp, nor ſupernatural, nor from a flaſh of lightening, but from her own body; though ſome concluded that it muſt be the effect of a fulmen. The dogs refuſed the bread, becauſe of the ſulphureous ſtink, and nothing but a fulmen could reduce a body to impalpable aſhes. But it ſeems there was no ſulphureous or nitrous ſmell of fulmen, and the effects of it would not reduce a body to impalpable aſhes.—Our author thus maintains his opinion:

"The fire was cauſed in her entrails by inflamed effluvia of her blood, by juices and fermentations in the ſtomach, and many combuſtible matters abundant in living bodies, for the uſes of life; and laſtly by the fiery evaporations which exhale from the ſettlings of ſpirit of wine, brandies, &c. in the tunica villoſa of the ſtomach, and other fat membranes, engendering there (as chymiſts obſerve) a kind

a kind of camphor; which, in sleep, by a full breathing and respiration, are put in a stronger motion, and, consequently, more apt to be set on fire.

That fat is an oily liquid separated from the blood by the glands of the membrana adiposa, and of an easy combustible nature, common experience shews. Also our blood, lymph, and bile, when dryed by art, flame like spirit of wine at the approach of the least fire, and burn away into ashes. [Observ. 171, in the Ephemeris of Germany, anno x.]

Such a drying up may be caused in our body by drinking rectified brandy, and strong wines, if mixed with camphor; as monsieur Litre observed in the dissection of a woman 45 years old, in the history of the Royal Academy of Sciences, 1706, p. 23.

Besides, although the salts in living and vegetable creatures are not naturally inclined to kindle, they often contribute to it, when joined by a strong fermentation. Thus the mixture of two liquors, although cold to the touch, produces a flaming fire.

Becher was the first discoverer of this marvellous phænomenon, by mixing oil of vitriol with that of turpentine. Borrichius afterwards did the same, by mixing oil of turpentine with aqua fortis; and at last monsieur Tournefort, by joining spirit of nitre with oil of sassafras; and monsieur Homberg with this acid spirit, together with the oil and quintessences of all the aromatic Indian herbs: nay, Mr. Homberg asserts, that with a certain cold water cannons were fired anno 1710, in the abovesaid history of the Academy of Sciences, p. 66.

By fermentation, magazines of gunpowder, sea coal, woollen cloths, oil cloths, barns, paper-mills, and hay-cocks, have been set on fire.

There is further to be considered the vast quantity of effluvia that emanate from our bodies. Sanctorius observed, that of eight pounds of food and drink in a day, there is an insensible perspiration of about five; computing with them those effluvia which go out of the mouth by breathing, and which might be gathered in drops on a looking-glass. [Sect. 1. Aphor. 6.] As also, that, in the space of one night, it is customary to discharge about sixteen ounces of urine, four of concocted excrements by stool, and forty and more by perspiration. [Aphor. 59.] He teaches also, that numbness is an effect of too much internal heat, by which is prevented such an insensible transpiration, as in this very case.——

The friction of the palms of of our hands, or of any other parts of our body, may produce those fires commonly called ignes lambentes.

"We learn of Eusebius Nierembergius, that such was the property of all the limbs of the father of Theodoricus: such were those of Charles Gonzaga, duke of Mantua, as the celebrated Bartolin took notice of. By the testimony of John Fabri, M. D. a noted philosopher, who saw it, sparkles of light flashed out of the head of a woman, while she combed her hair. Scaliger relates the same of another. Cardanus, of a Carmelite monk, whose head continued 13 years to flash out sparkles every time he tossed his cowl on his shoulders. Ezekiel a Castro, M. D. wrote a treatise, intituled, Ignis lambens;

lambens; on the occasion that the countess Cassandra Buri, of Verona, when she rubbed her arms with a cambrick handkerchief, all the skin shined with a very bright light. Eusebius relates the same of Maximus Aquilanus. Licetus of Francis Guido, a civilian; and that he knew Antoni Cianfio, a bookseller in Pisa, who, when he shifted, shined all over with great brightness. Libavius relates the same of a youth; and Cardanus of a friend of his; saying, that when he shifted, clear sparkles of fire shot forth of his body. Father Kircher, a Jesuit, relates, how he, going in company into a subterranean grotto at Rome, saw sparkles of fire evaporate from the heads of his companions, grown warm by walking. Father Alphonso d'Ovale was eye-witness on the highest mountains of Peru and Chili, how both men and beasts there seem shining with the brightest light from top to toe.

These flames seem harmless, but it is only for want of proper fuel. Peter Bovisteau asserts, that such sparkles reduced to ashes the hair of a young man. John de Viano, in his treatise intitled, De peste Malagensi, p. 46. relates how the wife of Dr. Freilas, physician to cardinal de Royas, archbishop of Toledo, sent forth naturally, by perspiration, a fiery matter, of such a nature, that if the roller that she wore over her shift was taken from her, and exposed to the cold air, it immediately was kindled, and shot forth like grains of gunpowder *.

After all this, I saw, that a feverish fermentation, or a very strong motion of combustible matter, may rise in the womb of a woman, with such an igneous strength that can reduce to ashes the bones, and burn the flesh. Two such cases are known, one in the Acta Medica Hafniens. An. 1673, and the other in M. Marcell. Donat. de Medic. Hist. Mirab. lib. iv.

The bile, which is a necessary juice for our digestion, was observed by P. Borelli, when vomited up by a man, to boil like aqua fortis. [Centur. ii. Obs. 1. p. 109.

Besides, very strong fires may be kindled in our bodies, as well as in other animals of an hot temperament, not only by nature, but also by art; which, being able to kill, will serve for a better proof of my argument. Obser. 77. in the German Ephemerides, 1670.

Tie the upper orifice of the stomach of an animal with a string; tie also its lower orifice; then cut it out above and below the ligatures, and press it with both hands, so that it swell up in one side; which done, let the left-hand keep it so that the swelled part may not subside; and, with the right, having first, at an inch distance, placed a candle, open it quick with an anatomical knife, and you will see a flame there conceived, coming out in a few seconds of time: and such a flame may, by the curious, be perceived not only in the stomach, but also in the intestines. The first discoverer of this was Andrew Vulparius, anatomy professor at Bologna

* Pet. Borelli, Obs. Cent. ii. Obs. 75. says, there was a certain peasant, whose linen, hempen thread, &c. if laid up in boxes, though wet, or hung upon sticks in the air, did soon take fire.

in

in Italy 1669. Thus a quick and violent agitation of ſpirits, or a fermentation of juices in the ſtomach, produces a viſible flame.

The German Ephemerides, anno x. p. 53. by Sturmius, ſays, That in the northmoſt countries, flames evaporate from the ſtomachs of thoſe who drink ſtrong liquors plentifully.

Of three noblemen of Courland, who drank, by emulation, ſtrong liquors, two of them died ſcorched and ſuffocated by a flame forcing itſelf from the ſtomach.

My lord Bacon, in his Nat. Univ. Hiſt. aſſures, he had ſeen a woman's belly ſparkling like fire; and ſuch flames would often riſe in us, if the natural moiſture did not quench them; as Lucretius obſerves, v. 868. l. IV. and v. 1065. l. VI. Marcellus Donatus, in his Mirab. Hiſt. Medic. ſays, That in the time of Godfrey of Bologne's Chriſtian war, in the territory of Niverva, people were burning of inviſible fire in their entrails, and ſome had cut off a foot or an hand where the burning began, that it ſhould not go further.

After theſe and other inſtances, what wonder is there, ſays our author, in the caſe of our old lady? Her dulneſs before going to bed was an effect of too much heat concentrated in her breaſt, that hindered the perſpiration through the pores of her body, which is calculated to about 40 ounces per night. Her aſhes, found at four feet diſtance from her bed, are a plain argument, that ſhe, by natural inſtinct, roſe up to cool her heat, and perhaps was going to open a window.

It is ſaid the old lady was uſed, when ſhe felt herſelf indiſpoſed, to bathe all her body with camphorated ſpirit of wine; and ſhe did it perhaps that very night. This is not a circumſtance of any moment; for the beſt opinion is that of the internal heat and fire; which, by having been kindled in the entrails, naturally tended upwards; finding the way eaſier, and the matter more unctuous and combuſtible, left the legs untouched; the thighs were too near the origin of the fire, and therefore were alſo burnt by it; which was certainly increaſed by the urine and excrements, a very combuſtible matter, as one may ſee by its phoſphorus. Galenus (Claſſ. 1. lib. iii. de Temperam.) ſays, That the dung of a dove was ſufficient to ſet fire to a whole houſe: and the learned father Caſati, a Jeſuit, in his Phyſ. Diſſert. part 2. p. 48. relates to have heard a worthy gentleman ſay, That, from the great quantities of the dung of doves, flights of which uſed, for many years, nay ages, to build under the roof of the great church of Piſa, ſprung originally the fire which conſumed the ſaid church *. The author concludes, that certainly the lady was burnt to aſhes ſtanding, as her ſkull was fallen perpendicular between her legs; and that the back-part of her head had been damaged more than the fore-part was, becauſe of her hair, and of the nerves, whoſe principal ſeat lies there: and beſides, becauſe in the face there were many places open, out of which the flames might paſs."

[Two

* Galen de Morb. Diff. Pigeons dung takes fire, when it is become rotten.

[Two similar instances are added; one of John Hitchell, of Southampton, whose body being fired by lightening, continued burning for near three days, without any outward appearance of fire, except a kind of smoke from it. The other of one Grace Pett, a fisherman's wife of Ipswich; who going down into the kitchen, when she was half undressed for bed, was there found the next morning lying on the right side, extended over the hearth, with her legs on the deal floor; her body appeared like a block of wood, burning with a glowing fire with flame, the trunk covered, like charcoal, with white ashes, and her head and limbs much burnt; there was no fire in the grate, the candle was burnt out of the socket, a child's cloaths on one side of her and a paper screen on the other were both untouched, and the deal floor was not discoloured, though the fat had so penetrated the hearth as not to be scoured out.]

Account of a wonderful spring in Iceland.

GEYSER, a wonderful spring in the valley of Haukadal, is but a few miles from Skaalholt. This spring rises in a hollow rock at the foot of a mountain. According to Mr. Olav's description of this spring, who saw it in the year 1746, it is a cavity in a rock, about twenty fathoms in circumference, and three in depth. There is a small aperture at the bottom, through which the water gradually rises till it runs over the bason; then follows a terrible noise, like the discharge of small arms, which shakes the very rock. After this noise has been repeated four or five times, the water, which is hot, emits a thick steam, like smoke, is violently agitated, and springs up to the height of sixty fathoms, in such quantities as to form several hot rivulets on every side of the rock. The rising and violent agitation of the water ceases in six or seven minutes, and the cavity, or bason, becomes empty. This surprising phænomenon happens once a day, and is periodical, returning at a certain hour; but whether the agitations of this spring correspond with the tides in the neighbouring sea, has not yet been determined.

Account of fossil glass found in Siberia.

THE famous marienglas, or lapis specularis, great quantities of which are dug up in Siberia, is by some called Muscovy or Russian glass; and by others, though with less propriety, isinglass. It is a particular species of transparent stone, lying in strata, like so many sheets of paper. The matrix or stone in which it is found, is partly a light yellow quartz or marcasite, and partly a brown indurated fluid; and this stone contains in it all the species of the marienglas. The clearest and most transparent is accounted the best, and that of a greenish tinge is looked upon as the worst sort. Next to the colour, its size is most regarded. Some pieces have been found near two ells square; but these are not very common. Hence it is that they

they bear an extraordinary value, a ruble or two a pound being readily paid for a piece of an ell ſquare. As for the common ſort, a pud * of that of a quarter of an ell ſquare is ſold for nine or ten rubles; and the worſt ſort of all, for a ruble and a half, or two rubles a pud. To render the marienglas fit for uſe, it is ſplit with a thin two-edged knife; but care is taken that the laminæ be not too thin. It is uſed for windows and lanterns all over Siberia, and indeed in every part of the Ruſſian empire, and looks very beautiful; its luſtre and clearneſs ſurpaſſing that of the fineſt glaſs, to which it is particularly preferable for windows and lanterns of ſhips, as it will ſtand the exploſion of cannon. It is found in the greateſt plenty near the river Wittim.

Account of a curious petrifaction dug up out of the common pavement in White Friars.

THIS curioſity was perceived in paſſing along, by the gentleman, in whoſe cuſtody it now is. It is of an oblong figure, between round and ſquare, about a foot a foot and a half in length, and near nine inches thick; weight exactly ninety pounds. From its form it looks as if it had originally been a poſt to keep off the carts. Its upper ſurface which lay level with the ſuperficies of the pavement, is of a brown colour, reſembling the other ſtones in the ſtreet, and therefore when covered with wet and dirt, it is no wonder ſhould ſo long have eſcaped the notice of every obſerver, though hourly paſſed over by all who went that way. The lower part, that is to ſay that which lay loweſt in the pavement, ſeems nearly of the ſame colour, excepting that the ſtria of the wood are more eaſily diſtinguiſhable in it. One ſide is covered with a ſparry incruſtation, of a white glittering colour, breaking eaſily into flakes, and as eaſy to be reduced into powder; not unlike, in ſhort, to the ſelenites, or ſome kinds of alabaſter. This does not ſeem, however, to have formed originally any part of the wood, but to be rather a ſtony coat or excreſcence generated by the water which effected the petrifaction. The other ſide conſiſts intirely of the petrified woody matter, and by the cavity formed in it, ſeems to have been rotted away in that part before its petrifaction. Two queſtions naturally ariſe from this appearance of it. The firſt, what kind of wood it may have been: the ſecond, how it came to be petrified, or what water occaſioned it. With regard to the firſt, that is to ſay the wood, if we ſuppoſe it to have been petrified in the place it was taken up at, it is probable it was either oak or elm, and I ſhould rather pronounce for the latter, from the rediſh appearance it has in thoſe parts where the ſparry incruſtation is freſh broke off. But if we ſuppoſe it not to have been petrified in the place where dug up, and indeed the ſparry coat above mentioned will not allow us to ſuppoſe that to have been done by any other than ſalt water, in that caſe it may be either lignum vitæ, log-wood,

* About 36 Engliſh pounds.

wood, or any other ponderous wood of a reddish brown colour. As to the ends they are both so entirely stone, that it is impossible to form any judgment from them; and though the sawing it would be a very likely means of deciding that question, yet for particular reasons the owner does not chuse to have recourse to that method at present. Should the heart of the wood be entirely pervaded by the stony particles, so as to be also petrified, this would not be decisive. For the rest, it was found close to a water-plug, where it has probably remained many ages, with the water continually exuding upon it, but that the water there formed the petrifaction is a point not to be admitted on account of the sparry coat so often mentioned, which will not admit of its having been been petrified by fresh water. But even should this be granted, it would be still necessary to enquire what water did it; for though the water of the plug, near which it lay, was continually exuding upon it, yet as both rivers water run that way, its petrifaction might have been owing to the other. It is well known, moreover, that the friary is for the most part an artificial ground, abounding in springs, some of which have been formerly reputed medicinal*; and if any of the waters of these springs came near it, I mean, so as frequently to moisten it, in that case it is to be attributed to them, rather than to the river waters. What renders this point also still clearer is, that in the great use that has been made of the two river waters, we have never heard of any petrifying quality being attributed to them. Upon the whole then, it is impossible to say when it was done, or whence it was brought, but that it is a great curiosity, and the more so for having been found in the streets of London, must be evident to every one who considers it.

Remarkable instance of a decrepitude transmitted from parents to children.

IN the Warsaw Gazette, of the 13th May, 1763, we have the following extraordinary relation:

One Margaret Krasiowna died lately in the village of Koninia, aged 108, being born Feb. 12, 1655. At the age of 94 she married, for her third husband, Gaspard Raykou, of the village of Ciwouszin, then aged 105. During the 14 years they lived together, they had two boys and one

* The memory of this medicinal quality of the waters is still preserved in the name of a court there, called *Dogwell Court*, which though improperly set down *Dodwell* in the city books, as if it had formerly belonged to one *Dodwell* as proprietor, yet it is well known took its name from a dog's accidentally falling into a well, which is still to be seen in the cellar of the upper house in the court, and being thereby cured of a most inveterate mange. From this accident the well grew into very great repute, insomuch, that in monkish times it was prodigiously resorted to by persons afflicted with cutaneous disorders; but since the dissolution of the monasteries under Harry VIII. has been noted for nothing more than the tradition of its former virtues.

girl, and what is very remarkable, these three children bear evident marks of the old age of their father and mother. Their hair is already grey, and they have a vacuity in their gums, like that which appears after the loss of teeth, though they never had any teeth; they have not strength enough to chew solid food, but live on bread and vegetables. They are of a proper size for their age, but their backs are bent, their complexions are sallow, and they have all the other symptoms of decrepitude. Their father is still alive. Though most of these particulars may appear fabulous, they are certified by the parish registers. The village of Ciwousin is in the district of Stenzick, in the palatinate of Sendomir."

Surprising account of a person's suddenly losing his beard, the hair of his head, &c. and partially recovering them again.

M. De Berney, a gentleman of Poitou in France, at the age of 60, had his beard come off, then the hair of his head, afterwards his eye-brows and eye-lashes, at last all the hair on his body, without any alteration in his health. Three or four months after this event, his beard began to grow again, but not quite so thick as before. Six months after, he had a slight fever, during which his eye-brows and his eye-lashes returned; the former pretty thick, but the latter much less so. The hair of his head, and other parts of his body, is not returned at all.

PROJECTS.

It is with great pleaſure that we can, at the head of our article of Projects for this year, ſet one, which is an honour to our country, and, indeed, one of the greateſt works of the age. It is that ſtupendous undertaking of an inland navigation begun and directed by his grace the duke of Bridgewater.

An account of the duke of Bridgwater's *new inland navigation.*

To the Author, &c.

SIR, *Mancheſter, Sept.* 30.

I Have lately been viewing the artificial wonders of London, and the natural wonders of the Peak; but none of them gave me ſo much pleaſure as the duke of Bridgewater's navigation in this country. His projector, the ingenious Mr. Brindley, has indeed made ſuch improvements in this way, as are truly aſtoniſhing. At Barton-bridge he has erected a navigable canal in the air; for it is as high as the tops of trees. Whilſt I was ſurveying it with a mixture of wonder and delight, four barges paſſed me in the ſpace of about three minutes, two of them being chained together, and dragged by two horſes, who went on the terras of the canal, whereon, I muſt own, I durſt hardly venture to walk, as I almoſt trembled to behold the large river Irwell underneath me, acroſs which this navigation is carried by a bridge, which contains upon it the canal of water, with the barges in it, drawn by horſes, which walk upon the battlements of this extraordinary bridge. This navigation begins at the foot of ſome hills, in which the duke's coals are dug, from whence a canal is cut through rocks, which day-light never enters. By this means large boats are hauled to the innermoſt parts of thoſe hills, and being there filled with coals, are brought out by an eaſy current, which ſupplies the whole navigation, for the ſpace of about ten miles. At the mouth of the cavern is erected a water bellows, being the body of a tree, forming a hollow cylinder, ſtanding upright: upon this a wooden baſon is fixed, in the form of a funnel, which receives a current of water from the higher ground. This water falls into the cylinder, and iſſues out at the bottom of it, but at the ſame time carries a quantity of air with it, which is received into tin pipes, and forced to the innermoſt receſſes of the coal-pits, where it iſſues out, as if from a pair of bellows, and rarifies the body of thick air,

which would otherwiſe prevent the workmen from ſubſiſting on the ſpot where the coals are dug.

From Barton I ſteered my courſe towards this place, and in my way ſaw the navigation carried ſometimes over public roads, and in ſome places over bogs, but generally by the ſide of hills; by which means it has a firm natural bank on one ſide, while the other, compoſed of earth and gravel thrown up, is about eight yards broad. At proper diſtances, ſoughs are formed near the top of the canal, which prevents it from overflowing during immoderate rains.

In ſome places, where Mr. Brindley has been forced to carry his navigation acroſs a public road, being obliged to keep the water on a level, he has ſunk the road gradually, ſo as to paſs under his canal, which forms a bridge over the road; the carriages, by an eaſy deſcent, going down on one ſide, and by the ſame eaſy aſcent, coming up again on the other. Near this town, where Cornebrook comes athwart the duke's navigation, the current of the brook is ſtopped, and let into a large baſon, from whence it falls gradually into a ſmaller one, which is within it, and is open at the bottom; by which means the water ſinks into a drain, and is conveyed under-ground to the other ſide of the canal, where it riſes into its old channel.

At this place, which is about a mile from Mancheſter, the duke's agents have made a wharf, and are ſelling coals at three-pence half-penny per baſket, which is about ſeven ſcore weight; and next ſummer they intend to ſland them in this town.

Many gentlemen of this neighbourhood are reaping the benefit of Mr. Brindley's inventions; he having taught them a method of draining coal-pits by a fire-engine, conſtructed at the expence of 150*l.* which no one before knew how to make at leſs than 500*l.* In theſe he uſes wooden chains, which are preferable to iron ones, and cylinders made of deal, which ſupply the place of thoſe which were uſually made of caſt iron. Channels are now cutting alſo in many other coal-pits, and boats are uſed inſtead of wheel-barrows, to convey the coals to the mouths of the pits; nay, it is even ſaid, that ſome Dutch engineers are coming over hither to perfect themſelves in the art of inland navigation.

I am, &c. C. S.

A ſhort account of the cambrick manufactory at Winchelſea, in Suſſex, in a letter to a member of the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.

YOU may not perhaps be diſpleaſed that the public ſhould, through the channel of your collection, be made acquainted with an infant manufactory, lately eſtabliſhed at Winchelſea; I mean that for making the very fine linens called cambricks, equal to thoſe which uſed formerly to be imported from France.

The public-ſpirited gentlemen who firſt ventured on this arduous, as well as hazardous undertaking, have reaſon to flatter themſelves, that their ſcheme will ſucceed, and turn out, not only to the great benefit of their country, but likewiſe to their own particular emolument.

The

The workmen that are now employed are chiefly French; but Engliſh children are daily bound apprentices to them, that the ſecrets and myſteries of the ſeveral branches may ſoon become our own.

From the ſpecimens already exhibited, there is great reaſon to conclude, that this manufactory will ſucceed: the eſtabliſhing it has already had a wonderful effect on this town and neighbourhood: every thing ſeems alive; and old Winchelſea * is, as it were ariſen, like the phœnix, out of its aſhes.

It was a very difficult matter to procure workmen ſkilful enough to manufacture this fine cloth: and it was ſtill more difficult to get flax proper for making yarn fine enough: yet both theſe difficulties are ſurmounted; the firſt by procuring proper hands from France, and from among the French priſoners, who were maintained here for ſo many years during the late war; and the latter by improving the culture of the flax they ſowed in the neighbourhood, in the following particulars.

It was neceſſary for them, that the fibres of the flax ſhould be fine, ſlender, and long, and that in a much greater degree than in the linen made in Ireland for ſhirting, ſheeting, &c. for this reaſon they proceed, in the culture of their flax, in a manner very different from the practice of the Iriſh farmers.

The land on which the plant is to be ſown muſt be very freſh †, but not rank, for that would defeat their intentions of having the fibres fine. If it will do without dunging, ſo much the better. For the crop to ſucceed well, the ſoil of this land ſhould be reduced, by frequent tillage, as fine as garden mould; the ſtones ſhould be all picked; and the land, whilſt it lies fallow, that is, before the ſeed is ſown, ſhould be kept as clear as poſſible from every kind of weed.

After every preparation is made, the beſt ſeed that can be procured is ſown very thick on the land, and if the weeds have been previouſly well deſtroyed, they will not afterwards hurt the crop, the plants ſtanding very thick run up ſlender without branching: but in order ſtill to promote their growth, the planters ſtick the crop very full of long ſticks ‖; and on theſe they lay buſhes, which, ſhading the plants from the intenſe heat of the ſun-beams, make them run up very ſlender; and they yet enjoy air

* Old Winchelſea, which was two or three miles from the ſcite of the preſent town, had eighteen pariſhes, and was of great conſequence. It was ſwallowed up by the ſea before the time of Edward the Firſt, in whoſe reign the preſent town was built.

† The ſoil on which they grow the fineſt flax about Cambray, where great quantities of cambrick are made, and from whence it is called Cambrick, though good and fruitful, is dry; and this, perhaps, prevents the crop from being too rank.

‖ This method is alſo frequently practiſed in Ireland by ſome of the curious flax-growers who would have very fine yarn; and it is ſaid to anſwer that intention, by cauſing the fibres to grow long and ſlender.

and warmth enough to prevent their ſtems, or ſtalks, from rotting by too much moiſture.

This method may poſſibly by ſome of your readers be thought very troubleſome and expenſive, and not to be practiſed in large concerns; and this is certainly the truth: but we are then to conſider that in theſe fine manufactures a ſmall quantity of flax will go a great way; and that the planter's aim is to procure not a large crop, but a valuable one.

If the flax is of a proper growth for making very fine yarn, fit to be uſed in the Winchelſea manufactory, it fetches a great price; if, on the contrary, by the planters ſaving either pain or expence, it ſhould be too coarſe or ſhort, it will not there be ſaleable.

For the reaſon above recited, it is the planter's intereſt to be as nice as poſſible in the culture of this plant, and to procure every intelligence he can, that may enable him to improve the quality not the quantity of his crop; for on that only, in a great meaſure, depends his future profit.

The manufacturing the yarn, by weaving it into linen, is very delicate work; and this is chiefly done in the fine ſtone vaults, with which this town abounds †; for the ſkilful workmen ſay, that the thread is ſo fine and delicate, that it will not before weaving, bear the influence of the upper and freely circulating air; for after being but a very little time expoſed to it, the yarn becomes unfit for the loom *, as it would be brittle, and in working break into ſhort lengths, as if it was rotten.

Before French cambricks were prohibited by act of parliament, the quantities of them conſumed in England was almoſt incredible: it is therefore to be hoped, that our ladies will not be leſs fond of this Winchelſea linen, (which equals the French cambricks in quality) merely becauſe it happens to be manufactured in England. Foreign fripperies have been too long admired: it is time that a patriotic ſpirit of emulation ſhould take place among us, and that we ſhould vye with each other in our endeavours to promote the commerce of our native land.

On the quantity of commodities manufactured in this kingdom depends, in a great meaſure, the preſervation of the balance of trade, which has been of late years ſo much in our favour; muſt we not therefore be infatuated to prefer making any part of our apparel of foreign materials? particularly when every article, neceſſary for the dreſs of the rich or poor of either

† The ſtreets of this town were all Paved, and at right angles, ſo that they were divided into thirty-two ſquares or quarters. The ſtone works of its three gates are ſtanding, though three miles aſunder over the fields; and in many places of the town are fine ſtone arched vaults for merchants goods, in which the weavers now work; and many ruinous materials of ancient buildings, ſo buried, that the ſtreets have been turned into corn fields, and the plough goes over the firſt floors of houſes.

* The common thread uſed by the ſempſtreſſes ſoon becomes rotten, and breaks in the working, unleſs it is carefully kept from the air.

either ſex, is as handſome, as good in its kind, if not better; as ſumptuous, rich and elegant, and what would render it ſtill more acceptable to many, may be made as expenſive as any France, &c. can produce? Would the court ſet the example, nothing but the produce of Engliſh manufactories would be worn in the kingdom.

Much is due to the ſucceſsful endeavours of the ſociety to which you belong; the acting members have all along diſcovered a ſpirit of patriotiſm that is truly laudable, and will doubtleſs be of the greateſt benefit, as well to the preſent race of our countrymen as to our poſterity.

Reflections on the European *porcelain manufactory.*

IN the account of the life of the celebrated French academiſt M. de Reaumur, (ſee p. 26.) there are ſome obſervations upon the art of making porcelain, and a compariſon of the Oriental and European porcelain with each other. M. Reaumur ſays, that all porcelain is an imperfect vitrification, produced either by giving a vitrifiable ſubſtance ſuch a degree of heat as will not perfectly vitrify it, or by mixing two ſubſtances together, one of which will vitrify and the other will not, in which caſe any degree of heat may be given that is found beſt to incorporate its parts, and ſtrengthen its texture: he adds, that bringing the Eaſtern and European porcelain to the teſt of fire, he found that all the various kinds of porcelain made in Europe, came out glaſs, and the Eaſtern porcelain ſuffered no alteration; whence he concludes, that the eaſtern porcelain conſiſts of two ſubſtances, one of which only is vitrifiable, and the European of a vitrifiable ſubſtance heated only to a certain degree ſhort of vitrification. To this it has been objected, that all ſubſtances are vitrifiable in a certain degree of heat, long continued; but though it may be true, that a degree of heat is phyſically poſſible, in which all ſubſtances will become glaſs, and that we can produce ſuch heat, yet Reaumur's diſtinction will ſtill be good; for porcelain may conſiſt either of two ſubſtances which vitrify with degrees of heat widely different; or of one ſubſtance, all the parts of which vitrify together. What degree of heat, or whether any degree of heat, produceable in our furnaces will vitrify Oriental porcelain we do not know, but there is great reaſon to believe that thoſe particulars in in which it excels European porcelain are eſſentially connected with its ſpecific difference from them, *viz.* its enduring, without vitrification, that degree of heat, in which the European porcelain is found to vitrify.

It is well known that porcelain ware, as well as pottery, conſiſts of two ſubſtances, the body and the glazing; and upon the adaption of theſe two ſubſtances to each other, the excellence of this manufacture greatly depends, with reſpect to its uſefulneſs and permanency.

All metals and metallic ſubſtances are known to expand with heat, and contract with cold; ſubſtances therefore that are highly elaſtic, frequently crack when heated ſuddenly and partially, becauſe

the parts expanding unequally, the continuity is surmounted by the effort of one particle to disengage itself from another, in consequence of the parts in contact possessing unequal spaces: for this reason vessels of glass, and other substances a-kin to glass, frequently break when hot water is poured into them.

It is also known, that though all metallic substances expand with heat, yet they do not expand in the same degree; for this reason it is that the glazing of many kinds of pottery, and of some ware, called china, frequently cracks upon receiving hot water, though the vessel itself continues whole; for the vessel and the glazing being of substances widely different, expand unequally, which also produces a farther inconveniency; for the same cause that makes the glazing crack, makes it also scale off after it is cracked, which is universally the case with all earthen ware, particularly that called delft.

The desiderata, therefore, in making china are these:

To have a body fine and white.

To be tough enough to resist the force of expansion unequally excited by partial heat, and

To be glazed with a substance that will expand and contract in the same degree, and that has also the same degree of tenuity.

If the body is fine and white, the ware will never grow brown, for the porcelain ware becomes brown by the wearing away of the glazing to which it owes its whiteness.

If it has the requisite degree of toughness, it will never break by receiving boiling water.

And if its glazing is of a substance that has a similar texture and properties, it will neither crack nor scale off.

I have seen porcelain of all the manufactures in Europe. Those of Dresden in Poland, and Chatillon in France, are well known for their elegance and beauty: with these I may class our own of Chelsea, which is scarce inferior to any of the others; but these are calculated rather for ornament than use, and if they were equally useful with the Oriental china, they could yet be used but by few, because they are sold at high prices. We have, indeed, here, many other manufactories of porcelain which are sold at a cheaper rate than any that is imported; but, except the Worcester, they all wear brown, and are subject to crack, especially the glazing, by boiling water: the Worcester has a good body, scarce inferior to that of Eastern china, it is equally tough, and its glazing never cracks or scales off.

But this is confined, comparatively, to few articles; the tea-table, indeed, it compleatly furnishes; and some of it is so well enamelled as to resemble the finest foreign china; so that it makes up costly sets that are broken, without a perceptible difference: yet some how or another this manufacture has never yet found its way to the dining table, except perhaps in sauce-boats, and toys for pickles, and *hors d'œuvres*; but by communicating this defect to the public, some remedy may, perhaps, be found for it. Perhaps the society for encouraging arts, &c. might think it an interesting object of their attention, as the manu-

manufacture is now, as far as it extends, greatly superior to all others of the kind, and might, as a writer in the public papers observes, not only keep very large sums in the kingdom, which are still paid for a foreign commodity, but may also be improved into a valuable branch of exportation.

I am, &c.

New method of preserving birds, with their elegant plumes unhurt.

A Few years ago I had frequent opportunities of viewing the curious museum of Monsr. Reaumur in Paris: his collections of natural and artificial productions were carefully preserved in several departments: but what most attracted my notice was three rooms filled with a great number of foreign fowls, preserved in their lively and beautiful colours, whose brilliant appearance, freedom in their plumage, and animated attitudes, seem as natural in this lifeless state as if they still breathed. I was very desirous to know the method of bringing them to this perfection; but after various fruitless enquiries, was obliged to rest contented with barely admiring them, as all their preparation was kept a profound secret among a few naturalists. I was determined, however, to make a trial with a few birds upon this single thought, that many good old house-wives preserve hams, beef, tongues, &c. for a long time, with salt only. Now I imagined that if a stronger antiseptic was used by way of a pickle, and the fowls placed therein for some time and dried, the secret would not be difficult to come at; yet, after various trials, I was convinced to the contrary, and gave up this method; for the pickle glued the feathers close, always took away more or less of their glossy hue, and beauty of their plumage, so as to appear disagreeable to the eye: this was a point I was a long time at a loss to account for, as I well remembered that in all the preparations of still life, in the above gentleman's collection, the feathers were remarkably free, fine in colour, and equal in every respect to life itself. In water fowls I succeeded much better, their feathers being of a more oily nature, and consequently not so easily disturbed by the pickle as the land birds. Tho' frequently foiled in my attempts, I resolved not to give it up so easily, and at length accomplished what I was so anxious to perfect. I have lately preserved some scores of both land and sea fowls after this new method, all of which come as near real life as possible; therefore, to gratify those who are pleased with this study and innocent employment, I shall now insert the whole apparatus necessary to be observed, and if these hints can draw their attention, my pleasure will be compleat. When I receive a fowl fresh killed, I open the venter, from the lower part of the breast bone down to the anus, with a pair of fine pointed scissars, and extract all the contents, such as the intestines, liver, stomach, &c. This cavity I immediately fill with the following mixture of salts and spice, and then bring the lips of the wound together by future, so as to prevent the stuffing from falling out. The gullet or passage must then

then be filled, from the beak down to where the ſtomach lay, with the ſame mixture (but finer ground) which muſt be forced down a little at a time, by the help of a quill or wire. The head I open near the root of the tongue with the ſciſſars, and after having turned them round three or four times to deſtroy the ſtructure of the brain, I fill this cavity likewiſe with the mixture. This is all the preparation I uſe; as for the wings and thighs I never touch them, but leave them in their natural ſtate; for the ſalts, &c. ſeldom fail, in a few days, to penetrate into theſe parts, and preſerve them equally with the body and neck of the fowl. The bird being thus filled with this antiſeptic mixture, muſt now be hung up for about two days by the legs, in order that, by this poſition, the ſalts may more effectually penetrate round the muſcles and ligaments which connect the vertebræ of the neck. The fowl muſt now be placed in a frame to dry, in the ſame attitude we uſually ſee it when alive on the plain or on a tree, in this frame it muſt be held up by two threads, the one paſſing from the anus to the lower part of the back, and the other through the eyes; the ends of theſe threads are to brace up the fowl to its natural attitude, and faſtened to the beam of the frame above: laſtly, the feet are to be fixed down with pins or ſmall nails. In this ſituation it muſt remain for a month or more, until the bird is perfectly dry, (which will readily be known by its ſtiffneſs) when it may be taken out of the frame, and placed on a chip pill-box: it will now require no other ſupport but a pin through each foot, faſtened into the box. The eyes muſt be ſupplied with proportionable glaſs beads, fixed in with ſtrong gum water.

Common ſalt one pound, alum powdered four ounces, pepper ground two ounces, mixed together. CESTRIÆ.

Method of preſerving plants in their original ſhape and colours. By Dr. Hill.

WASH a ſufficient quantity of fine ſand, ſo as perfectly to ſeparate it from all other ſubſtances; dry it; paſs it through a ſieve to clear it from any groſs particles which would not riſe in the waſhing: take an earthen veſſel of a proper ſize, and form, for every plant and flower which you intend to preſerve; gather your plants and flowers when they are in a ſtate of perfection, and in dry weather, and always with a convenient portion of the ſtalk: heat a little of the dry ſand prepared as above, and lay it in the bottom of the veſſel, ſo as equally to cover it; lay the plant or flower upon it, ſo as that no part of it may touch the ſides of the veſſel: ſift or ſhake in more of the ſame ſand by little and little upon it, ſo that the leaves may be extended by degrees, and without injury, till the plant or flower is covered about two inches thick: put the veſſel into a ſtove, or hot houſe, heated by little and little to the 50th degree; let it ſtand there a day or two, or perhaps more, according to the thickneſs and ſucculence of the flower or plant; then gently ſhake the ſand out upon a ſheet of paper, and take out the plant, which you will find in all its beauty, the ſhape as elegant, and the colour as vivid as when it grew.

Some

Some flowers require certain little operations to preſerve the adherence of their petals, particularly the tulip, with reſpect to which it is neceſſary, before it is buried in the ſand, to cut the triangular fruit which riſes in the middle of the flower; for the petal will then remain more firmly attached to the ſtalk.

A *hortus ſiccus* prepared in this manner would be one of the moſt beautiful and uſeful curioſities that can be.

Methods to deſtroy ſeveral kinds of inſects and vermin.

The Corn Butterfly, (for the hiſtory of this inſect ſee our article of Natural Hiſtory).

NOthing more is neceſſary for this purpoſe than to heat the grain in an oven after the bread has been drawn; this, at the ſame time that it is perfectly efficacious, is ſimple and eaſy, and applies to a moſt important purpoſe a heat which would otherwiſe uſeleſsly decay. It is, however, neceſſary to make the following obſervations.

1. Grain expoſed during many days to a heat which cauſes the thermometer to riſe to 60 degrees, loſes no degree of its fertility.

2. This heat, continued eleven hours, will totally deſtroy all the inſects contained in the grain, whether caterpillar, chryſalis, or butterfly; and heat, equal only to 33 degrees, if it is continued two days, will anſwer the ſame purpoſe.

3. But a great quantity of grain put into an oven, conſiderably reduces the heat of it; and the full heat of the oven will be communicated only to the ſuperficies, and to the bottom of it which touches the floor of the oven.

4. Two thouſand five hundred pounds of grain being put into an oven in which the heat was 85 degrees, the heat in the center of the heap was, an hour afterwards, found to be no more than 19: it gradually increaſed for 48 hours, and at the end of that time it was found to be 33 degrees and an half, equal to that of the oven.

5. The uſual heat of an oven, two hours after the bread has been drawn, is about 100 degrees.

6. Grain that has endured 90 degrees of heat, is not leſs fit for making bread.

In order to prevent butterflies, produced in other heaps, from depoſiting their eggs among grain that has been dried in an oven, it may be laid in ſuch heaps as will have the ſmalleſt poſſible ſuperficies, and then covered with aſhes, or powdered chalk, or a cloth either of linen or woollen; or it may be laid up in ſacks; or if the quantity is great, it may be barrelled in large caſks, particular care being taken in ſecuring the head.

The proceſs, ſaid to be effectual, for rendering the grain that is to be ſowed, perfectly pure, ſound, and free from inſects, and for preventing what is called the ſmut in wheat.

Make a very ſtrong lye of wood-aſhes; and when it is become yellow like beer, and ſlippery to the touch, put in as much quick lime as will make it of a duſky white; when it is as hot as that the finger can but juſt bear it, let the groſs part of the lime ſubſide; then pour off the lye into a proper veſ-

ſel

fel, and, having the grain in a baſket, plunge the baſket with the grain into the lye, ſtirring it about, and ſkimming off ſuch as float on the top. This done, in about two or three minutes the grain may be taken out of the lye, and the baſket which contains it muſt be placed upon two poles, that the lye may drain off. When it has done dropping from the bottom of the baſket, it muſt be ſpread on the floor of a granary to dry, while a ſecond baſket is ſerved in the ſame manner.

This proceſs preſerves the grain from rotting, and deſtroys all the inſects that may have got into it.

The uſe of the oven is ſaid to be the beſt expedient for deſtroying the caterpillars in the corn that is ſowed; but it is acknowledged to be difficult to aſcertain the degree of heat that is ſufficient to kill the vermin, and yet not ſufficient to kill the grain.

Inſects in the egg; addreſſed to the gentlemen, farmers, and gardeners in the neighbourhood of London.

YOU will obſerve, if you look at the fruit trees, apples, pears, and medlers, ſome foreſt trees, the oak and the dwarf-maple eſpecially, the white and black thorn in the hedges, a kind of little tufts, or knots, or balls, reſembling, at firſt ſight, withered leaves, twiſted by a cobweb, about tho uppermoſt twigs and branches.

Theſe contain a vaſt number of little black eggs, of an inſect that will hatch in the ſpring, and ſwarms of caterpillars will eat up every thing within their reach; no cold, no wet prevents their increaſe and propagation. The oaks they injure prodigiouſly; the white thorn they devour, and deſtroy the plant: apples and pears ſuffer as much as any thing. Againſt theſe enemies it becomes you to riſe up; or your hedges, your plantations, and your fruits will ſuffer exceedingly. They did ſo laſt year, though very wet and cold, and if the enſuing ſummer ſhould be hot and dry, your loſſes will be irreparable.

The method I propoſe to take in my own grounds, is to order all the twigs or ſhoots to be cut off from every tree or buſh on which theſe neſts of inſects appear; to be collected together and burnt; and this as ſoon as the weather will permit. *(It ſhould be done, if poſſibly, before March is out; at leaſt, the nearer the end of that month the better.)*

It is an affair of much conſequence to you, and I hope will not paſs unregarded: to clear my own premiſes of ſuch a dreadful enemy, is of little conſequence, unleſs you likewiſe do the ſame in yours. The progeny is numerous, their ravages great, and their propagation infinite.

I addreſs myſelf chiefly to you gentlemen in the neighbourhood of London, becauſe I am moſt converſant about the metropolis; the miſchief may have ſpread to other places; it is eaſily known, and may as eaſily be remedied.

One cannot, without concern, behold the young ſhoots of the thorn in every quickſet hedge, and the laſt year's ſhoot of the oak eſpecially, beſet with the rudiments of theſe deſtroyers. Suffer me to prevail on you to be earneſt in your endeavours to extirpate ſo dreadful an enemy; the expence will be little children, old people,

ple, the infirm may be set to collect these nests of robbers at so much per hundred, and you'll save the expence in the growth of your hedges, your fruit, and plantations. I am, &c.

N. L.

Caterpillars on trees. This method has been successfully tried in France.

TAKE a chafing-dish with lighted charcoal, and placing it under the branches that are loaded with caterpillars, throw some pinches of brimstone in powder on the coals. The vapour of the sulphur, which is mortal to those insects, will not only destroy all that are on the tree, but prevent it from being infested by them afterwards. A pound of sulphur will clear as many trees as grow on several acres.

To this remedy we will add another from the Journal Oeconomique, where it is said to be infallible against the caterpillars in cabbage; and, perhaps, it may be equally serviceable against those that infest other vegetables. Sow with hemp all the borders of the ground where you mean to plant your cabbage, and you will see with surprise, that, although the neighbourhood is infected with caterpillars, the space inclosed by the hemp will be perfectly free; not one of the vermin will approach it.

Rats.

TAKE of the seeds of staves-acre, or, louse-wort, powdered, more or less, as the occasion requires, one part; of oatmeal three parts; mix them well, and make them up into a paste, with honey. Lay pieces of it in the holes, and on the places where rats and mice frequent; and it will effectually kill, or rid the place of those kind of vermin by their eating thereof.

We by no means publish the following receipts as parties in the dispute concerning their virtues. That they are efficacious medicines, cannot, we think, be questioned; whether of good or bad effect, must depend on the proper or improper administering of them. While dear and a secret, they were much sought after. The public is now made acquainted with the method of preparing them, through the uncommon generosity of Mr. Page, to whom Mr. Ward left his book of receipts; and may besides have them at a cheap rate, his majesty having, for that purpose, settled a handsome pension on Messieurs White and Osterman, the two chemists employed by Mr. Ward in preparing them, on condition that the profits arising from the sale of them should be applied to the support of the Asylum and Magdalen charities. We thought, that independent of any virtue these medicines may be possessed of, our readers would be curious to be informed of that, which, while a secret, so lately raised one man's fortune and fame.

Receipts for preparing and compounding the principal medicines made use of by the late Mr. Ward. Extracted from a pamphlet published by J. Page, Esq.

Method of preparing Antimony, for the PILL and DROP.

PROVIDE yourself with an earthen unglazed pan, that will hold

hold three or four quarts; ſet it on a naked fire, and have in readineſs, of the fineſt and pureſt crude antimony, as much as you pleaſe; (that which appears in long ſhining needles, and is the eaſieſt powdered, is the beſt; being moſt free from metallic, or other heterogeneous bodies) powder it indifferently fine; put ten or twelve ounces into your pan, ſtirring it continually with an iron ſpatula, and increaſing your fire till it ſends forth white fumes, and a flame like burning brimſtone: continue that degreee of fire, continually ſtirring, till it burns or fumes no more; but is become a grey or aſh-coloured powder. If it ſhould melt, and run into lumps, in the beginning of your operation, you muſt take it out of your pan, and pound it again; putting it in again, and ſtirring as before, till it be thoroughly calcined. Then put in four ounces more of your crude matter; proceeding as before, and continuing ſo to do, till you have as much as you deſire. By this method you will calcine your antimony with much leſs labour and time, than in doing it all together, as is uſual: for, by putting your crude antimony to your calcined, its melting will be prevented, and the fumes will fly off much ſooner.

[*N. B.* It muſt be done in a chimney; otherwiſe the fumes will be hurtful to the operator.]

Take a clean crucible, which will hold about a quart; put into it about two pounds of your calcined antimony; ſet it in a melting furnace, and make a gradual fire under it; put coals nearly to the top of your crucible; keep it in a moderate fuſion, ſometimes ſtirring it about with an iron rod; care muſt be taken that your fire be not too violent, while your matter is in fuſion; or it will liquefy to ſuch a degree, and render it ſo ſubtile, that it will all run through the pores of your crucible, into your aſh-hole; not leaving one ſingle drop, or grain behind.

When you find your matter, which adheres to your rod, tranſparent and bright (which it will be, in about half an hour after it is in fuſion, if you have kept a proper degree of fire) have, in readineſs, a ſmooth marble ſtone, well dried, and heated as hot as you can bear your hand upon it; for fear your hot matter ſhould break it. [It will be proper to have an iron curb round your marble, to riſe half or three quarters of an inch above its ſurface, to prevent your matter from running off.] Pour your vitrified matter upon your ſtone; and if you have any more of your calcined matter, put your crucible again into the fire; put in more, and proceed as before. If your crucible is good, and your fire moderately governed, you may uſe the ſame crucible five or ſix times; as I, myſelf, have frequently done.

Thus have you a fair and pure glaſs of antimony, of a light-red colour.

I have obſerved, that keeping the crucible covered during the time of its fuſion, both hinders the vitrification, and makes the glaſs leſs pure, by preventing the remaining combuſtible parts of the antimony from flying off.

The PILL and DROP are made as follows:

Take,

Take, of the aforesaid glass of antimony, as much as you please; pound it in a clean iron mortar, and sift it through a fine lawn sieve; then grind, or levigate it, on a smooth marble stone, to an impalpable powder. Take also dragon's blood, dried and powdered. To four ounces of your levigated glass, put one ounce of this dragon's blood; grind them very well together; and with good sack, or rich mountain wine, make into a mass for pills, of about one grain and a half each, which is a full dose for a man or woman.

The drop, so called, is made by putting about half an ounce of your levigated glass of antimony, into a quart of the richest malaga mountain, or sack. Shake them well together, and let them stand two or three days to settle, and grow clear. Then pour it off gently, to be quite fine.

The full dose (half an ounce) is for a man or woman: but best to begin with the half or two thirds, according to age or strength of constitution.

OBSERVATIONS.

Common glass of antimony, as sold at the shops, though reckoned a very rough medicine, is, I find, prescribed in dispensatories from two to eight grains: therefore I shall make the following observations upon it.

First, as I have made large quantities of glass of antimony for Mr. Ward; so I find a very essential difference between what I made by the foregoing process, and what I have bought in the shops: mine being of a brighter red, much softer, and not so harsh and gritty in the pulverisation, and levigation: whence I imagine, that the glass of antimony imported, is not prepared from pure antimony, or not genuinely prepared.

Secondly, I apprehend that, where it has been prescribed, and given inwardly, it has only been powdered and sifted; whereby it is not reduced to the hundredth part of the fineness to which it is brought by the aforesaid levigation, if duly performed. It is well known to the learned in chemistry, that, by trituration*, several rough bodies may be rendered soft and smooth: corrosive mercury, by repeated operations, is changed from a violent poison to a safe medicine, frequently prescribed, even for children. I have found, by experience, that the pill and drop is a safe and very efficacious medicine, when prepared, as before directed.

I must farther observe, that, by grinding and incorporating the vitrified antimony with the dragon's blood, which is a balsamic gum, the medicine is rendered still more soft and smooth.

Attested December 1, 1762,

by me,

JOHN WHITE.

The editor then proceeds to give us a few observations on the good effects of these medicines, and the opposition they at first met with; after which he favours us with the following useful remarks on their virtues, and the cautions necessary to be observed under them.

The drop, so called, (though not with strict propriety, as appears from the manner of preparing it) has been usually given in dis-

* See Quincy's Dispensatory, on Trituration, page 10, 11. Ed. 1736.

diſorders occaſioned by foul ſtomachs, and indigeſtion. It generally operates as an emetic, as it did with me; yet, ſometimes it moves both ways; as does the pill. They both make the patient ſick, very much like ſea-ſickneſs, for a ſhort time before the diſcharge, if upwards, and the ſtomach be loaded with a great quantity of very foul matter; but not otherwiſe. If the ſtomach be thus foul, the putting the matter into motion muſt occaſion ſickneſs in proportion to its quantity, and quality; but it came from me, and I have ſeen it do the ſame in others, with more eaſe, and leſs ſtraining, than is occaſioned by the emetics uſually given.

With this medicine it is not neceſſary to drink large quantities, to gorge the ſtomach. Half a pint of warm water, or thin gruel, when the ſickneſs comes on, may generally ſuffice. When that is come away, and the retching over, for that time, half a pint more may be taken; going on thus, till the ſickneſs returns no more.

I have taken about three of theſe emetic drops, treating them in the manner above deſcribed; and do not remember that any of them worked more than ſix times; not always ſo often; yet they may work oftener, where the peccant matter, to be brought away, is more abundant.

The full doſe, in which it will be made up and ſold, is for a man or woman.

For young perſons, it muſt be proportioned to the reſpective age and ſtrength of each individual. Even full-grown people, if of weakly conſtitutions, may abate of the full quantity, for the firſt time, at leaſt.

The editor then adds, that he thinks himſelf obliged to inform the public, that the book, left him by the late Mr. Ward (ſuppoſed to contain full and clear receipts for preparing all the medicines he made uſe of) does not, upon examination, fully anſwer that end.

What the omiſſions and inaccuracies are to be imputed to, he ſays, he is not able to determine. All he knows is, that ſome few receipts are not yet found in this book; and ſome alterations, if not miſtakes, appear in the entry of others. However, by the help of the chemiſts employed by Mr. Ward, and other information, he he has been enabled to get thoſe defects ſupplied and rectified, to his ſatisfaction.

It muſt be confeſſed (he ſays) that the receipts for preparing the two original medicines, viz. the pill and drop, are as yet no where diſcovered in the book: but that Mr. Ward has owned to him, that the principal ingredient in them is antimony, prepared in a particular manner: every circumſtance attending their operation, he is alſo told, confirms it; and Mr. White +, (perſuaded that glaſs of antimony, prepared by him, for Mr. Ward, was the eſſential ingredient made uſe of in theſe medicines) aſſures him, that he has long made and adminiſtered them in his family, &c. and upon a compariſon as well of their operation,

+ Mr. White is the ingenious chemiſt, who carried on the great vitriol works, at Twickenham, for Mr. Ward; and was employed by him in other chemical preparations.

tion, as analisation, he found them, at that time, to answer exactly to those made by Mr. Ward.

For these reasons, and others which he forbears to mention, he has no doubt that the above receipts point out the genuine and best manner of preparing the pill and drop.

The true and genuine method of preparing the WHITE DROP.

Pound and bruise fourteen pounds of the cleanest copperas into a rough powder; then dry it with a very gentle heat, spreading it thin till it becomes a dry and subtile powder, to appearance like quick-lime, only much whiter. [Care must be taken at the beginning of the drying, that the heat be very moderate, otherwise it will melt, and shut up the pores of the copperas, and greatly injure your future operation.]

When your copperas is thus become dry and subtile, which may be done in about six or seven days, weigh it, and take an equal quantity of good and clean rough nitre, or saltpetre, which let also be tolerably dry. Pound your nitre and dried copperas together, and sift them through an indifferently fine hair sieve, and then put them into a large glass retort, coated at the bottom, and set it in a sand furnace: let not your retort be above an inch from the bottom and sides of your sand pan: fix on a very large receiver, and lute it; but leave a small vent-hole in the joint, by sticking in the point of a small skewer, to let out the wind (which will issue from the matter at the first making of your fire) by drawing it out, and putting it in, as you shall see occasion, to prevent your retort or receiver's bursting. Make a gentle fire for the first three hours; then increase it gradually for three or four hours longer, till your iron pan be red at bottom; continue your fire for about thirty hours; then let it out, and when all is cool, you will have a most powerful aqua fortis. Put it into a bottle, and stop it close; let it stand six or eight days (the longer the better) to digest itself.

Put this aqua fortis into a glass retort, let it be about half, or two thirds full, set it in your sand-heat, and fix on a receiver, which need not be very large: make an indifferent fire, till all your aqua fortis is come over into your receiver, leaving behind only a brown reddish earth, which was forced over by the violence of the fire in the first distillation. Thus you have a most strong and pure aqua fortis.

[As I have never been able to procure any aqua fortis, proper for making the said drops, but what I made myself, I have here set down a true and full process for making it.]

Take of your rectified aqua fortis as much as you please; put it into a large bolt-head, with a long neck, but not above a quarter full. Then take of the purest and finest volatile sal ammoniac, in which there is not the least acid salt, or lime.

[As I have usually bought this volatile salt ready made, and doubt not but it may be had pure and genuine at Apothecaries-hall, I have omitted here setting down the process for making it, having bought it of Mr. Godfrey, chemist.]

To sixteen ounces of the aforesaid aqua fortis in your bolt-head,

take ſeven ounces of the ſaid volatile ſal ammoniac, and, by half an ounce at a time, put it into your bolt-head, to your aqua fortis, immediately ſtopping the mouth of your bolt-head, till the fermentation is over; yet not ſo cloſe but to leave ſome ſmall vent, for fear the wind, cauſed by the violent fermentation, ſhould burſt your glaſs. When all your ſal ammoniac is in, let it ſtand two or three hours, till the fumes are ſettled.

☞ [N. B. This is the right and exact proportion; if your operations in making your aqua fortis are rightly performed, and your volatile ſal ammoniac be good and pure.]

Now put it into a ſmaller bolt-head, half full, and ſet it in a moderate ſand-heat; when it is warm, put in four ounces of the fineſt quickſilver to each pound (of ſixteen ounces) of your ſolution, and let it ſtand in the heat till all the quickſilver is diſſolved. Increaſe your fire a little, and put in a ſmall quantity more of quickſilver, thus letting it diſſolve, by gentle additions, as much as will. When it will diſſolve no more, take it out of the bolt-head, put it into an open glaſs veſſel, or a white large ſtone bowl. [I generally cut off a large glaſs body in the middle.] Set it in a moderate ſand-heat, and let it evaporate till a pellicle or ſkin comes over the top of it. Then take it from the fire, and let it ſtand in a cool place to congeal. [Great care muſt be taken that your heat be not too great in your evaporation, nor continued too long, or it would coagulate, and mix the corroſive oil (which is to be poured off after its congealment) with the fine pure ſalt, and quite ſpoil the medicine.]

There will remain uncongealed, a heavy liquor, or oil, which pour off, and let it drain until no more will run or drop from it. Take the remaining ſalt, put it into a glaſs body, and to each pound (ſixteen ounces) put three pounds of the fineſt roſe-water, ſtopping the mouth of your body by tying over it a piece of doubled brown paper. Set it again in your ſand-heat, make an indifferently hot fire, till all your ſalt is diſſolved, which is uſually done in twenty-four hours.

Thus the White Drop is prepared.

OBSERVATION.

This medicine, thus rendered extremely mild, cannot poſſibly be accounted dangerous, ſeeing that, in the caſe of two drops, uſually taken in twenty-four hours, the quantity of mercury does not amount to half a grain.

Atteſted Dec. 1, 1762, by me,
JOHN WHITE.

To this Mr. Page adds, that this White Drop was wholly and conſtantly prepared by Mr. White for Mr. Ward. That, as to himſelf, being neither chemiſt nor phyſician, he does not pretend to ſay any thing as to the nature of this excellent antiſcorbutic medicine, and therefore ſhall confine himſelf merely to its effects; which, under his eye, have been very extraordinary in the ſeveral ſtages of that diſtemper, and even where the patients have been ſuppoſed to derive their diſorders from their parents.

That this being the caſe, and as he is thoroughly convinced that theſe drops are a moſt excellent, per-

perhaps the greateſt known anti-ſcorbutic, and beſt purifier of the blood; ſo he cannot help flattering himſelf with a hope, that they would be a great preſervative againſt that fatal diſtemper, which deſtroys in a year ſo many of our brave ſeamen, and often occaſions national loſſes and diſappointments in the moſt important undertakings.

Late Mr. WARD's SWEATING POWDER, No. I. according to his Book.

Take ipecacuanha, liquorice, and opium, each one ounce. Nitre and vitriolated tartar, each four ounces. Fulminate.

Beat them in a mortar with the opium; ſift through a fine ſieve to the ipecacuanha and liquorice: mix well by ſifting.

The doſe from twenty to forty grains.

It appears at firſt view, that Mr. Ward muſt have made a miſtake in ordering nitre and vitriolated tartar to be fulminated together: for vitriolated tartar will not fulminate with nitre; wherefore I apprehend that the manner in which thoſe ingredients are to be prepared, muſt neceſſarily be as follows, viz.

Take four ounces of refined nitre, and the ſame quantity of vitriolated tartar. Rub them together in a mortar into a powder. Take a crucible, (not of the blue ſort) ſet it in the fire; and when it begins to be red, put in about half of your nitre and tartar, ſtirring it about with an iron rod. There will ariſe red fumes; which take care to avoid, for they are noxious. When the red fumes ceaſe, put in the remainder of your matter, ſtirring it as before, till no more fumes ariſe. Then pour it into an iron mortar; and, when cool, put to it opium, ipecacuanha, and liquorice powder, of each one ounce; pound and ſift them through a lawn ſieve, then mix them all together.

N. B. The ipecacuanha muſt be picked of ſuch a ſort as will break eaſily, and not of the tough woody ſort.

After theſe powders are thus prepared, they ſhould be ſpread thin upon white ſtone diſhes, and ſet in a cool place for about two days; mixing them well together, and ſpreading them again twice a day. Then dry them before the fire, or ſome gentle heat.

JOHN WHITE.

SWEATING POWDERS, No. II.

Take common tartar, and refined nitre, each one pound; fulminate them together in a crucible, or iron pot, which will reduce them to about fifteen ounces after the fulmination. To theſe add of white hellebore, and liquorice powder, each ſix ounces; powder all theſe together, and ſift them through a fine lawn ſieve.

Doſe, from twenty-five to fifty grains.

For, it is to be obſerved, that Mr. Ward adviſed ſuch of his patients as had never taken any of his ſweats, to begin with half a paper only, (containing the full doſe) and to increaſe the quantity, or not, according to its operation, or the age and ſtrength of the patient.

Mr. Ward's ſweating powders, from what I have ſeen and felt, are, in my opinion, the the moſt excellent of all ſweats, for removing rheumatic and other pains, occaſioned by obſtructions.

They generally raiſe plentiful ſweats; the patient drinking moderately, now and then ſomething warm. They do not fatigue the body, nor exhauſt the ſpirits. Inſtead of being reſtleſs, as is commonly the caſe in a ſweat, all thoſe who can bear opiates, find themſelves comfortably at eaſe during the ſweat. Thoſe with whom opiates do not perfectly agree, need not be afraid of the firſt of theſe ſweats: for though I cannot bear even Venice treacle, or diacodium, on account of their narcotic quality, yet I have taken theſe powders, without finding that inconvenience. This, I am told, is to be attributed to the correcting ingredients, and the manner of preparing and compounding them. Whether thoſe, who have informed me, reaſon juſtly or not, is not my province to determine; but the fact, in regard to myſelf, is ſtrictly true.

Mr. Ward always adviſed thoſe who took theſe, and all ſweats, to put themſelves rather between blankets than ſheets, which I have experienced to be the moſt agreeable way, notwithſtanding a little prejudice againſt trying the experiment.

The former of theſe receipts is taken from Mr. Ward's book; and I do believe it to be his firſt manner of making them, and what he continued to give for ſome years: for I remember his telling me (when I related to him the ſenſations I felt during their operation) that there was opium and ipecacuanha in them.

Yet I am of opinion that Mr. Ward has, in ſome degree, departed from his firſt manner, and made them according to the latter receipt; for I am credibly informed, that they have been ſo made and ſold ſince his death, excepting in the quantity of opium, of which there are three eighths leſs in this receipt than was put into the powders ſo made and ſold. This alteration is made, upon hearing, that thoſe, who took them, complained of the effects of ſo large a quantity of opium. However, I believe that both are very good, with this abatement of that ingredient in the latter: therefore, care will be taken that both theſe ſweats be prepared and ſold: whereby the trial may be made, and the preference given to that which ſhall be found moſt agreeable to each reſpective conſtitution.

The firſt of theſe powders ſeems to be moſt proper for thoſe who have not been uſed to take opiates, or have found them to diſagree: (as they, in general, do with me) and the latter for ſuch, with whom they are known to agree: for there ſtill remains (notwithſtanding the beforementioned abatement) a larger quantity of opium in the latter, than in the former of theſe two receipts.

By way of experiment, I prevailed on a perſon to take one of the latter ſweats, charged with the full quantity of opium; (that is, three eighths more than in the above receipt) and he told me that it affected his head very much.

At a proper interval he took one of thoſe, according to the firſt receipt; and aſſured me that both ſweated him very well; but the former much more agreeably than the latter.

PASTE for the FISTULA, &c.

Take a pound of alicampane root; three pounds of fennil ſeeds, and one pound of black pepper.

Pound

Pound theſe ſeparately, and ſift them through a fine ſieve. Take two pounds of good honey, and two pounds of powder ſugar; melt the honey and the ſugar together, over a gentle fire, ſcumming them continually, till they become bright as amber. When they are cool, mix and knead them into your powder, in the form of a ſoft paſte.

This paſte has been found to be a ſpecific remedy for the fiſtula, piles, &c.

The doſe is the ſize of a nutmeg, morning, night, and noon, drinking a glaſs of water or white wine after it.

Atteſted by me,
F. J. D'OSTERMAN.

N. B. The receipt for making this paſte ſtands entered in Mr. Ward's book, in ſome reſpects different from that I have given from Mr. D'Oſterman: for, in the former, there is double the quantity of alicampane, to what there is in the latter. The book likewiſe directs clarified honey alone; whereas the above receipt orders honey and ſugar, equal quantities, clarified together.

I ſuppoſe, therefore, that Mr. Ward entered his receipt ſome time ago, and miſtook the quantity of alicampane: for I am aſſured and convinced, that Mr. D'Oſterman always prepared the paſte for him, in the manner he ſold it; that Mr. Ward never ſold any but of Mr. D'Oſterman's preparing; and that Mr. D'Oſterman affirms he never put a greater quantity of alicampane into this paſte, than is mentioned in this receipt ſigned by him; and that the addition of the ſugar was made in order to preſerve the paſte from turning mouldy, as it is otherwiſe apt to do.

LIQUID SWEAT.

Take a gallon of good ſpirits of wine, and half a gallon of good white wine. Put them into a ſtrong bottle, and add half a pound of good ſaffron, four ounces of good cinnamon, two ounces of ſalt of tartar, and one ounce of good opium cut into ſmall bits. Stop the bottle cloſe, and ſet it within the air of the fire eight days, ſhaking it three or four times a day. Filtre it through filtring paper.

The doſe is from thirty to ſixty drops, in a glaſs of good white wine.

Atteſted by me,
F. J. D'OSTERMAN.

I have not yet found this ſweat preciſely entered in Mr. Ward's book: but as he is known to have ſold many, and as I am thoroughly ſatisfied that Mr. D'Oſterman always prepared them for him in the manner abovementioned, I thought it right to give this receipt to the public as one worthy of notice.

DROPSY PURGING POWDER,
from Mr. Ward's book.

Jalap,
Cream of Tartar, } Each 4 ounces.
Florentine Iris.

Make them into a fine powder ſeparately, and mix them well.

DROPSY PURGING POWDER,
As prepared by Mr. D'Oſterman for Mr. Ward.

Take, a pound of jalap in powder, a pound of cream of tartar, and an ounce of bole armenic in fine powder. Mix them well together.

The doſe is from thirty to forty grains in broth, or warm beer, two or three days together, or oftner, if neceſſary.

This remedy ſeldom fails in the watery or windy dropſy, provided the patient has not been tapped.

Atteſted by me,
F. J. D'OSTERMAN.

Though the above receipts ſo nearly agree, yet, as the ingredients differ in ſome reſpects, I have given both. The firſt is taken from Mr. Ward's book. The ſecond is vouched by Mr. D'Oſterman to be the ſame he prepared for Mr. Ward; and he aſſures me, that the powder, thus prepared, was what Mr. Ward gave, with great ſucceſs, in dropſical caſes.

I am informed by a perſon ſkilful in pharmacy, that the latter is the ſofter and ſmoother medicine: for which reaſon, and the reaſon given me by Mr. D'Oſterman, that Mr. Ward diſpenſed it, chiefly, of late years at leaſt, I make no ſcruple of preferring it.

ESSENCE for the HEAD-ACH, &c. from Mr. Ward's book.

Spirits of wine four ounces, camphor two ounces, volatile ſpirit of camphor, two ounces; mix well, and apply with the hand.

ESSENCE for the HEAD-ACH, &c. as prepared by Mr. D'Oſterman, for Mr. Ward.

Take two pounds of true French ſpirits of wine: put them into a large ſtrong bottle, and add two ounces of roch allum in very fine powder, four ounces of camphor, cut very ſmall, half an ounce of eſſence of lemon, and four ounces of the ſtrongeſt volatile ſpirit of ſal ammoniac. Stop the bottle quite cloſe, and ſhake it three or four times a day, for five or ſix days.

The method of uſing it, is to rub the hand with a little of it, and hold it hard upon the part affected, until it is dry. If the pain is not quite relieved, repeat it twice or three times.

Atteſted by me,
F. J. D'OSTERMAN.

The firſt of theſe receipts is taken from Mr. Ward's book; and, I ſuppoſe it to be a very good one: yet, I give the preference to the laſt, ſigned by Mr. D'Oſterman; who aſſures me, that the eſſence, long uſed by Mr. Ward to remove pains in the head, ſide, &c. by outward application, was prepared and delivered by him, from time to time, to Mr. Ward, at a certain price.

I am of opinion that Mr. Ward never ſold any of this eſſence; nor would he ever give any of it even to me: but he once cured me of the head-ach with it; and afterwards told me, that he had entirely removed a pain long ſettled in the upper joint of his late majeſty's thumb; when many other remedies had been tried, without effect: And that, in the ſame manner as he had cured my head-ach.

That there are a great many more receipts, of various kinds, contained in the ſaid book, I acknowledge; yet, I have thought it beſt for the public, to confine myſelf, at preſent, to ſuch as are juſtly eſteemed the principal, the moſt efficacious, the moſt known, and beſt underſtood.

Having ſaid this, I proceed to put down the prices at which theſe medicines are intended now be ſold, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
White drop, in a bottle, containing one third of an ounce, which is about a third part more in quantity than in the late Mr. Ward's bottles, for	0	1	0

For

	l.	s.	d.
Red pill, fix in a box	0	0	6
Emetic ſack drop, half an ounce, in a bottle	0	0	6
Sweating powders N° I. forty grains	0	0	3
Sweating powders N° II. fifty grains	0	0	3
Fiſtula paſte, a pound	0	2	6
Liquid ſweat, half an ounce, about five doſes	0	1	0
Dropſy purging powders, ſix in a parcel	0	0	6
Eſſence for the head-ach, &c. half an ounce	0	1	0

The difference, in price, between what the above medicines were ſold for, and that at which they will now be ſold, is undoubtedly great; and yet, there ſtill remains a conſiderable difference between the expences of making them, and the prices now put upon them. But when it is conſidered that a profit muſt be made, to pay thoſe who are to have the trouble of ſelling them; and a perſon who muſt be employed to carry them from the makers to the venders, and keep an account with each: what a vaſt number muſt be ſold, at ſuch low rates, to raiſe a ſum to anſwer theſe, and perhaps, other neceſſary contingent charges: and that the ſurplus, after diſcharging theſe expences, will, under certain limitations, be equally divided between two charitable foundations (the Aſylum and Magdalen:) when all this is, I ſay, conſidered; no diſſatisfaction can, I think, ariſe upon account of price. Neither can I ſuppoſe, that any prudent, or well-diſpoſed perſon can, or will be inclined to buy theſe medicines of any new makers of them, though offered at a lower price, when he conſiders that thoſe, who have been long practiſed in preparing medicines of this kind, are moſt likely to do it in the beſt manner.

APPENDIX.

Rules neceſſary to be obſerved in in taking the ſeveral medicines of the late Mr. Ward, *now made made public.*

WHITE DROP, for the SCURVY, &c.

TAKE two drops, in a ſmall glaſs of water, in the morning faſting, or at night, going to reſt, for two or three days together.

Then forbear as many days as you took them, and proceed as before till the bottle is finiſhed.

They ſeldom work viſibly, excepting in that ſome conſtitutions, they occaſion one or two motions.

RED PILL.

Bruiſe the pill, and take it in a ſpoonful of any ſmall liquid, on an empty ſtomach. It ſometimes works upwards, ſometimes downwards, according to the nature and ſeat of the diſorder: in which caſes it is proper to drink a ſmall quantity of balm or ſage tea, &c. between each motion: and, if it ſweats, as it ſometimes does, keep yourſelf warm, and encourage it by drinking as above.

The day you take it, avoid milk, greens, and fruit.

It has been experienced with great ſucceſs in caſes where the ſtomach or bowels are foul, or the paſſages obſtructed; and particu-

larly in inveterate rheumatic diſorders.

The EMETIC, or SACK DROP.

This drop is a vomit.

When the ſickneſs comes on, drink about half a pint of warm water, or thin water-gruel; and continue to do ſo every time it works.

It has been found to cleanſe the ſtomach more effectually than the vomits uſually given; and that without occaſioning uncommon reachings.

The bottle is a full doſe for a man or woman; which muſt be leſſened according to the age and ſtrength of the patient.

SWEATING POWDERS for the RHEUMATISM, &c.

Both ſorts of theſe powders ar to be taken in any liquid, going to bed, between the blankets, and drinking moderately, now and then, ſomething warm; ſuch as white-wine whey, balm tea, &c. The ſweating is not to be checked, but encouraged, by lying ſtill, and keeping warm.

At firſt taking, it may be proper to begin with half a doſe; increaſing it gradually as occaſion may require.

If half the quantity does not raiſe a proper ſweat, then take, the next night, three quarters, or the whole doſe, and repeat it, every other night, at diſcretion; and for as long a time as ſhall be found neceſſary; or as they agree with the conſtitution.

In ſtubborn rheumatic caſes, and other ſettled pains in the limbs, the red pill has been found to anſwer better than theſe powders.

☞ N. B. It is to be obſerved, that the quantity of opium is ſomewhat leſs in the powder No. I, than in No. II.

PASTE for the FISTULA, PILES, &c.

Take the ſize of a nutmeg twice or three times a day, drinking a glaſs of water, or wine and water after it.

LIQUID SWEAT.

This is found, by experience, to be an excellent remedy for removing pains; and ſometimes to anſwer better than the powders.

The patient muſt lie between the blankets, and encourage the ſweat by drinking now and then ſomething warm; taking care not to catch cold, by going out too ſoon after it. The doſe is from forty to ſixty drops, in a glaſs of good white-wine.

DROPSY POWDER.

The doſe is from thirty to forty grains, to be taken in broth, or warm beer, two or three days together; and longer, if neceſſary.

They muſt be repeated, at proper intervals, as the caſe may require.

ESSENCE for the HEAD-ACH and PAINS.

Gently rub a little of it upon the palm of the hand, and apply it to the part affected; holding it there till it is dry. Repeat it two or three times, if the pain is not ſooner relieved.

N. B. The Sweating Powder, No. II. when compounded as ordered in page 19 and 20, muſt be ſpread thin upon white ſtone diſhes, &c. as directed for the ſweating powders, No. I.

In an advertiſement annexed to theſe Receipts, we are informed that Sir John Fielding and Mr. Dingley are to have the direction of all advertiſements, &c. relating to the ſale of the above Medicines.

Mr.

Mr. Jeremiah Brown's method of making saltpetre; publiſhed in Virginia by order of the truſtees for the improvement of arts and manufactures, and in England by order of the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.

SALTPETRE is to be found in tobacco-houſes, ſtables, cow-houſes, hen and pigeon-houſes, and in any covered place where the influence of the ſun ſeldom reaches. A ſixty-feet tobacco-houſe will yield upwards of 16 c. weight a year, and ſo in proportion for larger or ſmaller houſes.

In order to prepare the floors for attracting nitre, all dung and other traſh muſt be removed; and if the floors are not level, they muſt be made ſo by laying on marle, or any ſoil not too ſtiff, which muſt be lightly trod down with the feet.

The floor being thus prepared, ſprinkle ſtrong ambeer over it, made from tobacco-traſh, and cover it with wet ground leaves, or other tobacco-traſh, for a fortnight; then clean out the traſh, and in any cool dry morning that ſucceeds, you will find on the floor the nitre attracted and condenſed like hoar-froſt; ſweep this off lightly, and put it by in ſome hogſheads, or ſafe place in your houſe, till you have leiſure to go through the following proceſs. This work you muſt carefully repeat as often as you obſerve the abovementioned appearance of nitre on your floors; by which means you will be furniſhed with a competent quantity to employ a leiſure day.

The proceſs. Make a lye from this earth in the ſame manner as is uſually done for ſoap, noting that the earth is not to be hard packed on the ſtraw in the bottom of your lye veſſel, which would retain the water to be poured on it too long, and overcharge it with ſaline particles, to the great interruption of the proceſs: place the earth hollow in the veſſel, for the reception of the water; the firſt put to it muſt be warmer than new milk from the cow; afterwards add cold water: fix a veſſel to receive the lye as ſoon you begin to put the water in, as it will not remain long upon the earth, but in a few minutes begin to drop into the receiver: if it runs foul, it muſt be returned upon the earth: as ſoon as it has dropped a gallon, you may begin to boil it in a caſt-iron pot. Every buſhel of earth will require near eight gallons of water. Continue to boil it gently until you have fully charged your pot with the lye, and you will find the watry particles evaporate until it is reduced to a thick oily conſiſtence, ſhooting into ſmall icy cryſtals, which you will eaſily perceive by expoſing the ſuds, in a ſpoon, to a cold place: then put the liquor out of the pot into wetted wooden trays, and ſet it by in a cool place for the firſt growth: if you accidentally boil it too thick, add a little cold water: when your trays have ſtood with the ſuds a few hours, you muſt raiſe one end to let the lye drain off from the ſaltpetre, which is the firſt growth, and which, by boiling a ſecond time, will yield you a freſh quantity.

After it is thus drained and become dry, you may put it into caſks or tubs, until you have leiſure, without prejudice to your crops, to refine.

To refine ſalt-petre. Put into your pot about a third of the quan-

quantity it will hold of this firſt growth, and ſet it over the fire: you are to be provided with an iron rod, or poker, to ſtir it: as ſoon as it begins to melt, you will ſee it begin to boil furiouſly: keep it well ſtirred down, as at this time it is very apt to take fire, which will deſtroy the whole: when you obſerve it in the boiling to look of a dirty white, ſlacken your fire, and ſtir it briſky for a quarter of an hour; then increaſe your fire, and continue the ſtirring, though the danger of burning it is now over: the pot, before it is ſufficiently melted, will be, at the bottom, of a flaming red, and the matter will appear like boiled cream; and when it becomes whitiſh and liquid, pour it upon a ſtone, or ſome earthen veſſel, or a hard well-rammed earthen floor, clean ſwept. As ſoon as it is cold, it will become hard, and if you throw it upon a ſtone, will ring like broken china.

If you have not leiſure immediately to clarify it, put it into a tub in a dry place until ſome convenient opportunity.

To clarify coagulated cream of nitre. To every pound of this matter put ſix pounds of water, after you have broke it into ſmall pieces: put your pot upon the fire, and ſtir it until it is well diſſolved; then make the fire all round the pot, which will cauſe it to boil in the middle, and prevent any waſte by its drying and ſticking on the ſides of the pot; and as ſoon as the earthy matter begins to ſettle in the pot, pour the liquid into a tray, or other open veſſel, that its ſediment may ſettle: pour off the clear liquor, and evaporate it with gentle fire, until in a ſpoon it will ſhoot into cryſtals; then pour it into your tray, with dry ſticks fixed acroſs, ſo as to be a little below the ſurface of the liquor; ſet this by in a cool place, where it may ſtand until it ſhoots into clear tranſparent cryſtals; then pour off the liquor, and ſet the tray ſo as to drain it off perfectly dry.

Thus your ſaltpetre is completely made, and in a few days will be dry enough to remove out of your trays into caſks or veſſels proportioned to the quantities.

The liquor you laſt poured off muſt be again evaporated over the fire, for it will yield ſaltpetre equally good as the former; and thus continue the operation, until all the watry particles are totally evaporated.

N. B. The earth, from which you have extracted the ſaltpetre, and all the waſhings of your veſſels, if you lay it by thinly ſpread, in your houſe, will turn to profit, as it continues to be peculiarly proper to attract and abſorb the nitre floating in the air; add alſo the earthy matter which ſettles in the refining: and ſhould you be in want of houſe-room, you may ſpread it upon the earth, covered in the manner that fodder ſtacks are: it will produce ſaltpetre full as well as a tobacco-houſe, taking care that the north-end be always open, and that it be defended as much as poſſible from rain.

A new proceſs for obtaining Nitre.

I Have lately ſeen in the public papers mention of a deſign to eſtabliſh in this kingdom the manufacture of nitre; and being deſirous to contribute all that lies in

my power to ſo uſeful an undertaking, I ſhall with your concurrence ſubmit to the public, a detail of ſome proceedings I made ſome years ago for procuring that neceſſary article; in which I not only mean to point out what the conſtituent parts of nitre are, and deliver a method of making it here, but, by the recital of various experiments ineffectually made on the materials beſt recommended for the purpoſe, prevent any further expectations from thoſe ſubſtances; and hope, for the future, to ſecure every perſon from falling a prey to the inſinuations of impoſtors and ignorant pretenders to the art, as hath already been too often experienced. Having peruſed what Hoffman, Stahll, Boerhaave, and others, have delivered on the formation of nitre; and being furniſhed with an account of the nitre works near Paris, and with the method of making this ſalt at Calcutta, I entered upon the ſubject with as much aſſiduity and attention, as a man can apply to one he is either pleaſed with, or intereſted in. The writers above mentioned differ ſo little in their accounts of the conſtitution of nitre, and the materials which ſupply it, that I ſhall, for brevity ſake, confine myſelf to what is delivered by Hoffman; who is, indeed, more particular and extenſive on the ſubject than any of the reſt. He ſays, in the firſt place, that nitre has two principles or elements; one the univerſal primogenial ſimple acid, which inhabits the air *quod ventre ſuo portat*, the other an alcaline ſulphureous fat earth; and that this laſt is a matrix which by attracting to itſelf, and imbibing the former from the air, conſtitutes nitre. He further obſerves, that the ſubſtances which ſupply nitre in greateſt plenty are the rubbiſh of demoliſhed houſes, all kinds of earth, clay, and loam, lime, aſhes, and ſoap-boilers dregs; and that theſe always produce moſt nitre, in proportion as they are combined with the excrements and urine of animals, and with corrupted vegetables. All theſe materials I ſoon furniſhed myſelf with, and for greater certainty procured ſome of them from different places; but after frequent trials by drenching and boiling them in water, could not procure any thing at all like nitre from them. I then provided a great number of flat glazed earthen pans, and in theſe expoſed the ſame ſubſtances for ſeveral months in a dry ſtate to the air, but found myſelf equally diſappointed. I likewiſe placed in the ſame ſituation a quantity of the vegetable alcaline ſalt, called pearl aſh, ſome of it alone, and ſome mixed with the forementioned earthy ſubſtances; but to no better purpoſe; for which I am induced to believe, notwithſtanding the authority of Hoffman, and the opinion of many concerning the reſidence of the nitrous acid in the air, that it is not to be found therein; and this I am the better authoriſed to deliver, as I never could procure, after proper trials, any veſtiges of nitre from hail, ſnow, rain-water, or dew. Theſe experiments terminating wholly fruitleſs, I determined to go back to the place where I once intended to ſet off from, if the accounts I had met with in authors had not flattered me with hopes of a more ſpeedy mode of acquiſition. The decompoſition of nitre was now undertaken;

dertaken; it was well known that every kind of ſalt conſiſts only of two materials, an acid, and an alcali; but the decompoſition was performed to come at the proportions of thoſe materials, and more eſpecially that the nature of the alcali, in the conſtitution of nitre, might be preciſely known. Two methods were made uſe of for this purpoſe, the diſtillation of nitre in a retort to procure its acid apart from its alcali, and the deflagration or calcination of nitre in a crucible, to procure its alcali ſeparate from its acid. The proceſſes for theſe purpoſes are ſo well known that there is no occaſion to deſcribe them; I ſhall only take notice here that the alcali procured from calcined nitre was found in all reſpects, and in every mode of trial, ſimilar to that which every kind of vegetable burnt to aſhes affords. That this alcali being added to the acid obtained by the diſtillation before mentioned, recompoſed a pure and perfect nitre, and that nitre equally pure was obtained by ſaturating the ſame acid with the common vegetable alcaline ſalt, called pearl aſh. From this account it will appear that nothing more is wanting to the formation of nitre, than a ſuitable combination of a vegetable alcaline ſalt with the nitrous acid; and that all that Hoffman and others have ſaid of the uſe of alcaline and ſulphureous earths, excrements, and putrefied vegetables, has ſerved to miſlead thoſe who have attempted the manufacture in England; neither of thoſe ſubſtances can poſſibly produce nitre, if no vegetable alcali has been mixed with them; and it is moſt probably owing to the uſe of wood aſhes in mortar that the rubbiſh of old houſes in France affords nitre, while from rubbiſh in England, where no wood aſhes are uſed, nothing like nitre can be obtained. The nature of the alcali of nitre thus determined, there remained nothing more than to find the reſidence of the nitrous acid; and having failed of it both in earthy ſubſtances, and in the air, I reſolved to ſearch for it in water. All waters that are averſe to a ſolution of ſoap, and commonly called hard, are known to be impregnated with a mineral acid, and that however bright and tranſparent ſuch waters appear, they always contain as much earthy or metalline matter of ſome kind or other, as the ſort and quantity of acid they are poſſeſſed of is capable of diſſolving; it was likewiſe known, that by adding the vegetable alcali to any ſuch water, the combination of its acid and mineral would be deſtroyed, and a new ſubſtance or ſalt be compoſed by the vegetable alcali taking the place of the mineral; but theſe kind of waters had not been ſo fully and artfully examined as to be ſufficiently known and properly diſtinguiſhed; they had paſſed promiſcuouſly by the character of vitriolic waters. In order to ſatisfy myſelf more particularly concerning their qualities, I procured ſpring-water from various places in and about London, and among them met with ſeveral, which by adding a ſolution of pearl aſh in common water, had their mineral matter precipitated, and afforded a pure nitre. It may not be amiſs here to explain the nature of precipitation. The tenure that every kind of diſſolved matter has in a ſolvent, is held only by a degree of affection, if it may be ſo called,

called, between the two parties, and is always found to give way to ſuperior influence, viz. to a greater affinity between one of the parties, and ſome ſubſtance added, than does ſubſiſt between the parties firſt united; this is the cauſe of every kind of chemical precipitation. Gold diſſolved in aqua regia is precipitated by adding copper to the ſolution; the copper in the ſame manner gives way to iron, and iron to an earth or vegetable alcali. In the ſame manner, and by the ſame law, all waters that are impregnated either with the marine, the vitriolic, or the nitrous acid, and which have their acid ſaturated or neutraliſed by any kind of mineral they have met with in their paſſage or reſidence under ground, will be obliged to part with that mineral by adding to them any kind of vegetable alcali; and this by the greater affinity there is between their acid and a vegetable alcali, than between their acid and any kind of earth or metal whatever.

The method of making Nitre.

To any quantity of ſpring-water which contains the nitrous acid, put ſome ſolution of pearl-aſh in common water; this immediately will make the ſpring-water turbid; add gradually more of the ſolution of pearl-aſh, as long as any cloudineſs is made in the water, but no longer: the ſaturation of the nitrous acid with the ſolution of pearl-aſh ſhould be nicely adjuſted. Suffer the liquor to ſtand undiſturbed till all the cloudineſs is fallen to the bottom; when this is done, decant the clear liquor from its ſediment, and boil it until it is reduced to a brown colour, not unlike ſmall beer, then ſet it by, and ſoon after it is grown cold it will ſhoot into cryſtals. The ſyſtem of cryſtallization is, That water can only diſſolve, and keep ſuſpended in it, a certain fixed quantity of every kind of ſalt; but the quantity ſoluble in warm water greatly exceeds that in cold; ſo that when any water, fully charged with ſalt by the aſſiſtance of heat, is reduced to a ſtate of cold equal to air, ſo much of the ſalt as owed its ſolution to the impoſed heat of the lixivium, will ſhoot into cryſtals, but no more; and thus by ſucceſſive evaporations of a lixivium, all its ſalt may be ſeparated from it. The ſpeedieſt way of knowing if the lixivium, or ſpring-water which has been ſaturated with pearl-aſh, will afford nitre, is this: As ſoon as the lixivium is reduced by boiling to a brown colour, dip into it a piece of whitiſh brown paper, and having made it thoroughly dry, apply it to the flame of a candle, where, if inſtead of being ſet on flame, it only takes fire, and runs on in circular bright ſparks, until all the paper is conſumed, it is certain it will afford perfect nitre. It is very obvious, after all, that nitre cannot be made to advantage in this way in or near London; the evaporation of ſo large a portion of water, which the lixivium muſt neceſſarily ſuffer to bring it to a ſtate of cryſtallization, will be too expenſive in the article of fuel; yet there are means of leſſening this expence, and putting all the proceedings into ſuch a way as may make it be found a profitable undertaking; but the diſplay of this and other circumſtances neceſſary for carrying on ſuch a work, muſt be referred, for want

want of room, to another opportunity.

Pall-Mall, May 5, 1763. J. R.

Hints for the making of Borax.

BOrax is a ſalt that deſerves the conſideration of chemical enquirers, becauſe it is of mechanical uſe, particularly in ſoldering, and as ſuch, the ſeveral mechanics that manufacture metalline utenſils have occaſion for it.

The borax now uſed in Europe is all prepared or refined from the tinkal that is brought from the Eaſt Indies; but Dr. Lindolff in his Chemiſtry, lately publiſhed in Germany, is of opinion, that it might be made in Europe without the aid or aſſiſtance of tinkal, or any other ingredient brought from Aſia; and for his reaſons he gives the compound parts of borax, as they appeared to him in his analiſation, and recommends to the enquiring chemiſt to ſeparate and examine every part of this ſalt, and by this means the knowledge of making the ſame might be obtained; as his method of analiſing borax is no other than what is commonly known in chemiſtry, I will not trouble your readers with it, but only relate the hints he gives for making the ſame.

As borax is the moſt perfect neutral ſalt, with ſome other contents intimately united, he thinks it might be done, and a borax produced by the helps of allum, ſoap, and a ſtrong alcaline lye; and from his experiments he believes, that Paracelſus's proceſs of making borax out of calcined tartar, ſal ammoniac, and allum, is not an irrational one, and that the ſal ſecretum glauberi might be advantageouſly uſed to the ſame purpoſe.

Upon the whole, I apprehend Dr. Lindolff is very well acquainted with the nature of borax, and I doubt not but a borax may be made after his method; but then I think it would be too expenſive, and not ſuperſede the importation of tinkal from Aſia; yet I believe it may be made here to advantage; but the method I would recommend ſhould be this, *viz.* (1) the ſour or acid water that comes out of coal mines; (2) train-oil, or any other fiſh-oil, or, indeed, any fat that could be had cheap; and (3) the ſtrongeſt alcali of kelp, and all theſe ingredients to be worked in a liquid ſtate till they are well mixed and chriſtalize like a ſalt, which ſalt, I believe, will anſwer all the ends of borax.

I am, &c. D. W. LINDEN.

On the poſſibility, and uſe towards finding the longitude, of a perpetual motion.

SIR,

THE Utrecht gazette ſome time ſince informed us, "that a mechanic of Eaſt-Frieſland hath invented a machine, which being once put in motion, keeps perpetually going, till ſuch time as the materials of which it is compoſed are fallen to decay, or the ſtructure of the machine itſelf is altered." To this account ſome blundering news-writer, I ſuppoſe,

poſe, has added the following reflection; "If this be true, we have here a diſcovery of the longitude under all the variations of climes, ſeaſons, weather, &c. an invention which the great Leibnitz and Bernouilli thought as impoſſible as the ſquaring of the circle, or the diſcovery of an univerſal panacea." Now, Sir, whether the information contained in the above article be true or falſe, or whether ſuch a diſcovery be practicable or only chimerical, certain it is, we ſhould be no otherwiſe benefited by it, in regard to the longitude, than as it might be productive of a time-keeper, that would not want winding up. It is, however, an equable as well as a conſtant motion, that is wanted to determine the longitude; ſo that every ſuch machine muſt be regulated by a pendulum, and would then, as well as in other reſpects, be ſubject to the variations of climes and ſeaſons. Again, the reflector is miſtaken in ſaying, that both Leibnitz and Bernouilli thought this diſcovery impoſſible. The former, indeed, conſtantly affirms its impoſſibility; and yet in his diſputes with Papin, publiſhed in the *Acta Lipſienſia*, he declares, that if the force of a body in motion be in a direct proportion to its velocity (as it is now univerſally known to be) a perpetual motion muſt be poſſible. And with regard to Bernouilli, you may find in the firſt volume of his works, page 41, *& ſeq.* that he not only declares it to be poſſible, but alſo that he had actually conceived a method whereby it might be rendered practicable. De la Hire and other eminent mathematicians pretend, indeed, to have demonſtrated the abſolute impoſſibility of ſuch a diſcovery. But it is certain that others have not thought thoſe demonſtrations applicable to all poſſible machines. Among theſe may be mentioned the late profeſſor 'S Graveſande of Leyden, undoubtedly one of the firſt mathematicians, and as well verſed in geometry and mechanics as any man of his time. Yet this gentleman wrote a treatiſe profeſſedly to prove the poſſibility in queſtion; nay, it appears that he went ſo far as to think it had been actually diſcovered in the machine of Orfyreus, that made ſuch a noiſe at Heſſe Caſſel about forty years ago; and which he examined at the deſire of the landgrave, with the utmoſt care and attention. Indeed, I cannot help thinking that the diſpute ſubſiſting between the philoſophers concerning the momenta of moving bodies, which was at that time at its higheſt warmth, prevented that machine from being ſo much attended to as it deſerved. In this opinion alſo I am ſtrongly confirmed by a letter, written by that profeſſor to Sir Iſaac Newton on the ſubject of that machine; which letter, as I know not where it is to be found in the Engliſh language, I have tranſlated from the French *, for the information or entertainment of your readers.

* Printed in the *Mercure Hiſtorique et Politique*, Sept. 1721.

A letter

A letter from professor 'S Gravesande to Sir Isaac Newton, concerning Orfyreus's wheel.

SIR,

DOctor Desaguliers has doubtless shewn you the letter that baron Fischer wrote to him some time ago, about the wheel of Orfyreus; which the inventor affirms to be a perpetual motion. The landgrave, who is a lover of the sciences and fine arts, and neglects no opportunity to encourage the several discoveries and improvements that are presented him, was desirous of having this machine made known to the world, for the sake of public utility. To this end he engaged me to examine it; wishing that, if it should be found to answer the pretensions of the inventor, it might be made known to persons of greater abilities, who might deduce from it those services which were naturally to be expected from so singular an invention. You will not be displeased, I presume, with a circumstantial account of this examination; I transmit you therefore a detail of the most particular circumstances observable on an exterior view of a machine, concerning which the sentiments of most people are greatly divided, while almost all the mathematicians are against it. The majority maintain the impossibility of a perpetual motion, and hence it is that so little attention hath been paid to Orfyreus and his invention.

For my part, however, though I confess my abilities inferior to those of many who have given their demonstrations of this impossibility; yet I will communicate to you the real sentiments with which I entered on the examination of this machine. It is now more than seven years since I conceived I discovered the paralogism of those demonstrations, in that, though true in themselves, they were not applicable to all possible machines; and have ever since remained perfectly persuaded, it might be demonstrated that a perpetual motion involved no contradiction; it appearing to me that Leibnitz was wrong in laying down the impossibility of the perpetual motion as an axiom. Notwithstanding this persuasion, however, I was far from believing Orfyreus capable of making such a discovery; looking upon it as an invention not to be made (if ever) till after many other previous discoveries. But since I have examined the machine, it is impossible for me to express my surprise.

The inventor has a turn for mechanics, but is far from being a profound mathematician, and yet his machine hath something in it prodigiously astonishing, even tho' it should be an imposition. The following is a description of the external part of the machine, the inside of which the inventor will not permit to be seen, lest any one should rob him of his secret. It is an hollow wheel, or kind of drum, about fourteen inches thick, and twelve feet diameter; being very light, as it consists of several cross pieces of wood framed together; the whole of which is covered over with canvas, to prevent the inside from being seen. Through the center of this wheel or drum runs an axis of about six inches diameter, terminated at both ends by iron axes of about three quarters of an inch diameter, upon which the

the machine turns. I have examined these axes, and am firmly persuaded that nothing from without the wheel in the least contributes to its motion. When I turned it but gently, it always stood still as soon as I took away my hand; but when I gave it any tolerable degree of velocity, I was always obliged to stop it again by force; for when I let it go, it acquired in two or three turns its greatest velocity, after which it revolved for twenty-five to twenty-six times in a minute. This motion it preserved some time ago for two months, in an apartment of the castle: the doors and windows of which were locked and sealed, so that there was no possibility of fraud. At the expiration of that term indeed his serene highness ordered the apartment to be opened, and the machine to be stopped, lest, as it was only a model, the parts might suffer by so much agitation. The landgrave being himself present on my examination of this machine, I took the liberty to ask him, as he had seen the inside of it, whether after being in motion for a certain time, no alteration was made in the component parts; or whether none of those parts might be suspected of concealing some fraud: on which his serene highness assured me to the contrary, and that the machine was very simple.

You see, Sir, I have not had any absolute demonstration, that the principle of motion, which is certainly within the wheel, is really a principle of perpetual motion; but at the same time it cannot be denied me that I have received very good reasons to think so, which is a strong presumption in favour of the inventor. The landgrave hath made Orfyreus a very handsome present, to be let into the secret of the machine, under an engagement nevertheless not to discover, or make any use of it, before the inventor may procure a sufficient reward for making his discovery public.

I am very sensible, Sir, that it is in England only the arts and sciences are so generously cultivated as to afford any prospect of the inventor's acquiring a reward adequate to this discovery. He requires nothing more than the assurance of having it paid him in case his machine is found to be really a perpetual motion; and as he desires nothing more than this assurance till the construction of the machine be displayed and fairly examined, it cannot be expected he should submit to such examination before such assurance be given him. Now, Sir, as it would conduce to public utility, as well as to the advancement of science, to discover the reality or the fraud of this invention, I conceived the relation of the above circumstances could not fail of being acceptable.

I am, &c.

Nothing can be more in favour of Orfyreus than this testimony of Mr. 'S Gravesande; so that, on a supposition that the Gazette-writer of Utrecht hath not imposed on us, the East-Friesslander hath probably done no more than Orfyreus did before him; the world having been so long deprived of the advantages that must necessarily attend the publication of such a discovery, from the effects of a mistaken prejudice, equally destructive to the improvement of the arts

and sciences, as to the happiness of mankind.

Fresh instances of the recovery of persons who had lain a considerable time under water, by the exterior application of salt. (See a former instance of the same kind, page 440. vol. II.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

AS many lives are daily lost by bathing, and other casualties on the water, a method to recover persons so affected, if such a method can be found, must be acknowledged to be of the highest importance. I shall not here enter into a physical enquiry, whether drowning be not rather a suppression than an annihilation of life, from the consideration that the organs are all performing their natural functons when these accidents happen, and suffer, perhaps, not a deprivation, but a suspension of their vital power; in like manner as a piece of clock-work, when oppressed by an exterior force, may have its motion suspended, though not destroyed. The discussion of this question I leave to the consideration of those, who maintain, that man is little more than a machine. What I shall relate is a plain matter of fact, as follows:

Some time since, an English vessel being in the river Douro, at Oporto, a sailor accidently fell over-board. He continued under water full half an hour, when being found he was immediately stripped, and rubbed all over with salt, but more particularly about the temples, waist, breast, and joints. This operation continued for some time, during which the patient began to shew some symptoms of life, not the least appearance of which were to be seen before; and in less than four hours, to the great surprise of every body, he came so entirely to himself, that he was able to walk.

The experiment was afterwards tried on dogs and cats which were kept under water for two hours, and then covered all over with salt, excepting the nostrils. In a short time they began to breathe, and discharge the oppressing fluid from the mouth, ears, *&c.* The strugglings soon grew stronger, and in the space of about three or four hours they all got up and run away.

The above is a real truth, and as such is submitted, out of a due feeling for these calamities of mankind, to the consideration of the public. I know that some instances of the like nature, but much more marvellous, have been mentioned in the acts of Copenhagen. The veracity of them I leave to depend on the credit of their relators. If any gentleman doubts this fact, the means of verifying it too often present themselves. On such occasions, it is requested it may not be condemned till tried, especially as, whether effectual or not, it is certain it can be attended with no ill consequence. I am, Sir, your's, *&c.*

NAUTICUS.

Boston in America, Nov. 25, 1762. On the 21st instant, Gershop Spear, a boy of about eight years of age, son of Joseph Spear, fell from a wharf in this town, near the south battery.—His father having occa-

sion

tion to remove a lighter, or boat, at high water, discovered the boy under water; he immediately got up the body, and carried it into the house, a lifeless corpse; but having heard the method of recovering drowned persons with salt, he directly stripped the cloaths off the boy, and applied a quantity of fine salt, which he kept constantly rubbing the boy with, and applying warm blankets. Help also being obtained, a clyster was infused into the body, when in about fifteen minutes there were faint signs of life discovered by a moving of the belly, and a small noise in the bowels, which soon after was followed by a froth issuing from his mouth. The method was continued till the water discharged itself freely, and in about two hours the boy recovered his senses so as to speak; and, in an hour or two after, was able to give an account of the manner of his falling in, which, to the time of his father's taking him up, according to the best computation, was above a quarter of an hour: however that be, the boy, when carried into the house, had no pulse, his neck stiff, and to all appearance he was dead. —He is now recovered, excepting his feet, in which, the blood, settling there, has caused a soreness, that prevents his walking.

Account of a young man recovered from a stupefaction, caused by the smoke of sea-coal. By Dr. Frewen of Sussex. From the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1762.

WIlliam Colebrook, a lad of seventeen years of years of age, was left alone to take care of his master's vessel in Rye harbour, the 4th of June 1761; and shutting up all close, at nine o'clock in the evening, he laid himself down to sleep in a small cabbin, where there had been a sea-coal fire, which was not properly extinguished, and, the chimney place being stopped, it soon grew full of smoke; the effect of which, when the people came on board next morning, proved to have been so powerful, as to render him totally deprived of all the sensible motions of the body, excepting those of the heart and lungs. The cause of this stupor being presently suspected, he was brought out upon the deck, in hopes the fresh air would prove of service; but neither that, nor bleeding, blistering, or any other applications they made use of, assisted him in the least under this torpid situation. Being brought home to his master's house about noon, I visited him, and found him in the same soporous, apoplectic state, with a feeble pulse, respiration laboured and difficult, a rattling in his throat, and utterly void of all sensation. He appeared much like one I had seen, who had taken an over-dose of opium, and died of it.

I strongly recommended the plunging this patient into a cold bath; which being complied with, and done as expeditiously as it could be, was attended with a success even beyond my expectations. Immediately upon the immersion, (for I ordered but only one plunge, supposing that a second would prove less efficacious, by weakening the power of the first) he opened his eyes and mouth, and shut them again. He

was then instantly put to bed naked, between the blankets; and in a very few minutes time, a very great and universal sweat came on him, which continued for many hours. In the evening, he was first perceived to move a little, seemingly as if disturbed by the roughness of the blankets stimulating his skin; a while after, he opened his eyes, and looked a little about him, in a confused manner. Some time after that, he grew more sensible, and spoke; but could only give the short answers, yes and no. His respiration was still difficult, and very laborious; but his pulse was stronger and fuller; on which account, I ordered a little blood to be taken away; and he took frequently, a very little at a time, of some sweet oil. For his ordinary drink I directed boiling water poured upon bread, with a little white wine, lemon juice, and sugar; of which, at first, he took but very little at a time, and afterwards more in quantity as he could get it down.

The next day, I found him much better, when he sat up; he talked, and drank some tea. His breathing was easier, but he complained of a short troublesome cough, and hoarseness; for which I ordered him a smooth pectoral linctus: and a lenient purging draught was also given him, which had the desired effect. He continued growing better for a day or two, when I called upon him again, and finding his cough and hoarseness still remain, with a little shortness of breath, I directed him pills of millepedes, and gum ammoniac made up with bal. sulph. to be taken twice a day, drinking warm milk after them; by which means he grew perfectly well, and went to sea in twelve days.

Method to prevent potatoes and other vegetables from being destroyed by frost.

Dublin, Jan. 22, 1763.

IT has been discovered by some naturalists, that fruits penetrated by frost, such as pears, apples, &c. receive no injury thereby, provided the nitre or frosty particles are extracted, by putting the fruit into cold water when a thaw approaches, and letting it remain there a convenient time, until it is purged, as it were, by degrees, of all the nitrous spiculæ, which the air by its activity would agitate with such violence in a thaw, as would lacerate the substance of the fruit, and reduce it to a soft pulp or liquid. The water seems in this instance as a lixivium to suck away those minute thorns, by slow degrees, and without offending the solids of the fruit. This experiment may be extended to roots, and particularly to potatoes. And as we are threatened with a severe frost this winter, the knowledge of this experiment may be the means of preserving the root, and consequently the lives of thousands in this kingdom, where the loss of that root by frost, in the year 1740, caused the greatest famine and sickness known in the memory of man; but it would be highly imprudent for those who have a store of potatoes, not to guard them with the utmost care from frost; as it is better to keep off an enemy, than be at the trouble of driving him out.

Extract

Extract from a letter in the Museum Rusticum et Commerciale, *on a cheap method of making good wholesome bread, when wheat-meal is dear, by mixing turnips, &c. with it.*

AT the time I tried this method bread was very dear, insomuch that the poor people in the country where I live could hardly afford themselves half a meal a day: this put me upon considering whether some cheaper method might not be found, than making it of wheat-meal.

Turneps were at that time very plentiful. I had a number of them pulled, washed clean, pared, and boiled: when they were become soft enough to mash, I had the greatest part of the water pressed out of them, and afterwards had them mixed with an equal quantity, in weight, of coarse wheat-meal: the dough was then made in the usual manner, with yeast or barm, salt, water, &c. it rose very well in the trough, and after being well kneaded, was formed into loaves, and put into the oven to be baked.

I had, at the same time, some other bread made with common meal in the ordinary way. I baked my turnep-bread rather longer than the other.

When they were drawn from the oven, I caused a loaf of each sort to be cut, and found, on examination, the turnep-bread was sweeter than the other, to the full as light, and as white, but had a little taste, though no ways disagreeable, of the turnep. Twelve hours afterwards I tasted my turnep-bread again, when I found the taste of the turnep in it scarcely perceivable, and the smell quite gone off. On examining it when it had been baked twenty-four hours, had I not known there were turneps in its composition, I should not have imagined it: it had, it is true, a peculiar sweetish taste, but by no means disagreeable; on the contrary, I rather preferred it to the bread made of wheat-meal alone.

After it had been baked forty-eight hours, it underwent another examination, when it appeared to me to be rather superior to the other; it eat fresher and moister, and had not at all abated in its good qualities: to be short, it was still very good after a week, and, as far as I could see, kept as well as the bread made of common wheat-meal.

In my trials of this bread by the taste, I was not satisfied with eating it by itself; I had some of it spread with butter; I tasted it with cheese; I eat of it toasted and buttered, and finally in boiled milk, and in soup: in all these forms it was very palatable and good.

When I had thus far succeeded, I had some more of it made in the same manner, and after it was baked and cold, I sent for some of my poor neighbours, giving them of it to eat: they said there was something particular in the taste of it, but could not tell what to resemble it to: they allowed it was not disagreeable; yet, when I told them in what maaner it was made, they declined eating any more of it, alledging it was not what they were used to; and no persuasions were powerful enough to induce them, though wheat was then at a very high price, to make some of it for their family use.

I am very much inclined to think, that very good bread might,

in the same manner, be made, in times of scarcity, with carrots, parsneps, potatoes, Jerusalem-artichokes, and many other articles, which might be raised at a trifling expence: the carrot-puddings and the potatoe-puddings, which are both frequently seen at the tables of the great, have no particular taste of the respective roots they are made of; and this would, I dare say, be the case with the bread.

It is for the interest of the community, that the food of the poor should be as various as possible: whilst their chief food is bread made of wheat-meal only, every time the crop of wheat fails, they are driven to the greatest distress; whereas, had they other ready and cheap resources, this would never be the case.

When wheat is dear, turneps or potatoes are frequently to be had at a reasonable rate; but if prejudice steps forward, and forbids the use of them, of what avail is it?

Sept. 27, 1763.

S—— L——.

Extract from a letter in the Museum Rusticum et Commerciale, *on an improved method of breeding seed-wheat.*

SOME part of my land differs greatly in its nature from the other: near half my farm is a stiff deep clay; what bottom it has I know not, as I never could find it in digging my ditches, &c. the the other half is a bed of light sandy loam, with a gravelly hard bottom.

This difference in the soil of my farm is on many accounts a great advantage; particularly, my wheat does not all ripen at the same time; I have generally nearly got in that growing on my gravelly land, before that on my clay is fit to cut; and I can besides plow in all weathers, frost excepted.

But, not to digress too much, I took it into my head that, with proper care, I could breed for myself, on my own land, as good seed-wheat as any I could buy, if not better; and I determined within myself to make the experiment.

Before I made this experiment, I had reduced the quantity of seed I used on each acre, from four to three bushels, which was a great saving to me. I had still occasion for above twenty quarters.

My first step was to select ten acres of the best land I had; five from the heavy, and as many from the light part of my farm: this land was by nature rich and good; it lay on the gentle southern declivity of a hill, and required very little manure; it lay in two little detached fields, at some distance one from the other.

When I had prepared this land by a winter and summer fallowing, in which time the clayey part was plowed seven times, and the light land five times, I had both fields sown with some of the best wheat I could procure; that for the heavy land I got from Herefordshire, the other from a particular friend who holds a farm in Cambridgeshire.

When the season for sowing approached, I was mightily pleased with the appearance of my two little plots; for they resembled the best-kept gardens, not a weed to be

be ſeen, and the earth as fine as garden-mould,

On this occaſion I did not brine my ſeed, but had it put into a large tub: ſome water was then poured on it, and I made a ſtout labourer, with a ſtiff half-worn birchen-broom, ſtir it very briſkly about for near half an hour: this I imagined would waſh off the ſmut, if any there happened to be: the light ſeeds, which were very few, were ſkimmed off.

I let the wheat afterwards lie three hours ſoaking, when my man again ſtirred it briſkly with the ſame broom, and immediately poured the water off.

Whilſt yet wet, the ſeed was ſprinkled in the uſual manner with ſlaked lime, in order to prepare it for ſowing.

My reaſon for not brining it * was, that I thought it would bring it too forward; and I rather choſe to ſow it early, which is, I know, in general, a very good practice.

In ſowing this land, I, in ſome meaſure, followed Mr. Tull's directions; that is, I ſowed my wheat in rows with large intervals, in the following manner.

I had a furrow opened about a rod from the hedge: in this furrow ſome ſeed was by a careful hand very thinly ſcattered, not ſowed in the common way with a fling of the arm.

It took up time; ſo I had two ſowers to each plow. When the plowman had drawn the firſt furrow, he then opened another, at about ten feet diſtance from the firſt in the land: and the ſeed was in the ſame manner thinly ſcattered in this alſo: after this, he returned to the firſt furrow, and drawing another cloſe to it covered the ſeed; the ſame thing he did by the ſecond furrow: he afterwards went two bouts without any ſeed being ſown in the furrows; but the third bout, ſeed was thinly ſcattered, as before, to form the ſecond row of corn in each bed: another bout was made to cover the ſeed when the two beds were finiſhed, the middle of the interval being left unplowed.

In this manner both my little fields were ſown, in double rows with intervals about five or ſix feet wide betwixt the beds, and the rows about two feet aſunder.

The corn came up very well, and preſerved a good wholeſome appearance all the winter.

Early in the ſpring, that is, in the month of February, I made a careful man ſow the ſpaces betwixt the rows of corn on the heavy land with wood-aſhes, and on the

* It is not always neceſſary to brine wheat before ſowing; waſhing it well anſwers the purpoſe of preſerving it from ſmut, by removing the infectious powder which is apt to lodge at the rough germ of the ſeed. Brining is moſt neceſſary at late ſowing, as it will then bring the corn forward; but it is always beſt omitted, unleſs the land is in fine tilth: if it has not been well plowed, the wheat, which had made a quick progreſs by the aſſiſtance of the ſaline particles it had imbibed in the brining, receives a fatal check, not finding the circumjacent earth in a condition to ſecond the operations of the ſalt. When any good is expected from brining wheat, the ſeed ſhould be left from twelve to twenty-four hours in the ſteep, according to its quality, as it is harder or ſofter. If this is not done, the brine will be of little more ſervice than plain water. N.

light land with ſoot: theſe were both ſoon waſhed in by the rain, and the effects were ſpeedily to be ſeen in the new aſſumed vigour of the crops, and this vigour continued till the corn was ripe.

As ſoon as any weeds appeared, the intervals which were left unplowed at ſeed-time were turned up, and the ſpaces betwixt the rows diligently hand-hoed: this hand-hoeing was ſeveral times repeated, to keep the crop quite clear from weeds: the intervals had alſo ſeveral other ſtirrings; but this work was chiefly done with a very light plow without either earth-board or coulter in the other little field.

Every thing came very well forward; and when the wheat began to ſpindle, I had the outſides of the rows well earthed-up with a plow, and the inſides with a hand-hoe: the inſides were done firſt.

At harveſt the fields made a noble appearance, a fine well-broke earth ſtriped with rows of healthy wheat.

The cutting this wheat was very eaſily performed, it ſtood ſo ready to the reapers hands; and when it was houſed and threſhed, it yielded me about four quarters on an acre, one with another, the firſt year, though I have ſince had ſometimes more, ſometimes a little leſs.

My ten acres then yield about forty quarters; and I had occaſion for only about twenty-two to ſow my common wheat-lands: I therefore took only the firſt and prime part of this crop, getting the ſheaves very lightly threſhed; what remained made excellent bread-corn.

I never ſaw finer ſeed-wheat than mine was this year: my heavy lands I ſowed with the ſeed produced by the light field, and my light lands with that produced by the heavy field.

As ſoon as I had got in this ſelect crop, I got the intervals in order for ſowing with a ſecond crop, in moſt reſpects continuing the practice of the year before: I had the like ſucceſs, and might, perhaps, with equal advantage, have continued cropping the fields every year in the ſame manner: but, not to depend too much on Mr. Tull, my next crop was a full crop of barley on them, which ſucceeded well; and I ſelected two other plots of ground, of equal goodneſs, for my ſeed-corn huſbandry, as I call it.

In this manner I have now for ſeveral years paſt managed growing my own ſeed; and, if any thing, my crops have ſince increaſed: but I have again reduced the quantity from three to two buſhels of ſeed, for each acre of my wheat-land in common; that is, ſuch as I ſow in the ordinary way: on ſome of my rich ſtrong land, I don't uſe above ſix pecks, and find it anſwer very well.

Several reaſons, though I deal not much in them, may be aſſigned for the ſeed-wheat, I raiſe in the above deſcribed manner, being ſo good.

In the firſt place, I ſow it on land that has not taſted any dung for ſome years, but is, in its own nature, rich and good: to this practice I aſcribe a great deal of its goodneſs. In the next place, as the corn does not ſtand too thick, it enjoys all the benefit it can receive from the ſun and air: by this means

means it attains a perfect maturity, and is certainly improved both in bulk and quality.

The slight spring-dressing I give it, of soot or ashes, is of very great service: it warms the roots and brings the corn forward; it loosens the earth, and either itself gives nourishment to the plants, or, at least, puts the earth in a disposition to afford it.

Not a little is to be attributed to the frequent hoeing betwixt the rows and the stirrings of the intervals; and I find one very particular and great advantage result from it, which is, that it is an excellent means of clearing my land of weeds; for they no sooner attain a part of their growth, but they are destroyed long before they seed.

I have very little more to say at this time, except that I never thresh the sheaves that are to supply me with seed-corn, till just when I want to make use of it. I have a notion, that the seed keeps better in the covering nature has given it, I mean the chaff, than it would do without it; and I am pretty certain it sprouts sooner in the ground, the husk or bran of the grain being preserved in a tenderer and more yielding state, than it would be were it exposed to the open air.

Oct. 4, 1763.

An Essex Farmer.

Extract from a letter in the Museum Rusticum et Commerciale, *on the different uses to which the leaves of trees may be applied.*

THE subject I propose to write on may appear to us in England of little consequence; yet I think it may be well worth our attention when set in a proper light.

It is not my intention to treat, at this time, of leaves as organs that are necessary to vegetation; I shall take them under my consideration only when they become no longer necessary to the plants of which they are parts.

We suffer our leaves to fall and rot on the ground, without making, in general, any use of them; whereas, were they carefully gathered before the fall, and dried, which would be no great expence, they might, upon occasion, serve as fodder for our cattle, as manure for our land; we might make hot beds of them; they would serve instead of saw-dust to preserve our wines in dry vaults; and, if I am not mistaken, oak leaves might be a very good substitute for the bark in tanning leather.

When we intend leaves as fodder for cattle, they should be gathered just before the fall, and frequently turned and dried like hay; after which, if they are kept from moisture and wet, they may be with ease preserved through the winter.*

* In France they give many sorts of leaves to their cattle. Their cows are very fond of the leaves and tender stalks of the madder: this food makes them yield abundance of milk of a good quality; but it has a reddish colour, and the butter made of it, though very good, is yellow. They give also to their cows the blades or leaves of the saffron plant; but these give the milk a disagreeable taste. N.

This

This will beſt anſwer in the neighbourhood of large woods and forests, where there are plenty of trees, and where of courſe the labour of gathering the leaves will be but of little value. Cows eat theſe dried leaves with a good appetite; and there cannot be a better, nor a cheaper fodder, to ſupport ewes through the hard winter's weather. Where a farmer, who has a right of commonage, breeds a large number of ſheep, he will be glad of ſuch a reſource, in a hard winter, to ſave his hay: if the ſheep have not ſome dry fodder, very many of them drop in the winter.

I cannot ſay that I have had any great experience of the uſe of leaves as a fodder; yet I know they may be ſo applied, and are wholeſome food: I have dried ſome in ſmall quantities, and given them, for ſeveral weeks together, both to cows and ſheep; they eat them freely, and ſeemed to be every way in as good health as when they were fed with hay.

So much for my little experience; but in France the caſe is otherwiſe: they annually conſume leaves there in large quantities as fodder for their cattle, and find them thrive well with it.

On the borders of the foreſt of Orleans, as well as in many other provinces, this practice is highly approved of, and ſtands generally recommended among the inferior farmers, who have no great plenty of other more valable fodder.

I would willingly recommend this practice to ſome of our Engliſh farmers: it is a great pity any thing ſhould be thrown away that can be of the leaſt uſe; and I have often, in a woody country, ſeen the leaves of the trees rotting on the ground in autumn; and when I have gone there the winter following, I have ſeen the poor ſheep and half-ſtarved cows crawling on the commons, and almoſt periſhing for want of that nouriſhment which the leaves of the preceding autumn, if properly preſerved, would have afforded them.

But ſuppoſe even that the leaves ſhould not in the winter be wanted as fodder, they will then ſerve as an excellent manure, being laid to rot in alternate beds with good earth. In this manner they make a much better manure than either wheat or barley ſtraw, as they abound more with vegetable ſap, raiſe in the earth a more uniform and temperate fermentation; and for this reaſon the effects they produce are more laſting.

Another great advantage they poſſeſs as a manure is, that you are ſure of not ſtocking your land with weeds by the uſe of them: this cannot be ſaid of any of the common kinds of dung. I know too, and by experience, that they are very good for making hot beds.

I ſhall mention another uſe to which the leaves of trees may be applied by the poor, if they are firſt properly dried and prepared; I mean that they may ſerve inſtead of ſtraw, flocks, or feathers, for beds, bolſters, and cuſhions: nothing can be cheaper for this uſe, and nothing can be wholeſomer or eaſier. I have had ſome experience of it, and find that when leaves are applied to this uſe, it is beſt for them to receive ſome wet in the drying, whether by rain or by water thrown on them is immaterial: this makes them of a rougher contexture, and prevents

their falling, by frequent shaking, into dust.

It is only necessary to tread them very close in the bed, and give them a proper degree of moisture: they heat gradually; and their heat is, I think, more equable and permanent than that of horse-litter, there not being so much danger of burning and suffocating the plants in the frame. The effect of them nearly resembles that of tanners bark.

I have also applied these leaves to another very different use; that is, as a substitute for saw-dust, to put among my bottles in my wine-bins in my cellar: they serve very well for this purpose, as my cellar is dry; and I rather chuse to make use of them, as they are easily procured, which is not the case with saw-dust; for I have been often very much puzzled to get a few sacks, as I live at a considerable distance from any great town.

I have but one thing more to mention relative to the uses of the leaves of trees, which is, that I have great reason to think that oak leaves may serve, instead of oak bark, for tanning leather: I cannot say I ever tried them in this intention, because I am not acquainted with the process used in tanning; but I have frequently soaked them for a considerable time in water, and found the water strongly impregnated with their qualities: it had a dark colour, and a taste remarkably astringent.

I cannot, therefore, but think that the juices of the leaves of the oak have nearly the same qualities as the juices that are to be met with in the bark of the same tree; and, if so, why may not their effects on limed hides be the same?

Oct. 6, 1763.

A Country Gentleman.

Further hints for tanning leather without bark.

IN our last year's Register, vol. V. page 91, we published Mr. Gesner's proposal for substituting the dust of heath dried in an oven, to oak bark in tanning of leather. The publication of one ingenious proposal, is frequently the cause of new ones for attaining the desired end. Accordingly it has been since proposed, that the leaves of oak, now of little or no value, at least in England (see the preceding article) and the small branches of heath, consisting of little else but bark, should be tried for the same purpose; and we hope the experiment will be made, as the success of either of these methods would be of great public utility, as well as private advantage; for, in the first place, it would be a very great saving to the tanner, and consequently would enable him to afford that useful commodity at a much cheaper rate. Secondly, it would be a great saving of our oak timber, which, it is much feared, we shall, before it is very long, feel the want of. Thirdly, the method of tanning with the small branches of heath, would furnish subsistence to many poor children upon our heaths, who are now a dead weight upon the little industry of their parents.

ANTI-

ANTIQUITIES.

Some account of the Harleian collection of manuſcripts, now in the Britiſh Muſæum; from the preface to the new index to that collection, moſt judiciouſly compiled by Mr. Aſtle.

THIS collection was begun near the end of the laſt century, by Robert Harley, of Brampton Bryan, in Herefordſhire, Eſq; afterwards earl of Oxford, and lord high treaſurer; and was conducted upon the plan of the great Sir Robert Cotton.

He purchaſed his firſt conſiderable collection in Auguſt 1705, and in leſs than ten years he got together near 2,500 curious and rare MSS, among which were thoſe of Sir Simon d'Ewes, the Suffolk antiquary; Mr. John Stow, author of the Survey of London; Mr. Charles Lancaſter, herald; and John Fox, the martyrologiſt.

Soon after, the celebrated Dr. George Hicks, Mr. Anſtis garter king at arms, biſhop Nicholſon, and many other eminent antiquaries, not only offered him their aſſiſtance in procuring MSS, but preſented him with ſeveral that were very valuable.

Being thus encouraged to perſeverance by his ſucceſs, he kept many perſons employed in purchaſing MSS for him abroad, giving them written inſtructions for their conduct.

By theſe means, the MS library was in the year 1721 increaſed to near 6,000 books; 14,000 original charters, and 500 rolls.

On the 21ſt of May 1724, lord Oxford died; but his ſon Edward, who ſucceeded to his honours and eſtate, ſtill farther enlarged the collection; ſo that when he died, June 16, 1741, it conſiſted of 8,000 volumes, ſeveral of them containing diſtinct and independent treatiſes, beſides many looſe papers, which have been ſince ſorted and bound up in volumes; and above 40,000 original rolls, charters, letters patents, grants, and other deeds and inſtruments of great antiquity.

The principal deſign of making this collection was the eſtabliſhment of a MS Engliſh hiſtorical library, and the reſcuing from deſtruction ſuch records of our national antiquities, as had eluded the diligence of preceding collectors: but lord Oxford's plan was more extenſive; for his collection abounds with curious MSS in every ſcience.

A general idea of the contents of this collection may be conceived from the following articles.

Of Bibles and biblical books, 300 copies in the Hebrew, Chaldee, Greek, Arabic, and Latin languages; many of great antiquity, particularly,

A Hebrew bible ſeveral hundred years old, to which are prefixed the various

various readings of the eaſtern and weſtern copies, a ſyllabus of the paraſhoths and haphtaroths for the whole year, and two remarkable drawings in gold highly emboſſed, of the ſacred veſſels and utenſils of the ancient Jews.

A Hebrew bible, with ſmall Maſoretic notes, adorned with miniature paintings, written in the 14th century.

A Latin bible, with St. Paul's epiſtle to the Laodiceans finely illuminated, written in the 11th century, and formerly belonging to the cathedral of Anjou.

The Old and New Teſtament of the Vulgate edition, elegantly written in the 13th century, with the pſalter of the Gallican verſion; Rabanus Maurus's prefaces to his commentaries on the books of the Maccabees, and an interpretation of the Hebrew names, adorned with moſt beautiful miniatures. The reading of the 8th verſe of the 5th chapter of St. John's firſt epiſtle in this MS is, *Et tres ſunt qui teſtimonium dant in terra, ſpiritus, aqua, et ſanguis; et hi tres unum ſunt.*

A tranſcript of the books of the Old and New Teſtament, written in the ſame century, and illuminated, formerly belonging to the Capuchin convent at Montpelier. In this MS the 7th verſe of the fifth chapter of St. John's firſt epiſtle is wanting; and the reading of the 8th verſe is, *Quoniam tres ſunt qui teſtimonium dant in terra, ſpiritus, aqua, et ſanguis, et tres unum ſunt.*

A copy of the Old and New Teſtament, with St. Jerome's Prologue to the book of Job written in capitals, and of the 13th century.

Another copy, finely illuminated, written in the 13th century.

The moſt compleat copy now extant of Peter de Riga's verſification of the Latin bible, written in the 14th century.

A double roll, containing the Hebrew Pentateuch, written with great care in a very large character, and without points, or any horns or flouriſhes on the tops of the letters, on 40 brown African ſkins of different ſizes, ſome containing more columns than others, and having a ſpace of about four lines left between every two books.

The Hebrew Pentateuch, with a Chaldee paraphraſe; and the books of Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Eccleſiaſtes, and Eſther; with the commentaries of R. S. Jarchi, and part of the Chaldee interpretation of the Canticles, written in the 14th century.

A ſmall roll, containing the book of Eſther in Hebrew, finely written in a very ſmall character, and by a Spaniſh hand.

Part of the book of Pſalms, and the entire books of Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Eſdras, Nehemiah, Chronicles, Ruth, Eccleſiaſtes, Eſther, and Lamentations, in Hebrew, written in the 12th century.

Part of Exodus, and the whole books of Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Eſther, Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, and Eccleſiaſtes, in Hebrew, with the haphtaroths; of the 14th century.

Two copies of the book of Job in Latin, one written in the 11th century, the other, with a gloſs, in the 12th.

A fine copy of the books of Tobit, Judith, Ruth, and Wiſdom, in Latin, with a gloſs, written in the 13th century.

Two biblical books, upwards of 500 years old, being part of a moſt

richly illuminated MS, the first vol. of which, beginning at Genesis, and ending with Job, is preserved in the Bodleian library, [Arch. A. 154.] They consist of texts according to the vulgar Latin, selected from the books of Maccabees and New Testament, with the subject of each text, represented in a picture, included in a pretty large circle. Underneath each text is an interpretation in Latin, according to the opinion of the author, who generally applies such text to demonstrate the happiness of virtue and the misery of vice. These explications are also represented in historical paintings, and the whole is adorned with illuminated ornaments.

Three very fair copies of the New Testament, of Wickliff's translation, all written in his time, and one of them, as is supposed, by his own hand. To one of these copies is prefixed a calendar of the lessons and gospels of all the *Zeere*. At the end are the epistles of St. Paul to the Laodiceans, and the lessons and epistles of the old "Lawe, that ben red in the chirche all the Zeere after the use of Salisbury."

The four Gospels in Greek, with the Canons of Eusebius, said in a note at the end of the MS, and in a hand nearly coeval with it, to be the proper hand-writing of king Theodosius the Great.

A most august copy of the Greek Gospels, in capitals, written in the 11th century.

An ancient transcript of the Greek Gospels, adorned with a great variety of historical paintings, and accompanied with an explanatory treatise on the Evangelists and evangelical lessons, a menology, the Canons of Eusebius written in illuminated blue and gold letters, his epistle to Carpian, the preface of Irenæus, and another from Cosma, the Egyptian's *Christianorum opinio de Mundo, sive Topographia Christiana*; allowed to be at least as old as the 12th century. It is said in a note written on a spare leaf at the end of this MS, that it formerly belonged to a monastery, that took its appellation from the prophet Elias.

A fair copy of the Greek Gospels, written in the 11th century, with the pictures of the Evangelists painted on gold crowns, and their names written on the margins in Arabic characters.

Two other copies of the Greek Gospels written in the 12th century, and another of the same age, adorned with the picture of the Holy Virgin and Evangelists.

An elegant transcript of the Four Gospels in Greek, written in the 13th century, illuminated and adorned with paintings, and two others of the same century.

A most venerable Exemplar of the four Gospels of St. Jerome's version, with the prefaces and canons of Eusebius; the whole written in capitals, and allowed to be 1200 years old. In this MS, it is observable, that the genealogy of our blessed Saviour appears to be distinct, and separated from St. Matthew's Gospel. The following words, in two independent lines, occurring after the 17th verse of that chapter:

Genealogia Hucusque,
Incip. evangl. secd. MATTh.

So that the Gospel begins at the 18th verse of the first chapter, in the same manner as in the famous copy of the Evangelists written in Ireland,

Ireland, and in another MS. of the same kind, and of the 12th century; which MSS. are both preserved in this library. It is also observable, that the like distinction or separation of the genealogy of our blessed Saviour, from the other part of St. Matthew's Gospel, is made in the famous copy of the four Gospels, formerly belonging to king Æthelstan, and now preserved in the Cottonian library (Tiberius, A. II.) which book was appointed to be used by the succeeding kings of England, at the time of their taking their coronation oath.

A noble Exemplar of the four Gospels, in capital letters of gold, written in the eighth century. Every page of the sacred text, consisting of two columns, is enclosed within a broad and beautifully illuminated border. The pictures of the Evangelists, with their symbolic animals, are curiously painted in the front of their respective Gospels; the initial letter of each Gospel is richly illuminated, and so large as to fill an entire page. To the whole are prefixed the prologues, arguments, and breviaries; two letters of St. Jerome to Damasus, the canons of Eusebius, his letters to Carpian, and a Capitular of the Gospels for the course of the year, all of them written in small golden characters.

A transcript of the Latin Gospels, with their usual accompaniments; of the same age with the last MS, written in letters of gold, but of a small alphabet; and remarkable for the singular manner in which the genealogy of our Saviour is placed.

An Exemplar of the Holy Gospels, likewise written in the 8th century, and formerly belonging to the church of St. Ciricius at Soissons. To this manuscript are prefixed the epistle to Damasus, and the usual arguments, prologues, &c. with an interpretation of Hebrew names, a catalogue of the books and vestments belonging to that church, and a list of its saints.

Two other copies of the four Latin Gospels, also written in the 8th century. In the latter of these, the reading of the 23d verse of the last chapter of St. John's Gospel is, *Si sic eum volo manere donec veniam*; and that of the 24th verse is, *Si eum volo manere*.

The four Gospels of St. Jerome's version, with his prologues, arguments, &c. the canons of Eusebius, and the parallel passages, written in letters of gold in the tenth century. This MS is adorned with pictures of the following subjects, painted on purple grounds, *viz.* before the Gospel of St. Matthew, in a circle, are, the representation of our Saviour, sitting as enthroned; holding in his right hand the book of the new law, that of the old law lying in his lap; with the four evangelists in the angles, kneeling. 2dly, Our Saviour standing with St. John, resting his head on his bosom. 3dly, The portrait of St. Matthew. And 4thly, the salutation of the Virgin. Before St. Mark's Gospel are the portrait of that evangelist, and the dormition of the Virgin Mary. At the beginning of St. Luke's Gospel are his portrait, and the crucifixion of our Saviour. Before the Gospel of St. John, are, the picture of that evangelist, and the ascension of our Lord.

Two other copies, written in the same century; one of them finely decorated with the pictures of the evangelists and St. Jerome; and having

ing the rubrics written in ſilver letters.

A very fair and valuable Exemplar of the Latin Goſpels, of the Vulgate edition, once belonging to the abbey-church of St. Edmund's Bury; elegantly written in the 12th century, but unhappily deſpoiled of the initial leaves of the Goſpels of St. Matthew, St. Luke, and St. John, probably for the ſake of the illuminations. At the beginning of this volume is a ſyllabus of the evangelical leſſons, according to the uſage of the Romiſh church; and at the end is inſerted the memorable conteſt between Gundulphus, biſhop of Rocheſter, and Picote, ſheriff of Grandebruge.

The Latin Goſpels, written with red ink, about the beginning of the 11th century, and in the Anglo-Normanic character. In this MS, the genealogy of our Saviour is alſo detached from the other part of Matthew's Goſpel; as is likewiſe the firſt part of the 18th verſe of the firſt chapter, *Chriſti autem generatio ſic erat.* All the rubrics are written in gold capital letters; and the initial letter of each Goſpel is alſo of gold, and fills an entire page.

The four Evangeliſts, written in the Iriſh character, by Brigidianus, or Maol Brighte, for the uſe of Gilla, coarb, or vicar of the church of St. Patrick, ſuppoſed by father Simon to be at leaſt 700 years old. It is one of the moſt authentic copies of the Latin Goſpels, which the Iriſh have ever ſent out of their iſland. To this Exemplar are added, St. Jerome's prologue of the canons of the four Goſpels, an explanation of ſuch Hebrew and Syriac names as occur in the Goſpels, a Hebrew, Latin, and Iriſh vocabulary, the uſual prefaces, an interlineary gloſs, and a Catanea Patrum.

A tranſcript of the four Evangeliſts of the Latin Vulgate, with various readings, in Iriſh characters.

The Epiſtles of St. Paul, the Catholic Epiſtles, and the Apocalypſe in Latin, with the arguments, *&c.* above 1000 years old; prior to St. Jerome's corrections. The reading of the 8th verſe of the 5th chapter of the firſt Epiſtle of St. John is in the manuſcript, *Et tres ſunt qui teſtimonium dant in terra, ſpiritus, aqua, et ſanguis, et tres unum ſunt.*

St. Paul's Epiſtles in Arabic. The canonical Epiſtles of St. Paul in Latin, with a gloſs; his Epiſtle to the Laodiceans, and an expoſition of the Goſpel of St. John, written in the 12th century.

A Roman Pſalter of St. Jerome, written about the time of our king Edgar; illuminated; and each pſalm elegantly embelliſhed with a moſt curious hiſtorical drawing, illuſtrating the text. A Pſalter, with the litany, calendar, *&c.* elegantly written; illuminated and decorated with beautiful miniature paintings of the 11th century. A moſt curious and finely preſerved Pſalter, in Greek, Latin, and Arabic, written in the 12th century. King Henry III's Pſalter, curiouſly illuminated; and written for his uſe by Thomas de Langley. A Greek Pſalter, with ſacred hymns, of the 11th century. An extremely fine Greek Pſalter, of the 12th century; and another of the ſame age, once belonging to the monks of Monte Oliveto. A Latin Pſalter, with ſacred hymns, written in the 13th century. Two Arabic Pſalters, to one of which are ſubjoined a pſalm

a pſalm compoſed on the ſlaying Goliath; and ten ſacred canticles, extracted from the ſcripture. A Greek and Ruſſian Pſalter. A Sclavonic Pſalter. An expoſition of the Pſaltar in Latin, illuminated; and moſt accurately written in a hand of the 10th century; and a great variety of other valuable tranſcripts of the different biblical books, written in the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries.

II. Cabbalas, Talmuds, and Talmudical Books, Targums, Expoſitions, Gloſſes, and Commentaries on the Pentateuch, and other books of the Old Teſtament, in Hebrew, Chaldee, and other languages, compiled by the moſt celebrated rabbins. Amongſt theſe are, a very fine copy of Maimonides de Lege, in Hebrew, and without points, written in 1472, by Salomon Ben Alzuk; and the Sepher a Miſvot of rabbi Moſes Ben Jacob de Coſi; written in the beginning of the 15th century. A very beautiful tranſcript of Maimonides's Moreh Nebuchim, in Hebrew, written in ſmall characters by a Spaniſh hand, and finely illuminated. R. Levi's Hebrew commentary on Job, written in the 14th century. Sundry very elegant and ancient copies of the Liturgies of the German and other Jews; particularly a Liturgy, *&c.* of the German Jews, written in the 13th century. The Machazor, or Office of prayers, compoſed for their greater feaſts, differing from the common printed Liturgy, and written in the 14th century. The order of prayer, in which the Rubrics are more ample than in the printed books. Tranſcripts of R. Jacob Ben Aſher, and R. Ben Ezra's four orders; containing all the rites, cuſtoms, and ceremonies, as uſed by the Jews in their preſent diſperſion.

III. Near 200 volumes of the Writings of the Fathers: particularly a copy of part of the works of St. Hilary, written in the 9th century, and formerly belonging to the church of St. Mary and St. Nicholas of Arenſtein. A fine tranſcript of St. Auguſtine's ſermons on the goſpel and firſt epiſtle of St. John, written in the 12th century, belonging to the ſame monaſtery. A beautiful Exemplar of the ſame Father's diſcourſes on the book of Geneſis, written in the 12th century: and another, containing his books *De civitate Dei, et de Trinitate*, written in the 13th century. St. Chryſoſtom's Greek homilies on the epiſtle to Timothy, written in the 13th century. The works of St. Athanaſius in Greek, of the 14th century. The homilies of St. Baſil, Ephraim Cyrus, and John Chryſoſtom, in Greek, written in the 14th century; and another copy of the ſame, with St. Gregory's encomium on St. George and St. Marina, likewiſe of the ſame age. As alſo ancient councils, canons and conſtitutions eccleſiaſtical, great variety of annotations, commentaries, expoſitions, harmonies of the four goſpels, paraphraſes, hiſtories of the Old and New Teſtament, *&c.* with a multitude of theological treatiſes, many of which are highly worthy to be conſulted.

IV. Liturgies and Liturgical Books; as the Liturgies of SS. Chryſoſtom, Baſil, and Nazianzen, of which there are in this collection two very fair copies in Greek, one with the prayers and evangelical and epiſtolical leſſons, written in the 11th

century, and the other written in the 14th. The Liturgy of the church of Syria. Two fair volumes, containing the Samaritan Liturgy. The Ruſſian Liturgy. The Liturgies of the Roman and Greek churches; particularly a moſt valuable Exemplar of that of the latter; wherein the ſeveral offices, chants, hymns, and antiphones, are marked with Greek muſical notes, according to the preſent uſage of that church. A curious Liturgy, adorned with beautiful paintings and illuminations; which, from the Calendar of German Saints inſerted in it, is ſuppoſed to have formerly belonged to ſome church in Germany. The ſeveral Liturgies of the church of England, &c.

V. Miſſals, Breviaries, and Hours of the Holy Virgin, according to the uſe of the Roman, Engliſh, and Gallican churches; rituals, ordinals, books of offices, proceſſionals and graduals; many of them curiouſly illuminated, and richly adorned with fine hiſtorical paintings; among theſe is, the Miſſal of the church of Toul, in Lorrain, which, beſides its exquiſite paintings, is remarkable for having in the Litany of Saints, after the three holy Archangels, one to the Angel Uriel; notwithſtanding ſeveral councils had ſtrictly forbidden the invocation of more than the three firſt. A Miſſal adorned with exquiſite paintings, wherein the figures are repreſented of a larger ſize than uſual; and to which is added a calendar, ornamented with ſeveral curious miniatures, wherein the ſeveral labours of the farm and vineyard throughout the year are curiouſly delineated. Two Breviaries, painted in a moſt exquiſite manner; to each of which is prefixed a calendar finely decorated with miniatures, of ſaints, country ſports, and employments, &c. As alſo many others.

VI. Ancient Evangeliſteria and Lectionaries; among which are, an Evangeliſterium, written in Greek capitals in the 9th century. An Evangeliſterium in Greek capitals, written in the year 995, by Conſtantine, preſbyter: the firſt page thereof, and the references to the chapters, are in letters of gold. Another Evangeliſterium, adorned with pictures of the four evangeliſts finely painted, and the rubrick written in letters of gold. At the end is a certificate, ſigned on the 10th of March 1699, by Laurence Alexander Zacagnius, principal librarian of the Vatican, teſtifying that this MS. was then upwards of 700 years old. Three Evangeliſteria, written in the 11th century; one of which is remarkable for being written on parchment, from whence the words of ſome other book have been eraſed. Alſo an elegant illuminated tranſcript of "Wickliff's Goſpelis and Epiſtolis of all pe Feſtis in pe Zeer by ordre as pei ben red in the Meſſe Book after pe uſe of Saliſbery."

VII. Store of Menologies, Martyrologies, and Lives of Saints; which, though they are to be read with great caution, yet furniſh genuine matter of good note, and not readily to be met with elſewhere.

VIII. A variety of other books of Religion and Devotion; particularly a very fine copy of the *Paſſio Chriſti ſecundum Evangeliſtas*, with prayers to God and ſeveral ſaints, neatly written in Saxon characters, and in the 8th century. A book of prayers, benedictions, and exorciſms, in Latin, written in the 10th century. Wickliff's ſummary of the books of the Old and New

Teſtament, with their authority and uſe to Chriſtian men. His Poſtils; and his notes on the Pater Noſter, with ſundry other diſcourſes. A book in the Armenian tongue, containing the Apoſtles Creed, a Hiſtory of the Bible, and a form of proper confeſſion to be uſed before taking the holy ſacrament. A tranſlation into Perſic of the hiſtory of our Saviour; written originally in the Portugueſe tongue by Father Jerome Xaver. Ethiopic prayers. Several tranſcripts of the Alcoran, in Arabic, Perſic, and other languages; and commentaries thereon. A collection of Mohammedan prayers, written in the Perſic and Turkiſh tongues. The Nadham, or connection of ſentences contained in the Alcoran; with the apophthegms of Mahommed. Three books of prayers in Arabic, two of them written in the African character. Together with other tracts on the Mohammedan religion.

IX. An amazing number of curious and authentic manuſcripts, relative as well to the Topographical Deſcription and Antiquities of Britain, as to the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of the Kingdom; its Laws, Conſtitution, and Government: this mine appears inexhauſtible, and every vein full of the richeſt ſtores.

Firſt, For the Topographical part; hiſtories and ſurveys of ſeveral counties, and the cuſtoms of their inhabitants; Memorials of the founding and incorporation of cities, towns, boroughs, and villages, with the moſt remarkable events that have happened to each; their antiquities, and other curioſities. Accounts of the erections of temples, caſtles, and other buildings; and of the remains (if any) of ſuch as have been deſtroyed. The eſtabliſhment and endowment of pariſhes, foundations of religious houſes, books of ancient tenures, inquiſitions *poſt mortem*, eſcheats, cuſtomaries, terriers of manors, perambulations of foreſts, accounts of ancient coin, monumental inſcriptions, forts, camps, roads, military ways, and other antiquities, which have been caſually diſcovered in particular places. Notes concerning the moſt remarkable rivers, mountains, mines, minerals, and other curioſities. A variety of tracts, and *memoranda*, relating to particular parts of England, as well in its priſtine ſtate, when ſeparated into petty kingdoms, provinces, and principalities, during the times of the Britains, Romans, and Saxons, as ſubſequently, when under the dominion of one monarch; divided into counties, ridings, rapes, wapentakes, &c. As alſo the laborious collections made by Sir Simonds D'Ewes, John Fox the martyrologiſt, Mr. Erdeſwick, honeſt John Stow, Mr. Charles, Lancaſter herald, and others.

Secondly, For the Civil and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; valuable copies of our ancient hiſtorians and chroniclers, as Gildas, Nennius, Aſſerius Menevenſis, Ælfred of Beverly, abbot Benedict, Caſtoreus or John Beaver, J. Brompton, Raulf Boun, Douglaſs, monk of Glaſtonbury, Edmerus, Florence of Worceſter, Robert of Glouceſter, William Giſeburn, R. Hoveden, Henry Huntingdon, Peter de Ickham, John Joſelyne, R. Rigden, Peter Langtoft, I. Lewis, Adam Murimuth, Geoffery of Monmouth, Robertus Montenſis, John

Pyke, Sir Walter Raleigh, Robert de Reading, Thomas Rudburne, Simeon of Durham, Richard Sporte, Nicholas Trivett, John Wallingford, Thomas Walſingham, Walter of Coventry, Gotſelinus de Sancto Bertino, and ſundry anonymous authors of good value. A finely illuminated copy of John Harding's chronicle, much more perfect than the edition publiſhed by Grafton, and containing the letter of defiance ſent to king Henry the IVth, by the old Earl of Northumberland, Henry Hotſpur, his ſon, and the earl of Worceſter, his brother, before the battle of Shrewſbury; ſome diſcourſes of the ſame old earl, touching John of Gaunt; a map of Scotland, from Carliſle to the water of Tay; and another, from thence to Sutherland and Catlineſs; with ſundry other matters omitted likewiſe by Grafton. A tranſcript of John de Treviſa's tranſlation of Higden's Polychronicon, differing from the account given of that work by Bale and Pitts; together with ſeveral other tranſlations and compoſitions of Treviſa, not to be met with in any other book. No leſs than four ancient copies of the Polycratica Temporum of Roger Ceſtrenſis; from whence R. Rigden ſtole his Polychronicon. The famous and very ancient copy of William Malmſbury's elaborate treatiſe De Geſtis Regum Anglorum, which was formerly preſerved with great religious care at Rocheſter. An Exemplar of his four books, De Geſtis Pontificum, written in the 12th century; and ſeveral tranſcripts of the Dunſtable Chronicle, one whereof is moſt beautifully illuminated; and another adorned with the blazon of the arms of divers emperors and kings.

Chronicles and hiſtories of abbeys, and other religious houſes; as thoſe of Abingdon, St. Alban's, Alnewick, Bermondſey, St. Edmond's Bury, St. David's, Hales, Litchfield, Ely, St. Paul's London, and Peterborough.

Lives of particular kings, and hiſtories of their reigns: as of Edward the confeſſor; king Harold, of whoſe life and miracles here is a very fair copy, written in the 12th century. Henry I. Richard I. Henry III. Edw. I. Edward II. and Edward III. The hiſtory of Richard II. written by Fran. de Marque, a French gentleman, attendant on the court in the queen's ſervice; adorned with 16 admirable paintings, wherein the principal perſons and habits of thoſe times are moſt accurately repreſented. As alſo thoſe of Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI. and Edward IV.

Many original inſtruments to ambaſſadors, and letters which paſſed between them and the chief miniſters of their courts; toge her with authentic copies of an immenſe number of others.

Letters to and from foreign princes and ſtates, negotiations, alliances, leagues, truces and treaties of peace, commerce, and navigation.

Summons to parliament from the 49th of Henry III. to the 21ſt year of the reign of K. Henry VIII. in many places larger and more correct than the work publiſhed under that title, by Sir William Dugdale. Tranſcripts of the rolls, journals and *memoranda* of parliament; particularly a copy of the parliament rolls, beginning at the 4th year of K. Edward

Edward II. and continued to the end of the last parliament of K. Henry VIII. in thirty volumes; amongst which are the parliament rolls of the 5th, 8th, and 9th years of King Edward II. which are, with others, omitted by Sir Robert Cotton, in his abridgment of the Tower records, and by him supposed to have been lost. Journals of the house of Lords, from the first year of Henry VIII. to the end of the year 1740, in 69 volumes. As also 111 other volumes, containing the Journals of the house of Commons, from the first year (inclusive) of king Edward VI. to the 8th day of March 1701. A numerous collection of privileges and orders of parliament, and sundry papers relative to parliamentary affairs.

Proclamations, original letters, journals, and other books of the privy council.

Books of aids, subsidies, reliefs, taxes, granted to sundry particular kings of England; and accompt books of the product and disposal of the ancient demesne lands of the crown.

Letters, papers, books of docquets, &c. relative to the offices of the privy seal, signet, ordnance, admiralty, navy, victualling, customs, and excise. Three volumes of very interesting original papers and letters, which belonged to John Holles duke of Newcastle, as Lord Privy Seal to Q. Anne; giving a better insight into the transactions of those times, and the immense sums issued on account of the forces employed under the D. of Marlborough than can easily be met with elsewhere.

Accounts of the public revenue, and national expences. Books and papers of the household, and treasurer of the chamber. Inventories and indentures of the jewel office and wardrobe. Orders, proceedings, and accounts of the office of works. Laws and ordinances for management of the mint.

Several large collections of letters and speeches of our kings, their chief ministers, and other persons of eminence; particularly four volumes, containing original letters by the royal family of England, from Henry VIII. to the end of king Charles I. Eighteen volumes of original letters of divers considerable persons, relating to public affairs, from the year 1307 to 1716. And two volumes, containing letters written to Henry prince of Wales; together with original draughts of his own letters. The above volumes afford interesting anecdotes, particularly relative to queen Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. and Charles II. unnoticed by the elaborate writers of the English history; and may be justly deemed inestimable remains of the times to which they relate.

Histories of the first planting and propagating of christianity in Britain, and its growth and increase under the British and Saxon prelates.

The lives and successions of English archbishops and bishops; particularly a most noble illuminated copy of the lives of the seven first archbishops of Canterbury, by Gotselinus de Sancto Bertino, monk of St. Augustine's at Canterbury, in the time of St. Anselm; and of which the first part only, containing the life of St. Augustine, is published by Mr. Wharton.

Saxon and English councils, and the canons promulgated by them. Provincial and diocesan canons and constitutions.

The forms and manner of election, and conſecration of archbiſhops and biſhops; their juriſdictions, privilege, and courts. Surveys, terriers, and rentals of their poſſeſſions; taxations of their ſpirituals and temporals, and inquiſitions relative to the ſtate of their reſpective dioceſes.

Lives and canonizations of ſundry Britiſh, Saxon, and Engliſh ſaints.

Authentic papers and memorials relating to the diſſolution of religious houſes, and the eſtabliſhment of the reformation; particularly draughts of acts of parliament for their diſſolution, ſome in the hand-writing of king Henry VIII. Inventories of plate, jewels, and other valuables belonging to them. Inquiſitions, with the ſtate of ſeveral epiſcopal dioceſes, and the returns made thereto by the biſhops. Accounts of the erection and proceedings of the court of augmentation; with four original and very valuable volumes belonging to that court.

Hiſtorical accounts of the ſucceſſions, rights, forms, and inſtruments of elections of abbots, priors, and other ſuperiors and their officers. Chartularies, regiſters, and ledger-books of ſundry monaſteries. The moſt accurate and valuable regiſter of Dunſtable, begun by Richard de Morins, the prior of that houſe, and carried on from the foundation of the priory by king Henry I. to the reformation.

Statutes of the two univerſities, and of their ſeveral colleges and halls, and a vaſt maſs of other materials relating to their hiſtory and antiquities; with a tranſcript of the proceedings of the convocation upon the divorce of Anne of Cleves, authenticated under the hands of public notaries.

Papers relating to the laws, polity, and civil government of England; divers copies of the laws of ſeveral of the Anglo-Saxon, Daniſh, and Norman kings. Tranſcripts of divers of the Magnæ Chartæ of king Henry III. and an inſpeximus and copy of his confirmation, both of the great charter, and of the ſimilar one, ſealed by prince Edward, at London, the 10th day of March, 1264. Tranſcripts of ancient ſtatutes, never printed. Readings of them; and extracts of all the private acts of parliament remaining in the Rolls chapel.

Hiſtorical accounts of, and memorandums relating to, baronies, ſerjeancies, knight-fees, and other tenures. Copies of eſcheat, rolls, inquiſitions *poſt mortem*, pleas of the crown, *&c.* and abundance of other law books.

Many treatiſes on the inſtitution, eſtabliſhment, and juriſdiction of the Exchequer, King's-Bench, Common Bench, Courts of Wards and Liveries, Star Chamber, and Chancery; as alſo of the Courts Leet, Baron, Pye-Powder, and other inferior courts; the forms and methods of proceedings in them reſpectively, and accounts of their ſeveral officers, regiſters, and records.

Diſcourſes on the antiquities, juriſdiction, and authority of the ancient great officers of the kingdom; to wit, the marſhal, ſteward, conſtable, and admiral. The forms, ceremonies, and proceedings uſed in their courts; and extraordinary trials before them.

Original charters of our ancient kings, as Edward the Elder, Edgar, Hardicanute, and Edward the Con-

Confeſſor. The famous charter of king Edgar, wherein he is ſtiled MARIUM BRIT. DOMINUS; which Dr. Hicks hath demonſtrated to have been forged after the Norman conqueſt. A curious book, covered with crimſon velvet, and adorned with boſſes and haſps of ſilver gilt and enamelled; the cover and all the leaves indented at the top; containing four original Indentures of Covenant, illuminated and embelliſhed with hiſtorical miniatures, dated the 16th of July, in the 19th year of king Henry VII. and made between that king and the abbot and convent of St. Peter's, Weſtminſter, for certain maſſes to be for ever after ſaid in the chapel of the virgin Mary, then determined to be built at the eaſt end of that church, as a place of reception of the bodies of the king, queen, and royal family; and for other purpoſes. To this indenture book, five broad ſeals of king Henry VII. preſerved in ſilver boxes, and ornamented with his badges of the portcullis and roſe ſprigs, are appendant by ſtrings of ſilk, and gold and ſilver thread.

X. Heraldical and armorial books, particularly forms of appointing and crowning kings at arms, and of the eſtabliſhment of their ſubordinate officers, tricks of arms, and enſigns armorial. Tracts on the order of the garter, pedigrees of moſt of the nobility and gentry of England, with notes, monumental and feneſtral inſcriptions illuſtrating their family hiſtories.

XI. Regiſter-books, chartularies, and other evidences of the eſtates of our ancient nobility.

XII. Ceremonials, pomps, and ſolemnities; as the coronations of moſt of our kings and queens from the time of the Anglo-Saxons, to that of king George II. Public entries, introductions, receptions, and feaſtings of royal and princely viſitors, foreign ambaſſadors, &c. with the forms of their departures, and accounts of the preſents made to them on thoſe occaſions. Tilts, journies, juſts, royal maſques, and other public entertainments, public proceſſions and cavalcades. Funerals of kings, queens, princes, and great perſonages allied to the royal family, and alſo of perſons of quality and diſtinction.

XIII. In regard to Wales, here are topographies, deſcriptions, and general hiſtories of the principality.

Natural and civil hiſtories of ſeveral of its counties, ſurveys of commotes, and extents of lands.

Statutes touching the Lords Marchers, and orders for the obſervance of the council of Wales.

Tranſcripts of the laws of Howel Dha; collections of particular laws and cuſtoms prevailing in different parts of the principality; accounts of the revenue ariſing from the principality; liſts of fee-farm rents; and pleas of *quo warranto* upon liberties claimed.

The hiſtories of Welch heroes, by Threes, and many pedigrees and genealogies of families, with three volumes of uſeful materials, extracted by Mr. Hugh Thomas from a multitude of public records, and private evidences, in order to his compiling a genealogical hiſtory of the nobility and gentry of Wales, and the ſeveral families deſcended from them, now living in England.

XIV. Materials relative to the civil and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of Scotland.

Deſcriptions, hiſtories, chronicles, and ſtate of the kingdom.

A remarkable tranſcript of John Fordun's Schotochronicon, and Baſton's verſes on the battle of Bannocks Bourne, written in the year 1484, for the uſe of William Schevez, archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, hy his domeſtic chaplain Magnus Maculloch, a prieſt of the dioceſe of Roſs, ſuppoſed to be either the famous *Black book of Schone*, or the *St. Andrew's Copy*, or perhaps the original of both.

The chronicle of Andrew Wintone in verſe. Ker's, Lindſey's, and other chronicles.

A fine copy of the chronicle of Mailros.

The life of king David I. written by Alred, abbot of Rievaulk.

Tranſcripts of public inſtruments concerning the vaſſalage of Scotland, and the ſovereignty of England over it, which are omitted by Rymer and Harding.

Atchievements, arms, pedigrees, &c. of the nobility and principal gentry of Scotland.

The journal of the treaty of union; and a multitude of valuable and intereſting papers of ſtate, particularly, a tranſcript of public inſtruments concerning the marriage of Mary queen of Scots to the dauphin of France, letters on ſundry occaſions from Mary queen of Scots, lord Burleigh, Sir Francis Walſingham, Sir Thomas Smith, the earl of Murray, queen Elizabeth, &c. and other pieces unnoticed by all writers, but extremely uſeful in ſettling many controverſial points of the hiſtory of that unfortunate princeſs, and conducive to the diſcloſing and clearing up the myſterious intrigues carried on during her troubles in France, Scotland, and England.

Hiſtorical accounts of the ſtate of the church of Scotland.

XV. Materials for the hiſtory and antiquities of Ireland. As, chorographies of the kingdom, and topographical deſcriptions of its provinces.

Ancient and other hiſtories, chronicles and annals, eccleſiaſtical and civil, particularly.

A copy of the hiſtory and prophecies of that country, written in the tenth century, and in the old Iriſh language.

Many curious pedigrees, with the arms and hiſtories of the principal nobility.

A very ancient tranſcript of two remarkable pieces of the old Municipal laws of Ireland, with commentaries and gloſſes thereon. The text in this manuſcript is ſo very ancient, as to be coeval with the times the pieces relate to. The one being ſeemingly part of the Bretanime, or Judicia Cœleſtia, with the trial of Euna, brother to Legarius, chief king of Ireland, for the murder of Orane, chariot driver to St. Patrick, before Dubhthac, the chief Filadha, or King's Bard; who, on that ſolemn occaſion, acted as ſole Brehon, or judge, with the ſentence paſſed thereon in the year 430. The other, the great ſanction or conſtitution of Nine, made in favour of chriſtianity in Ireland, anno 439, by three kings, three biſhops, and three ſages.

XVI. Many ancient copies of the Greek and Latin claſſics and hiſtorians.

XVII. Lexicons, gloſſaries, and dictionaries of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin,

Latin, Welch, Chineſe, Perſic, Arabic, German, Courlandic, Saxon, Engliſh, Spaniſh, and Turkiſh languages, particularly the Arabic dictionary of Abu Naſr Iſmael, filius Hamad al Farabi, Al-Turki, with the ſupplement of Sherfo'ddin, Al-Haſan filius Mohamedis, ſurnamed Alſagani, written in the beginning of the 15th century.

XVIII. Chorographies, antiquities, hiſtories, chronicles, &c. of France, and other countries. Elaborate genealogies of their kings, princes, and illuſtrious houſes; and a multitude of tracts and authentic papers, explanatory of their laws, cuſtoms, revenues, polity, and government; amongſt which are

Geſta Francorum in Bello Sacro, written in the 11th century. A chronicle from Adam, of the 9th century,

Liudbrandi Ticienſis Chronicon, written in the 10th century.

Alſo a beautiful tranſcript of the 4th and laſt volumes of Froiſſart's chronicle, elegantly illuminated, and having the ſubject of each chapter repreſented in an hiſtorical miniature painting, highly finiſhed, and placed at the head of it. The other volumes of this curious work are preſerved in the French king's library, and are eſteemed among its principal ornaments.

XIX. Hiſtories of popes, and the tranſactions of the ſee of Rome; particularly three remarkable volumes, the original regiſters of the Roman chancery, ſecretly brought from Rome upon the death of pope Innocent XII. by Monſ. Aymonc, who was apoſtolic prothonotary of that court. They contain the rules to be obſerved by the clerks, and obedientiaries of the Roman chancery, in expediting papal bulls, briefs, mandates, diſpenſations, and grants; a liſt of fines payable by eccleſiaſtics to the Roman ſee, in all countries under its ſubjection, on their being admitted to patriarchal, metropolitan, cathedral, or conventual churches; fees and fines payable for indulgences, licences, and plenary abſolutions, as well in criminal as civil caſes; and a variety of other intereſting matters, demonſtrating the impoſitions practiſed to fill the pope's coffers.

XX. A great number of poems, eſſays, ditties, ancient ballads, plays, and other poetical pieces in almoſt every modern language; many of them unpubliſhed, and others extremely uſeful to ſuch as ſhall undertake to give new and correct editions of the works of ſuch poets, particularly thoſe of our own country as have been already printed. Amongſt them are,

A very ancient and fair tranſcript of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, and a copy of his hiſtory of Troilus and Creſſida, the Knight's Tale, the Man of Laws Prologue and Tale, the Wife of Bath's Tale, and the Clerk of Oxenforde's Tale, neither of which MSS. ſeem to have been uſed by the editors of Chaucer; the text in both differing in many places from all other MSS of that author, as well as from the printed copies of his poems.

A large volume, being a collection of ancient and valuable poems on curious ſubjects, by Chaucer, Lydgate, and other Engliſh poets; amongſt theſe is a poem of Chaucer's addreſſed to his empty purſe, and conſiſting of twenty ſtanzas, though no more than

than the three first have been published. This poem is the more curious, as it informs us of some circumstances of Chaucer's life little known.

A fair transcript or translation of Lydgate's paraphrase into English verse, of Boccace's treatise De Occasu principum, illuminated and embellished with historical miniature paintings; being the author's present-book to Humphrey duke of Glouceſter, by whose command he undertook the work.

Lydgate's lives of St. Edmund and St. Fræmund, with divers of his other poems, illustrated with 120 very elegant historical pictures of different sizes; besides other embellishments of illuminated letters, &c. so as to render it the finest manuscript of the English language, written in the time of king Henry VI. whose book this was, being presented to him by its author.

A large and beautifully illuminated copy of the Confessio Amantis of John Gower, containing a collection of the principal pieces of Chaucer and Gower, finely written and ornamented.

An historical, political, and moral poem, consisting of 320 stanzas; the subject is the unfortunate reign of king Edward II. whose ghost is introduced as relating his transactions and disasters. The author, who is supposed to be Mr. Edmund Spenser, addresses this poem to queen Elizabeth. Also the same poem revised and corrected by many alterations, and fitted up for the perusal of king James I.

A very fair and beautiful transcript of the celebrated poem entitled Le Roman de la Rose, begun in French verse, by William de Lorris, continued and finished by John Clopinel, alias John Moone, of Mewen upon the river Loyer. This manuscript is richly ornamented with a multitude of miniature paintings, executed in the most masterly manner. It is probably the copy which was presented to Henry IV. the blazon of his arms being introduced in the illuminations, with which the first page of this work is embellished.

Many original poems by John Lydgate, Gower, Trevisa, &c.

XXI. A large collection both of ancient and modern musical compositions, with curious anecdotes relating to their authors, written for the most part by Mr. Wanley, by whom they were amassed, he being not only a great judge of music, but a very able composer.

XXII. Books of architecture, geometry, gunnery, fortification, ship-building, and military affairs; particularly a large volume written in High Dutch, soon after the invention of fire arms, being a treatise on military affairs, illustrated with a great number of fine drawings in water colours, representiug the proper forms of marches, encampments, and dispositions of armies; orders of battle, attacks, sieges, and storms of forts, towns, and castles; draughts of ships of war, fireships, and fleets, bridges of timber and stone, hydraulic engines, tools, instruments, and warlike machines of every kind; the form of the ancient British chariot.

XXIII. Natural history, agriculture, voyages, travels, &c. particularly, an Herbarium, written in Saxon, and in the tenth century. And,

A very

A very valuable volume of Geoponics in Greek, with Scholia, not hitherto publiſhed, written upon ſilken leaves, and near 500 years old.

XXIV. Many rare MSS in Aſtronomy, Coſmography, and Geography.

XXV. A vaſt variety of Alchymical, Chymical, Chirurgical, Pharmaceutical and Medical tracts, one whereof, being a treatiſe in high Dutch, on the proceſs for finding the philoſopher's ſtone, formerly belonged to the famous M. Cyprianus, from whoſe niece, Mrs. Priemer, it was purchaſed, and preſented to Edward earl of Oxford. This book is divided into a great number of chapters; on the back of the laſt leaf of each chapter the ſubject thereof is repreſented in an emblematical picture, in which the beauty of its colouring, the diſpoſition of the figures, the elegance of their attitudes, and the propriety of compoſition is ſcarcely to be equalled.

XXVI. A great number of volumes of original letters, and authentic tranſcripts of others, written as well by ſundry perſons who have been eminent for their high ſtations in the ſtate, as by thoſe who were remarkable for their literary accompliſhments.

Laſtly, a prodigious variety of MSS which, excluſive of their importance in other reſpects, are highly valuable on account of the many beautiful illuminations and excellent paintings; thoſe pictures being not only uſeful for illuſtrating the ſubject of the books in which they are placed, but furniſhing excellent leſſons and uſeful hints to painters, perpetuating the repreſentations of the principal perſonages, buildings, utenſils, habits, armour, and the manners of the age in which they were painted, and very probably preſerving ſome pieces of eminent painters, of whoſe works no other remains are extant. Some of theſe MSS have already been occaſionally mentioned, and to them muſt be added;

A moſt noble copy of biſhop Groſthead's *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*, every page whereof is decorated with admirable pictures explanatory of its contents.

A tranſlation of Valerius Maximus into French, by Simon de Heſdin, and Nicholas de Goneſſe, compriſed in four large volumes, with fine hiſtorical paintings placed at the head of each book, repreſenting the principal ſubjects treated of therein; together with another copy of the four laſt books of the ſame work, embelliſhed with paintings in the like manner, and by the ſame hand as the former.

A moſt noble volume, conſiſting of the Antiquities of the Greeks and Romans, repreſented in paintings.

A volume, entitled, *Le Treſor de Maiſtre Jehan de Mehun*, with paintings.

The four elements and four ſeaſons, painted by J. Bailly, and intended as patterns of tapeſtry for the French king.

An account of the diſcovery and conqueſt of Siberia; from Bell's travels.

AT the beginning of the laſt century, a Don Coſſack, named Yarmak, being obliged by ſome accident, to leave his native coun-

try,

try, and having no means of subsistence, he, with a few accomplices, betook himself to robbing on the highway. He soon became famous and powerful, for he robbed only the rich, and, by generosity uncommon in such a character, liberally bestowed to such as were in want. He never killed, or even hurt any person, unless compelled to such outrages in his own defence. This behaviour so raised his reputation, that all the idle fellows in the country enlisted themselves in his gang, and he became at last so troublesome, that the governors of the southern provinces sent out troops to apprehend him; but he being informed of their design, withdrew from the land, and procuring boats upon the Volga, commenced pirate. Being attacked here also, he was forced to cross the Caspian sea and shelter himself on the Persian shore, where he passed for a merchant. Being again discovered, he was obliged by the Persians to quit their coast; and now his only refuge was to return to the Volga, where he behaved with great circumspection, often lurking in woods and villages; and, being in no want of money, he paid liberally for every thing he needed. Foreseeing, however, that such a numerous gang could not be long concealed, he took the resolution of leaving the Volga, and steered his course up the river Kama at that time little frequented by the Russians, or any other nation; here he hoped to find, at least, a safe retreat during the winter. Yarmak, therefore, with his followers, amounting to 200, continued their voyage up the Kama, till they were stopped by the ice at no great distance from a large village. The inhabitants were alarmed at the sight of so many armed men, whom they were not able to oppose, they therefore gave them a hospitable reception. Yarmak demanded only provisions and winter-quarters for his men, promising to leave them unmolested in the spring. In consequence of this declaration, he and his followers passed the winter very quietly in that remote place, afraid, however, at the approach of summer, of being discovered by the government, and uncertain what course to steer; it was at last determined to cross the mountains of Verchaturia, and go to the eastward, in hopes of finding some uninhabited country, at least, a safe retreat.

Having passed the mountains, they arrived at the river Tur; and, finding it navigable, soon made a sufficient number of canoes for the whole gang. After rowing for some days down the Tur, they discovered several villages of Mahometan Tartars, who were surprised at the sight of such a number of strangers, of whom they had before never so much as heard. Yarmak having got what intelligence he could procure of the situation and government of the country, pursued his voyage to the river Tobol; where he found the towns populous, and the land well cultivated. His approach alarmed the king of the Tartars, who assembled a numerous body of horse and foot, armed with bows and arrows, and lances, and other such weapons, with whom our adventurer had many skirmishes, and defeated great multitudes by means of his fire-arms, which had never before been

been known in these parts. The poor Tartars were as much amazed and terrified at the sight of the Russians and their arms, as the inhabitants of Mexico on the arrival of the Spaniards in America, to which Siberia may, in many respects, be compared.

Yarmak finding his enemies daily more numerous, the nearer he approached the residence of the Tartar king; having also lost many of his men in continual encounters, and spent the greatest part of his ammunition, knowing, besides, of no place of safety, where he might pass the winter, which is both long and severe in this quarter, at last determined to retreat. He therefore steered his course to the west, up the Tobol, and Tur rivers. The Tartars gave him no rest, but harrassed him perpetually from the banks. He himself, and a few more, escaped with a considerable booty, and returned to the village where they wintered before. The inhabitants, on seeing the rich furs and other spoils, gave them a welcome reception; and Yarmak did not forget to dispense his favours liberally among those who had entertained him in his distress, when he fled from justice.

Our adventurer had now time to reflect on his miserable circumstances. He considered, that his lurking in these parts, though remote from any town, could not be long kept a secret; to make another attempt against the Tartars with a handful of men, ill provided with arms and ammunition, might perhaps be ruinous, and certainly unsuccessful. He therefore resolved to submit himself to the Czar's clemency, in hopes of obtaining a pardon for himself and his accomplices, on condition of pointing out the way to a rich and easy conquest of a country which he had discovered. The proposal was made at court by a friend, and was of too great importance to be neglected. In short, Yarmak was brought to Moscow under a safe conduct, where he communicated the whole affair. He begged his majesty's pardon, and asked a certain number of troops, which he promised to lead to glorious conquest. His majesty granted him a pardon, approved of the expedition, and gave orders for the troops to attend him. They marched to Solikamski, where they passed the winter in making preparations for their enterprise.

During this interval, Yarmak behaved with surprising prudence and activity, and discovered himself to be a person of uncommon genius. He collected such of his former followers as remained, and formed them into a company, in whom he could confide on all occasions.

At the proper season, the troops set out towards Siberia. On coming into the inhabited part of the country, they found many straggling parties of Tartars in arms, ready to oppose them, and a number of boats upon the rivers, full of armed men; the king of the Tartars himself was on board one of these vessels. This expedition was of short duration, and fully answered the expectations of the Russians. The Tartars in the boats, being pursued by the Russians, a battle ensued on the river Irtish. Yarmak observing the king's barge, ordered his crew to board her, which he endeavouring to do at the head of his men, jumped short,

ſhort, fell into the river, and was drowned, to the great grief of all his followers. Thus fell poor Yarmak! Notwithſtanding this misfortune, the Ruſſians gained a complete victory. The brave king of the Tartars loſt his life alſo in the action. His ſon, and the reſt of the royal family, were taken priſoners, and ſent to Moſcow, where they were honourably received by the Czar, and treated according to their quality. The prince had an extenſive property granted him in Ruſſia, which the family now enjoys, together with the title of Sibirſky Czarewitz, or prince of Siberia.

An account of a remarkable monument found near Aſhford in Derbyſhire; by the Rev. Mr. Evatt of Aſhford. From the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1762.

IN the year 1759, as ſome people were making a turnpike road through the village of Wardlow, near this place, they thought proper to take out of an adjoining field, an heap of ſtone, that had lain there time immemorial, and without any tradition, that I could find, why it was thrown together in that place, although it was manifeſt it was a work of art. Here, to their great ſurpriſe, upon removing the ſtone they found a monument, to the memory of 17 perſons, or more, who had been there interred.

The bodies appeared to have been lain upon the ſurface of the ground, upon long flat ſtones, and their heads and breaſts protected from the incumbent weight of ſtone, by ſmall walls made round them, with a flat ſtone over the top, excepting the two capital ones, which were walled up, and covered from head to foot, in the form of a long cheſt, with a ſtone cover over each.

Upon removing the rubbiſh, many bones, ſuch as jaw-bones, teeth, and the like, were found undecayed; but none at all of the larger bones of the body that I could learn. The heap of ſtones that covered them was circular, 32 yards in diameter, and about five feet high; and the ſtones, forming the coffins or tombs, appear, very plainly, to have been taken from a ſtone quarry, about a quarter of a mile diſtant. A part of the circle is vacant, but probably it was not ſo originally, as there were found ſeveral bones and teeth in that ſpace; the cauſe might be, that as the part lay next the road, it might have met with an accidental diſturbance, or, what is yet more likely, the people that came to clear the ſtone away, beginning on that ſide of it, deſtroyed that part before they were aware that it was any ways remarkable, or worthy note.

There is one circumſtance that ſeems to denote the monument to have been rather modern, which is this: One of the walls incloſing the field, in which this circular monument ſtands, runs through it within a few feet of the circumferance; and it appears, from the beſt obſervations I could make, that the wall was erected before the monument was made, as I think it hardly probable that the perſons who built it would be at the trouble to remove that part of the circle that was without, for the ſake of building a field-wall entirely level;

level; which is the case; for all that portion of the circle, from the inside of the wall, was as level as any other part of the field: and as walls, I apprehend, are not of a very ancient date here (if the above be a fact) I cannot help concluding, that the monuments must have been erected in some or other of the wars of the houses of York or Lancaster, or later; but this is only conjecture, and must be submitted to the judgment of the more curious, or those who may have heard of, or seen some similar ones; for my part, in my reading, I have not met with any thing at all like it. The several coffins were about two feet high, and the two complete ones about seven feet six inches long, each, and the others had the flat stone nearly the same length; but the covering extended only as far as the breast.

Account of a skeleton of uncommon dimensions, lately found in the county of Durham.

SIR,

A Few weeks ago a gentleman from Durham was brought to see me, who shewed me some large teeth, and two Roman coins. The teeth, he said, he took out of the jaw of a gigantic skeleton of a man, and the coins were found in the grave near it. The account he gives is in substance as follows:

Upon Fullwell-hills, near Muncremouth in the county of Durham, and within a measured mile of the sea, there are quarries of lime which he rents of the proprietor. In the year 1759, he removed a ridge of limestone and rubbish, upon one of these quarries, which he was digging in search of stone that was there very good; (the ridge was about 25 yards in length from east to west, its perpendicular height was about a yard and an half, its breadth at the top was near six yards, and the sides were sloping like the ruins of a rampart.) In the middle of this bank was found the skeleton of a human body, which measured nine feet six inches in length, the shinbone measuring two feet three inches from the knee to the ancle; the head lay to the west, and was defended from the superincumbent earth by four large flat stones, which the relator, a man of great probity, who was present when the skeleton was measured, and who himself took the teeth out of the jaw, saw removed. The coins were found on the south side of the skeleton, near the right-hand.

Yours, &c.

P. COLLINSON.

Account of some antiquities lately found at Lewes.

Lewes, Aug. 15, 1763.

SIR.

THE South-downs near this place abound very much with those lasting monuments of antiquity, the Barrows or Tumuli of our ancestors, either British, Roman, or Danish, or perhaps all of them, the chiefest part of which are of a bell fashion, with a sink in the middle; some are double, some single, others treble; some few there are of the the long kind, one in particular at Aldfriston is 55 yards long, with three sinks, one at each end, and one in the middle, with a deep ditch on each side, from whence the earth was thrown that composes it. A gentleman

tleman at Aldfriſton had the curioſity to have one of the circular ones opened a few weeks ſince, and accordingly begun on the ſouth-ſide, and at a few feet in, found the ſkeleton of a man lying on his ſide in a contracted form, with his head to the weſt; the bones were very firm and hard, owing to the nature of the ground on which they lay, which was a bed of chalk. During the courſe of digging was found ten knives of different make, iron ſpikes, charcoal, a thin piece of yellow metal, bones of brute animals, &c. In the middle, under a pyramid of flints, was found an urn holding about a gallon, full of burnt bones and aſhes; it was carefully placed on the chalk rock, with about four feet of earth over it, was of unbaked clay, and had ſome rude ornaments on the verge of it. Mr. Lucas of Aldfriſton is in poſſeſſion of it, with the knives, &c.

Yours, &c.

STEPHEN VINE.

An account of ſome antiquities lately found in the cathedral of Exeter.

Exeter, Aug. 20.

SIR,

IN taking up the old floor of our choir, in order to new pave it, we have been obliged to commit ſome ſacrilegious burglaries on the repoſitories of the dead. On removing a large ſtone, (under that which had the monumental inſcription) which lay too high for the bed of the floor, we laid open a very ſhallow walled grave, in which was a leaden coffin of an ancient form; the cover was partly decayed; and on removing what remained, we found a ſkeleton pretty entire. On the right ſide ſtood a ſmall ſilver chalice, covered with the paten. A piece of ſilk, or linen, (we could not tell which) was bound round the ſtem or pillar of the chalice. Among the duſt we found a fair gold ring, with a large, but not very good ſaphire; the whole as freſh as if juſt brought from the jeweller's. On the left-ſide lay the remains of a wooden croſier, which ſcarce retains enough of its original form to determine what it had been. Tradition, (for we have nothing elſe to depend on, the inſcription having been long ſince effaced) informs us, that the *exuviæ* were thoſe of Thomas de Bitton, biſhop of Exeter, who was buried about the year 1306, in the reign of Edward II. The bones were very reſpectfully covered up again, but the ring and chalice are reſerved for the inſpection of the curious in the repoſitory of our archives.

Yours, A. B.

State of the city of Rome, and its environs, in regard to its air and inhabitants, at ſeveral periods ſince the declenſion of the Roman empire. From Mr. Condamine's Tour to Italy.

THE Campagna of Rome, formerly ſo well peopled and filled with delightful palaces, is at preſent deſert, and the air there reputed pernicious. We ſcarce meet now with a few villages, or hamlets, in an extent of ground which once contained twenty-five cities or towns; I ſpeak of the country

country inhabited by the Volſci, of which Velitræ, now Velletri, was the capital. It is the ſame with all the environs of Rome: they are uninhabited, eſpecially during the hot months, except a few elevated places, ſuch as Tivoli, Fraſcati, Albano, &c.

I endeavoured to inform myſelf with reſpect to an opinion ſo generally propagated, of the pretended mortal danger of expoſing one's ſelf to the air of the Campagna of Rome in hot weather; and I am convinced that this danger is not greater than that which we run in every other country that is moiſt and marſhy. What they alledge for the moſt part concerning the air of Rome and its environs, is very little more than an old prejudice; very juſt indeed in its principles, but which it is time to reſtrain within its proper bounds, by examining its original and foundation.

It was after the invaſion of the Goths in the fifth and ſixth centuries that this corruption of the air began to manifeſt itſelf. The bed of the Tiber being covered by the accumulated ruins of the edifices of ancient Rome, could not but raiſe itſelf conſiderably. But what permits us not to doubt of this fact is, that the ancient and well preſerved pavement of the Pantheon and its portico, is overflowed every winter; that the water even riſes there ſometimes to the height of eight or ten feet; and that it is not poſſible to ſuppoſe that the ancient Romans ſhould have built a temple in a place ſo low as to be covered with the waters of the Tiber on the leaſt inundation. It is evident then that the level of the bed of this river is raiſed ſeveral feet; which could not have happened without forming there a kind of dikes or bars. The choaking up of its canal neceſſarily occaſioned the overflow and reflux of its waters in ſuch places as till then had had not been ſubject to inundations: to theſe overflowings of the Tiber were added all the waters that eſcaped out of the ancient aqueducts, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen, and which were entirely broken and deſtroyed by Totila. What need therefore of any thing more to infect the air, in a hot climate, than the exhalations of ſuch a maſs of ſtagnating waters, deprived of any diſcharge, and become the receptacle of a thouſand impurities, as well as the grave of ſeveral millions both of men and animals? The evil could not but increaſe from the ſame cauſes, while Rome was expoſed to the incurſions and devaſtations of the Lombards, the Normans, and the Saracens, which laſted for ſeveral centuries. The air was become ſo infectious there at the beginning of the thirteenth century, that pope Innocent III. wrote that few people at Rome arrived to the age of forty years, and that nothing was more uncommon there than to ſee a perſon of ſixty. A very ſhort time after the popes transferred the ſeat of their reſidence to Avignon: during the ſeventy-two years they remained there Rome became a deſert, the monaſteries in it were converted into ſtables; and Gregory XI. on his return to Rome, in 1376, hardly counted there thirty thouſand inhabitants. At his death, began the troubles of the great ſchiſm in the weſt, which continued for upwards

wards of fifty years. Martin V. in whom this ſchiſm ended in the year 1429, and his firſt ſucceſſors, were able to make but feeble efforts againſt ſo inveterate an evil. It was not till the beginning of the ſixteenth century that Leo X. under whom Rome began to reſume her wonted ſplendor, gave himſelf ſome trouble about re-eſtabliſhing the ſalubrity of the air; but the city being ſhortly after beſieged twice ſucceſſively by the emperor Charles the fifth, ſaw itſelf plunged again into all its old calamities; and from eighty-five thouſand inhabitants, which it contained under Leo X. it was reduced under Clement VIII. to thirty-two thouſand. In ſhort, it is only ſince the time of Pius V. and Sextus V. at the end of the ſixteenth century, that the popes have conſtantly employed the neceſſary methods for purifying the air of Rome, and its environs, by procuring proper diſcharges for the waters, drying up the humid and marſhy grounds, and covering the banks of the Tiber, and other places reputed uninhabitable, with ſuperb edifices. Since that time a perſon may dwell at Rome, and go in or out of it at all ſeaſons of the year. At the beginning, however, of the preſent century, they were ſtill afraid to lie out of the city in ſummer, when they had reſided there; as they were alſo to return to it, when once they had quitted it. They never ventured to ſleep at Rome, even in broad day, in any other houſe than their own *. They are greatly relaxed at preſent from theſe ancient ſcruples: I have ſeen cardinals, in the months of July and Auguſt, go from Rome to lie at Fraſcati, Tivoli, Albano, &c. and return the next or the following days to the city, without any detriment to their health: I have myſelf tried all theſe experiments, without ſuffering the leaſt inconvenience from them: we have even ſeen in the laſt war in Italy, two armies encamped under the walls of Rome, at the time when the heats were moſt violent. Yet notwithſtanding all this, the greater part of the country people dare not ſtill venture to lie during that ſeaſon of the year, nor even as much as ſleep in a carriage, in any part of the territory comprehended under the name of the Campagna of Rome.

M. Lanciſi and M. Leprotti, phyſicians to the popes Clement XI. and XII. as well as M. Lapi ‡, have ſtrenuouſly combated, both by reaſon and experience, the abuſe of this old prejudice, but it is only by inſenſible degrees that the truth begins to prevail. It muſt alſo be confeſſed that the experiments made for proving an air that is reputed mortal not to be ſo, are neceſſarily very few, and no leſs foreign from the end propoſed.

* They cannot in Rome compel a tenant to diſlodge in ſummer, even on default of payment.

‡ See *Joan. Mariæ Lanciſi Diſſertatio*, &c. or the Diſſertation of Joanna Maria Lanciſi, concerning the natural and adventitious qualities of the Roman climate, publiſhed at Rome in 1711: and the *Ragionomento contra la volgare opinione*, &c. *da Giovani Girolamo Lapi. Romæ*, 1749.

Having

Having in a former volume (vol. III. *p.* 162,) *given some account of the first volume of gravings from the paintings and drawings discovered among the ruins of Herculaneum, we think it incumbent upon us, now that the second volume of that magnificent work has been published, to give our readers some account of it likewise, as far as it relates to the same subject.*

Some account of the second volume of gravings from the paintings and drawings found among the ruins of Herculaneum.

IT appears by several pieces in this volume, that the ancient painters were not more exact in the representation of the dresses and ornaments of their figures, nor even in their representation of natural objects, than the moderns: with respect to the architecture represented in the pictures found in Herculaneum, the rules of art are violated in the grossest manner; there are columns of an enormous height, with respect to their diameter, so as to have the appearance of walking sticks; and the landscapes, of which there are several in this volume, are disgraced with a variety of objects not existing in nature, but merely in the capricious fancy of the artist: at least if they are natural objects, they are so wantonly and unskilfully represented, that the spectator is at a loss to know what they are.

Among the most remarkable pieces in this volume, are the following:

1. An hermaphrodite, holding in the left-hand a leaf representing that of a laurel in its shape, but much larger if the rules of proportion are observed. It has however been generally supposed by the literati who have seen it, to have been intended to represent a laurel leaf, and they observe that the same is generally found in the hands of the hermaphroditical figures which are so common an ornament in the baths, both of men and women; they suppose that it served as a kind of fan, and was a symbol of effeminacy. The scholiast of Aristophanes tells us, that it was common for lovers to carry leaves in their hands, upon which they wrote the names of their mistresses; and it was also common to stigmatize effeminate persons by the name of bay-bearers. The colour of the leaf represented in this picture is reddish, which has been urged as an objection to its being a laurel; but it has been alledged, on the other side, that Pliny mentions a laurel of that colour: in another picture, however, a leaf of the same size and shape is represented of a yellowish colour, and some have thought it was intended for the leaf of an aquatic plant, called nymphea; this plant is mentioned by Pliny, and he attributes several qualities to it which seem to bear some relation to those of hermaphrodites. Some antiquarians have taken this leaf, or at least, an instrument that resembles it, found in the hands of some statues, as a sprinkler for the lustral water.

2. Two winged figures; one of them has a collar and bracelets of pearls, and holds in the left-hand a bason, over which the right-hand holds a vase with a cover that terminates in a sphynx. Some suppose this figure to represent Hebe, and the first appearance of it fa-

vours their opinion; others suppose it to be a victory, and think they have discovered another figure of the same kind upon an Etruscan vase; the vase upon which it is represented, they suppose alludes to the sacred libations and the sacrifices offered by way of thanksgiving for a victory. The blood which is shed in the obtaining of a victory, makes it absolutely necessary to wash before any sacred function is performed; and the practice of washing before sacrifice was more scrupulously practised by the ancients on such occasions than on any other. The other figure is agreed to be a victory by all parties; the right hand holds a buckler, and the left a crown of oak-leaves, enriched with gold, that is, painted of a golden colour. This wreath was called by the Romans a civic crown, and bestowed upon those who had preserved the life of a citizen, by killing an enemy; under the emperors, this crown was frequently decreed to princes, *ob cives servatos*.

5. Two pieces that represent two religious ceremonies in use among the Egyptians; these are very curious: in the first of them there is a quadrangular altar with a flame ascending from it, and two Ibises upon the pedestal; the altar is surrounded by 11 figures, of different sexes, ages, and dresses; on the right side is a woman kneeling, holding a sistrum in one hand, and in the other a plate of fruit; her head is crowned with a wreath, that seems to consist of a branch of palm, the leaves of which are placed so as to form rays, in the manner described by Apuleius, when he speaks of initiation into the mysteries of Isis. Behind this figure is that of a girl, with a vase in her hand, and a basket upon her head; by her side are two women, one of which is naked to the girdle, and has her head close shaved, holding a branch in her left-hand, and a sistrum in her right; the other has dishevelled hair, but her action cannot be distinguished. On the left-side of the altar there is an old man kneeling; he is bald and half naked, and his hands are extended as in an attitude of prayer; behind this figure is that of a woman holding a flower in one hand, and in the other an instrument very little different from the common sistrum; also a man, who is either sounding a trumpet or playing on a flute; and a man holding in one hand a kind of *crotalum*, consisting of a circle furnished with little bells, and crossed diametrically by a small bar; in his left-hand he holds a chain, consisting of four links, each gradually less than another; five steps, two columns and an epistylium, form the entrance of the temple, in the front of which stands the altar, and in the middle beyond the altar, upon a ground a little raised, there are six other persons; two women playing upon a sistrum, and accompanied by a third with a tabor; the fourth woman holds up the fore-finger of her right-hand, as if to enjoin silence, and a girl beside her seems to be in motion with her hands as if playing upon some instrument which cannot be distinguished; the sixth figure is that of a man with a bushy beard, crowned with a wreath, and dressed in a kind of close jacket, which leaves his arms, his feet, his legs and thighs naked.

naked. This figure appears by his attitude to be dancing.

In the other piece there is an altar like that just described, near which are two Ibises. One of the ministers of Isis fans the fire upon the altar, with an instrument not unlike the fans now worn by the ladies: two other ministers stand beside him, one of them is cloathed in a long white robe, with short sleeves, holding in his right-hand a long wand or rod, and in the left something pointed, which may be either a sword or a sceptre. An instrument of the same kind appears in the elevated right-hand of another minister, who holds a sistrum in his left; on each side the altar is a group of figures, of different ages and sexes; at the head of one of these groups, is a man sitting and playing upon a long flute; at the head of the other is a minister of the mysteries standing up, with a sistrum in one hand, and near him is a woman also holding a sistrum; the greatest part of these figures appear to be gesticulating with their hands. Eleven steps lead to the gate of the temple, which is guarded by two sphynxes, the head of which terminate in the lotus: at the entrance of the temple appear three figures: on one side is a woman with dishevelled hair, cloathed in a long robe, with a sistrum in her right-hand, and in her left a small pail or bucket with its cover; and over-against this figure, is an assistant at the Isiac mysteries, with a sistrum in his right-hand; and between them is another assistant in a robe that reaches to his heels, over which which is a kind of fringed scarf; both hands are wrapped in this scarf, but, notwithstanding, they present a cruise (*hydria*) to the veneration of the assistants.

It is remarkable, that all these figures have naked feet, and it was the custom to enter bare-footed into the temple to pray. The habit of the ministers is a long white robe, which was worn by all the priests of Isis, and was of linen, whence the name *Linigeri*. Herodotus relates, that every third day they shaved all the hair of the body, that they might with more propriety appear before the god whom they served.

It has been conjectured by a very learned and ingenious person in Italy, that the first of these paintings represents a vow made by the Isiac college of Herculaneum, upon the sickness of Pompey the Great, about the 705th year of Rome, when the inhabitants of Naples, and of all the other cities of Italy, offered up public prayers for his recovery. This conjecture accounts for the mixture of Greek and Roman personages with Ægyptian priests; and we have the testimony of Apuleius, that an Isiac college was established at Rome from the time of Sylla; and it is probable that the worship of Isis was introduced into Greece in the time of Alexander the Great.

The rod which one of the figures holds in his hand, calls to mind a passage of Artaphanes*, who testifies, that the Egyptians seeing the miracles which Moses performed with a rod, made themselves a rod also, and preserved it

* In Euseb. præp. Ev. ix. 4.

in the temple of Iſis. Apuleius's deſcription of an Iſiſian ſolemnity, will alſo explain many particulars in theſe pictures; the long white linen robes in which both men and women, but eſpecially the prieſts, are cloathed, the ſhaved heads, flutes, ſiſtrums of gold, ſilver and braſs, the cruiſe which the prieſt carries as the ſymbol of the ſupreme Deity, *gerebat felici ſuo genio*; and the veil which ſerves to cover it, as deſcribed by Montfaucon in his account of an Iſiſian ſolemnity.

A paſſage of Vitruvius is alſo quoted on this occaſion, which throws conſiderable light on the ſubject, *Quum hydriam tegunt, quæ ad Templum ædemque caſtâ religione refertur, tunc in Terrâ procumbentes, manibus ad cœlum ſublatis, inventionibus gratias agunt divinæ benignitatis* †.

We learn from Tibullus that prayers were offered to Iſis twice a day ‡: In the morning, that is, at the firſt hour of the day, as Scaliger remarks, and in the evening at the eighth hour: the ſervice of the firſt hour was called the opening of the temple, the ſalutation, and the morning ſacrifice: Arnobius and Apuleius ſpeak of it in many places; and in Porphyry's deſcription, the uſe that is made of flutes, fire, and water, is not forgotten. Martial, who is alſo cited by Scaliger, ſpeaks of the ſervice of the eighth hour, when, after the prayer, the temple is ſhut. The learned reader may eaſily ſee in what manner Apuleius deſcribes the return of an Iſiſian ſolemnity, which concludes with the vows of the prieſt made at the door of the temple for the prince, and for all orders of the ſtate, after which he diſmiſſes the aſſiſtants by pronouncing the Greek words λαοῖς ἀφιτις, *populis miſſio*.

Upon a border of one of the pictures in this collection, there appears a volume, or roll, half open, in which many lines, written in Roman characters, are ſtill viſible, and the three words *quiſquis*, *maxima*, *cura*, are diſtinctly legible: it is ſtill more remarkable that the *q*, the *r*, the *u*, and the *s*, are in minuſcular character. The obſervations which have occurred upon this particular to the learned ſociety to whom the publication of theſe curious remains of antiquity have been intruſted, will appear when they publiſh their explanations of the papers that have been found in Herculaneum.

Dimenſions of a giant cut out on the ſide of a very ſteep hill, near Cerne in Dorſetſhire.

THIS monſtrous figure, viewed from the oppoſite hill, appears almoſt erect, with a huge crab-tree club in his hand, raiſed over his head, juſt going to ſtrike a blow, which ſeems ſufficient, as it were, to overturn a mountain. It is ſuppoſed to be above a thouſand years ſtanding, as there is a date between its legs, and the figures are not legible; but it is plain there were but three figures; ſo that, even ſuppoſing them all to be nines, it muſt have been formed a

† Lib. 8. Præf. ‡ Lib. I. Eleg. 3.

long

ong while ago. Some think it cut by the ancient Britons, and that they worſhipped it; others believe it to be the work of the papiſts, as here was formerly an abbey, *&c. &c.* But however that be, the dimenſions, by actual admeaſurement, are as follows:

	Feet.
Length of his foot	18
Breadth of the ſame	8
Ditto of the ſmall of the leg	5½
Ditto of the calf	9
Ditto of the thigh	17½
Length of the leg and thigh	80
From the top of the thigh to the top of the head	99
Whole length	180
Breadth of the face	14
Ditto of the chin	4
Ditto of the mouth	3½
Ditto of the noſe	5½
Breadth of the noſe	2½
Length of the face	22
Diameter of the eye	2½
Ditto of the breaſts	5
Length of the ribs	18
Ditto of the fingers	5½
Breadth of the fingers	1½
Ditto of the hand	7½
Ditto of the wriſt	5
From the wriſt to the elbow	41
From the elbow to the ſhoulder	60½
Length of the arm	109
Breadth of the ſhoulder	22
Ditto of the elbow	19
Length of the club	121
Breadth at the knots	22
Ditto at other places	11

An account of the famous vaſe, ſaid to have been made uſe of by Solomon, and that alſo in which our Saviour celebrated his laſt ſupper. From Mr. Coudamine's Tour to Italy.

Without giving credit to theſe circumſtances, this vaſe is however valuable from its antiquity, of which there can be no doubt.

IN the treaſury belonging to the cathedral of Genoa is preſerved, with the greateſt veneration, for upwards of ſix hundred years, a diſh, or rather an hexagon bowl, which they pretend to be made of emerald. It has two ſmall handles, and conſiſts of one ſingle piece: its greateſt diameter is about fourteen inches and an half; its height, five inches nine lines; its thickneſs, three lines. This monument is kept under ſeveral keys, depoſited in different hands. When it is ſhewn, which happens but ſeldom, and by virtue only of a decree of the ſenate, the veſſel is let down by a cord, paſſed through its two handles, and ſuſpended around the prieſt's neck, who preſides at the exhibition; but never goes out of his hands. By an ancient decree of the ſenate, bearing date 24th of May 1476, it is forbid, under ſevere penalties, to approach too near this ſacred veſſel *(il ſacro catino)*, and much more to touch it with any metal whatſoever. All this apparatus, and theſe difficulties, ſeem only ſo many precautions taken againſt thoſe who might want to ſatisfy themſelves by ſome proof, ſuch as that of the file, or graving-tool, whether the matter of which this veſſel is compoſed, be really of the hardneſs of an emerald.

Nevertheleſs they produce an act, by which it appears that the veſſel was pledged by deliberation of the ſenate, in 1319, during the ſiege of Genoa, to cardinal Luke de Fieſqui, for a ſum equivalent to

twelve hundred marks of gold, and this ſum was paid off and the pledge withdrawn twelve years after. This ſeems to prove, that the great value of the matter of this depoſit was at that time without ſuſpicion.

I ſee not what preſumption in favour of the matter of this veſſel can be drawn from the circumſtance of one of its handles being cracked; nor how this proof, which is ſuppoſed to have been made in the preſence of the emperor Charles V. could aſcertain the genuineneſs of the emerald.

The princes Corſini, grand nephews to pope Clement XII. whom I had the honour of accompanying from Marſeilles to Genoa, having obtained from the ſenate the neceſſary decree to ſee this monument, I availed myſelf of the opportunity in order to examine it. I viewed it attentively, oppoſing it to the light of a large taper. The colour appeared to me of a very deep green: I perceived not in it the leaſt trace of thoſe icicles, ſtraws, clouds, and other defects of tranſparence ſo common in emeralds and other precious ſtones of the leaſt thickneſs, even in rock cryſtal; but I diſtinguiſhed very evidently ſeveral little voids, reſembling ſmall bubbles of air, of a round or oblong form, ſuch as are commonly found in cryſtals, or glaſs, whether white or coloured.

One would not expect that a prejudice of the twelfth century ſhould be blindly reſpected in the eighteenth; nevertheleſs I know not that any modern traveller has combated it; and the Geographical Dictionary of Martinere, edition 1740, ſays poſitively, "that they preſerve at Genoa a precious veſſel of ineſtimable value," which aſſertion I am the more aſtoniſhed at, as my doubt is by no means new. It is clearly indicated in the expreſſions employed by William archbiſhop of Tyre, about four centuries ago, where he ſays, that at the taking of "Cæſarea this veſſel fell by lot, for a large ſum of money, to the Genoeſe, who believed it to be an emerald, and who ſhew it ſtill as ſuch, and as ſomething wonderful, to ſtrangers.*" For the reſt, it belongs only to thoſe whom theſe ſuſpicions may diſpleaſe, to deſtroy them, if they are not well founded; and I have not entered into this detail, but in the hope that a fact, the clearing up of which is ſo eaſy, will not remain any longer in obſcurity; or that this obſcurity, if it ſhould continue, will change theſe ſuſpicions into certainty.

I drew the figure and dimenſions of the veſſel of Genoa, ſuch as I now lay them before this aſſembly, from a work publiſhed at Genoa in 1726, by a religious of the Auguſtine order, and filled with hiſtorical reſearches on this ſubject. The author leaves undecided the queſtion which he propoſes to himſelf, whether this precious moveable was brought by the Genoeſe from the ſiege of Cæſarea in Paleſtine, in the year 1101 (as appears evident by the teſtimony of William of Tyre) or from the ſiege

* *Januenſes . . . . Smaragdinum reputantes, pro multâ pecuniæ ſummâ in ſortem recipiuntes . . . . uſque hodie tranſeuntibus . . . . Vas idem quaſi pro miraculo ſolent oſtendere*, &c. Guill. Tyr. Archiepiſc. lib. x. chap. 16.

of

of Almeria, taken by the Moors in 1147; but he discusses with great erudition through what hands the vessel has passed, since the queen of Sheba made a present of of it to Solomon, to the time wherein it was employed to serve up the paschal lamb to our Saviour on the eve of his passion: this is a point on which our author has not the least doubt. As for what respects the matter of it, he maintains that is certainly an emerald; and his strongest argument is, that the matter of a vessel which served for the supper wherein our Lord instituted the august sacrament of the Eucharist, could not be too precious. This principle once admitted, would lead the author farther than he desires, and prove that the dish ought to be a diamond.

A dissertation on Oracles.

FEW superstitions have been so famous, and have so powerfully operated on the minds of mankind during a number of ages, as oracles. In treaties of peace or truces, the Greeks never forgot to stipulate the liberty of going to oracles. No colony undertook new settlements, no war was declared, no important affair begun, without first consulting the oracles.

The most renowned were those of Delphos, Dodona, Trophonius, Jupiter Hammon, and the Clarian Apollo. Some have attributed the the oracles of Dodona to oaks, others to pigeons. The opinion of those pigeon propheteſſes was introduced by the equivocation of a Thessalian word, which signified both a pigeon and a woman; and gave room to the fable, that two pigeons having taken wing from Thebes, one of them fled into Lybia, where it occasioned the establishing of the oracle of Jupiter Hammon; and the other, having stopped on the oaks of the forest of Dodona, informed the inhabitants of the neighbouring parts, that it was Jupiter's intention there should be an oracle in that place. Herodotus has thus explained this fable: there were formerly two priestesses of Thebes, who were carried off by Phenician merchants. She that was sold into Greece, settled in the forest of Dodona, where great numbers of the ancient inhabitants of Greece went to gather acorns. She there erected a little chapel at the foot of an oak, in honour of the same Jupiter, whose priestess she had been; and here it was this oracle was established, which in after-times became so famous. The manner of delivering the oracles of Dodona was very singular. There was a great number of kettles suspended from trees near a copper statue, which was also suspended with a bunch of rods in its hand. When the wind happened to put it in motion, it struck the first kettle, which communicating its motion to the rest, all of them tingled, and produced a certain sound which continued for a long time; after which the oracle spoke.

The oracle of Jupiter Hammon was in the desert, in the midst of the burning sands of Africa. This oracle declared to Alexander, that Jupiter was his father. After several questions, having asked if the death of his father was sufficiently revenged, the oracle answered, That the death of Philip was revenged.

venged, but that the father of Alexander was immortal. This oracle gave occasion to Lucan to put great sentiments in the mouth of Cato. After the battle of Pharsalia, when Cæsar became master of the world, Labienus said to Cato: 'As we have now so good an opportunity of consulting so celebrated an oracle, let us know from it how to regulate our conduct during this war. The Gods will not declare themselves more willingly for any one than Cato. You have always been befriended by the Gods, and may therefore have the confidence to converse with Jupiter. Inform yourself of the destiny of the tyrant and the fate of our country; whether we are to preserve our liberty, or to lose the fruit of the war; and you may learn too what that virtue is to which you have been devoted, and what its reward.' Cato, full of the divinity that was within him, returned to Labienus an answer worthy of an oracle: 'On what account, Labienus, would you have me consult Jupiter? Shall I ask him whether it be better to lose life than liberty? Whether life be a real good? Whether virtue depends on fortune? We have within us, Labienus, an oracle that can answer all these questions. Nothing happens but by the order of God. Let us not require of him to repeat to us what he has sufficiently engraved on our hearts. Truth has not withdrawn into those deserts; it is not graved on those sands. The abode of God is the heavens, the earth, the seas, and virtuous hearts. God speaks to us by all that we see, by all that surrounds us. Let the inconstant, and those that are subject to waver, according to events, have recourse to oracles. For my part, I find in nature every thing that can inspire the most constant resolution. The dastard, as well as the brave, cannot avoid death. Jupiter cannot tell us more.' Cato thus spoke, and quitted the country without consulting the oracle.

Diodorus Siculus, Plutarch, and several other authors relate, that a herd of goats discovered the oracle of Delphos, or of the Pythian Apollo. When the goat happened to come near enough the cavern, to breathe the air that passed out of it, she returned skipping and bounding about, and her voice articulated some extraordinary sounds; which having been observed by their keepers, they went to look in, and were seized with a fury that made them jump about, and foretel future events. Coretas, as Plutarch tells, was the name of the goat-herd that discovered the oracle. One of the guards of Demetrius, coming too near the mouth of the cavern, was suffocated by the force of the exhalation, and died suddenly. The orifice or vent-hole of the cave was covered with a tripod consecrated to Apollo, on which the priestesses, called Pythonesses, sat, to fill themselves with the prophetic vapour, and to conceive the spirit of divination, with the furor that made them know futurity, and foretel it in Greek hexameters. Plutarch says, that, on the cessation of oracles, a Pythoness was so excessively tormented by the vapour, and suffered such violent convulsions, that all the priests ran away, and she died soon after.

Pausanias describes the ceremonies that were practised for consulting

ing the oracle of Trophonius. Every man that went down into his cave, never laughed his whole life after. This gave occaſion to the proverbial ſaying concerning thoſe of a melancholy air: 'He has conſulted Trophonius.' Plato relates that, the two brothers, Agamedes and Trophonius, having built the temple of Apollo, and aſked the God, for a reward, what he thought of moſt advantage to men; both died in the night that ſucceeded their prayer. Pauſanias gives us a quite different account. In the palace they built for the king Hyrieus, they ſo laid a ſtone, that it might be taken away, and in the night they crept in through the hole they had thus contrived, to ſteal the king's treaſures. The king, obſerving the quantity of his gold diminiſhed, though no locks or ſeals were broken open, had traps fixed about his coffers, and, Agamedes being catched in one of them, Trophonius cut off his head to prevent his diſcovering him. Trophonius having diſappeared that moment, it was given out that the earth had ſwallowed him in the ſame ſpot, and impious ſuperſtition went ſo far as to place this wicked wretch in the rank of gods, and to conſult his oracle with ceremonies equally painful and myſterious.

Tacitus ſpeaks thus of the oracle of the Clarian Apollo: Germanicus went to conſult the oracle of Claros. It is not a woman that delivers the oracle there as at Delphos, but a man choſen out of certain families, and always of Miletum. It is ſufficient to tell him the number and names of thoſe who come to conſult him; whereupon he retires into a grot, and, having taken ſome water out of a well that lies hid in it, he anſwers you in verſes to whatever you have thought of, though this man is often very ignorant.

Dion Caſſius explains the manner, in which the oracle of Nymphea in Epirus delivered its reſponſes. The party that conſulted took incenſe, and, having prayed, threw the incenſe into the fire. If the thing deſired was to be obtained, the incenſe was immediately in flames, and, even in the caſe of its not falling into the fire, the flame purſued and conſumed it. But, if the thing was not to ſucceed, the incenſe did not come near the fire, or, if it fell into the flame, it ſtarted out and fled. It ſo happened for prognoſticating futurity, in regard to every thing that was aſked, except death and marriage, about which it was not allowed to aſk any queſtions.

Thoſe who conſulted the oracle of Amphiaraus, lay on the ſkins of victims, and received the anſwers of the oracle in a dream. Virgil atteſts the ſame thing of the oracle of Faunus in Italy.

A governor of Cilicia, who gave little credit to oracles, and who was always ſurrounded by unbelieving Epicureans, ſent a letter ſealed with his ſignet to the oracle of Mopſus, requiring one of thoſe anſwers that were received in a dream. The meſſenger, charged with the letter, brought it back to him in the ſame condition, not having been opened; and informed him, that he had ſeen, in a dream, a very well made man, who ſaid to him, 'Black,' without the addition of ever another word. Then the governor, opening the letter, aſſured his company, that he wanted

ed to know of the divinity whether he ſhould facrifice a white or black bull.

In the temple of the goddeſs of Syria, when the ſtatue of Apollo was inclined to deliver oracles, it ſweated, moved, and was full of agitations on its pedeſtal. Then, the prieſts carrying it on their ſhoulders, it puſhed and turned them on all ſides, and the high-prieſt interrogating it on all ſorts of affairs, if it refuſed its conſent, it drove the prieſts back; if otherwiſe, it made them advance.

Suetonius ſays, that, ſome months before the birth of Auguſtus, an oracle was current, importing, that nature was labouring at the production of a king, who would be maſter of the Roman empire; that the ſenate, in great conſternation, had forbid the rearing of any male child who ſhould be born that year, but that the ſenators, whoſe wives were pregnant, found means to hinder the inſcribing of the decree in the public regiſters. It ſeems that the prediction, of which Auguſtus was only the type, regarded the birth of Jeſus Chriſt, the ſpiritual king of the whole world; or that the wicked ſpirit was willing, by ſuggeſting this rigorous decree to the ſenate, to diſpoſe Herod, by this example, to involve the Meſſiah in the maſſacre that was made by his orders of all the children of two years and under. The whole world was then full of the expectation of the Meſſiah's coming. We ſee by Virgil's fourth Eclogue, that he applies to the ſon of the conſul Aſinius Pollio the prophecies, which from the Jews had then paſſed into foreign nations. This child, the object of Virgil's flattery, died the ninth day after he was born. Tacitus, Suetonius, and Joſephus, applied to Veſpaſian the prophecies that regarded the Meſſiah.

The oracles were often very equivocal, or ſo obſcure, that their ſignification was not underſtood till after the event. A few examples, out of a great many, will be ſufficient. Crœſus having received from the Pythoneſs this anſwer, that, by paſſing the river Halys, he would deſtroy a great empire; he underſtood it to be the empire of his enemy, whereas he deſtroyed his own. The oracle conſulted by Pyrrhus gave him an anſwer, which might be equally underſtood of the victory of Pyrrhus, and the victory of the Romans, his enemies.

Aio te, Æacida, Romanos vincere poſſe.

The equivocation lies in the conſtruction of the Latin tongue, which cannot be rendered in Engliſh. The Pythoneſs adviſed Crœſus to guard againſt the mule. The king of Lydia underſtood nothing of the oracle, which denoted Cyrus deſcended from two different nations, from the Medes by Mandana, his mother, the daughter of Aſtyages; and from the Perſians by his father Cambyſes, whoſe race was by far leſs grand and illuſtrious. Nero had for anſwer, from the oracle of Delphos, that ſeventy-three might prove fatal to him. He believed he was ſafe from all danger till that age, but, finding himſelf deſerted by every one, and hearing Galba proclaimed emperor, who was ſeventy-three years of age, he was ſenſible of the deceit of the oracle.

St. Jerome obſerves, that, if the devils declare any truth, they always

always join lies to it, and use such ambiguous expressions, that they may be applied to contrary events.

Whilst the false oracles of demons deceived the idolatrous nations, truth had retired among the chosen people of God. The Septuagint have interpreted Urim and Thummim, manifestation and truth, δήλωσιν καὶ ἀλήθειαν; which expresses how different those divine oracles were from the false and equivocal ones of demons. It is said in the book of Numbers, that Eleazar, the successor of Aaron, shall interrogate Urim in form, and that a resolution shall be taken according to the answer given.

The ephod applied to the chest on the sacerdotal vestments of the high-priest, was a piece of stuff covered with twelve precious stones, on which the names of the twelve tribes were engraved. It was not allowed to consult the Lord by Urim and Thummim, but for the king, the president of the Sanhedrim, the general of the army, and other public persons, and on affairs that regarded the general interest of the nation. If the affair was to succeed, the stones of the ephod emitted a sparkling light, or the high-priest inspired predicted the success. Josephus, who was born thirty years after Christ, says, that it was then two hundred years since the stones of the ephod had given an answer to consultations by extraordinary lustre.

The scriptures only inform us, that Urim and Thummim were something that Moses had put in the high-priest's breast-plate. Some rabbins by rash conjectures, have believed that they were two small statues hidden within the breast-plate; others, the ineffable name of God, graved in a mysterious manner. Without designing to discover what has not been explained us, we should understand, by Urim and Thummim, the divine inspiration annexed to the consecrated breast-plate.

Several passages of the scripture leave room to believe, that an articulate voice came forth from the propitiatory, or holy of holies, beyond the veil of the tabernacle; and that this voice was heard by the high-priest.

If the Urim and Thummim did not make answer, it was a sign of God's anger. Saul, abandoned by the Spirit of the Lord, consulted it in vain, and obtained no sort of answer. It appears by some passages of St. John's gospel, that, in the time of Christ, the exercise of the chief-priesthood was still attended with the gift of prophecy.

When men began to be better instructed by the lights philosophy had introduced into the world, the false oracles insensibly lost their credit. Chrysippus filled an intire volume with false or doubtful oracles. Oenomaus, to be revenged of some oracle that had deceived him, made a compilation of oracles, to shew their ridicule and vanity. Eusebius has preserved some fragments of this criticism on oracles by Oenomaus. I might, says Origen, have recourse to the authority of Aristotle, and the Peripatetics, to make the Pythoness much suspected; I might extract from the writings of Epicurus and his sectators an abundance of things to discredit oracles; and I might shew that the Greeks themselves made no great account of them.

The

The reputation of oracles was greatly leſſened, when they became an artifice of politics. Themiſtocles, with a deſign of engaging the Athenians to quit Athens, and to embark, in order to be in a better condition to reſiſt Xerxes, made the Pythoneſs deliver an oracle, commanding them to take refuge in wooden walls. Demoſthenes ſaid, That the Pythoneſs philippiſed, to ſignify that ſhe was gained over by Philip's preſents.

The ceſſation of oracles is atteſted by ſeveral profane authors, as Strabo, Juvenal, Lucan, and others. Plutarch accounts for the cauſe of it, either that the benefits of the Gods are not eternal as themſelves are; or that the genii, who preſided over oracles, are ſubject to death; or that the exhalations of the earth had been exhauſted. It appears that the laſt reaſon had been alledged in the time of Cicero, who ridicules it in his ſecond book of Divination, as if the ſpirit of prophecy, ſuppoſed to be excited by ſubterraneous effluvia, had evaporated by length of time, as wine or pickle by being long kept.

Suidas, Nicephorus, and Cedrenus relate, that Auguſtus having conſulted the oracle of Delphos, could obtain no other anſwer but this: The Hebrew Child whom all the God's obey, drives me hence, and ſends me back to hell: get out of this temple without ſpeaking one word." Suidas adds, that Auguſtus dedicated an altar in the Capitol, with this inſcription: "To the eldeſt Son of God." Notwithſtanding theſe teſtimonies, the anſwer of the oracle of Delphos to Auguſtus ſeems very ſuſpicious. Cedrenus cites Euſebius for this oracle, which is not now found in his works; and Auguſtus's peregrination into Greece was eighteen years before the birth of Chriſt.

Suidas and Cedrenus give an account alſo of an ancient oracle delivered to Thulis, a king of Egypt, which they ſay is well authenticated. The king having conſulted the oracle of Serapis, to know if there ever was, or would be, one ſo great as himſelf, received this anſwer: "Firſt God, next the Word, and the Spirit with them. They are equally eternal, and make but one, whoſe power will never end. But thou, mortal, go hence, and think that the end of the life of man is uncertain."

Van Dale, in his treatiſe of oracles, does not believe that they ceaſed at the coming of Chriſt. He relates ſeveral examples of oracles conſulted till the death of Theodoſius the Great. He quotes the laws of the emperors, Theodoſius, Gratian, and Valentinian, againſt thoſe who conſulted oracles, as a certain proof that the ſuperſtition of oracles ſtill ſubſiſted in the time of thoſe emperors.

The opinion of thoſe that believe, that the demons had no ſhare in the oracles, and that the coming of the Meſſiah made no change in them; and the contrary opinion of thoſe who pretend that the incarnation of the Word impoſed a general ſilence on all oracles, ſhould be equally rejected. The reaſons appear from what has been ſaid, and therefore two ſorts of oracles ought to be diſtinguiſhed, the one dictated by the ſpirits of darkneſs, who deceived men by their obſcure and doubtful anſwers;

swers; the other, the pure artifice and cheat of the priests of false divinities. As to the oracles given out by demons, the reign of Satan was destroyed by the coming of the Saviour; truth shut the mouth of lies; but Satan continued his old craft among idolaters. All the devils were not forced to silence at the same time by the coming of the Messiah; it was on particular occasions that the truth of christianity, and the virtue of christians imposed silence on the devils. St. Athanasius tells the pagans, that they have been witnesses themselves that the sign of the cross puts the devils to flight, silences oracles, and dissipates inchantments. This power of silencing oracles, and putting the devils to flight, is also attested by Arnobius, Lactantius, Prudentius, Minutius Felix, and several others. Their testimony is a certain proof that the coming of the Messiah had not imposed a general silence on oracles.

The emperor Julian, called the Apostate, consulting the oracle of Apollo in the suburbs of Antioch, the devil could make him no other answer, but that the body of St. Babylas, buried in the neighbourhood, imposed silence on him. The emperor transported with rage and vexation, resolved to revenge his gods, by eluding a solemn prediction of Christ. He ordered the Jews to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem; but in beginning to dig the foundations, balls of fire burst out, and consumed the artificers, with their tools and materials. These facts are attested by Ammianus Marcellinus, a pagan, and the emperor's historian; and by St. Chrysostom, St. Gregory Nazianzen, and Theodoret, Sozomen and Socrates, in their ecclesiastical histories. The sophist Libanius, who was an enemy of the christians, confessed also that St. Babylas had silenced the oracle of Apollo, in the suburbs of Antioch.

Plutarch relates, that the pilot Thamus heard a voice in the air, crying out: "The great Pan is dead:" whereupon Eusebius observes, that the accounts of the death of the demons were frequent in the reign of Tiberius, when Christ drove out the wicked spirits. The same judgment may be passed on oracles as on possessions. It was on particular occasions, by the divine permission, that the christians cast out devils, or silenced oracles, in the presence, and even by the confession of the pagans themselves. And thus it is we should, it seems, understand the passages of St. Jerom, Eusebius, Cyril, Theodoret, Prudentius, and other authors, who said, That the coming of Christ had imposed silence on the oracles.

As to the second sort of oracles, which were pure artifices and cheats of the priests of false divinities, and which probably exceeded the number of those that immediately proceeded from demons, they did not cease till idolatry was abolished, though they had lost their credit for a considerable time before the coming of Christ. It was concerning this more common and general sort of oracles, that Minutius Felix said, they began to discontinue their responses, according as men began to be more polite. But, however decried oracles were, impostors always found dupes, the grossest cheats having never failed.

Daniel discovered the imposture of the priests of Bel, who had a private way of getting into the temple, to take away the offered meats, and who made the king believe, that the idol consumed them. Mundus, being in love with Paulina, the eldest of the priestesses of Isis, went and told her, that the god Anubis, being passionately fond of her, commanded her to give him a meeting. She was afterwards shut up in a dark room, where her lover Mundus, whom she believed to be the god Anubis, was concealed. This imposture having been discovered, Tiberius ordered those detestable priests and priestesses to be crucified, and with them Idea, Mundus's free-woman, who had conducted the whole intrigue. He also commanded the temple of Isis to be levelled with the ground, her statue to be thrown into the Tiber, and, as to Mundus, he contented himself with sending him into banishment.

Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria, not only destroyed the temples of the false gods, but discovered the cheats of the priests, by shewing that the statues, some of which were of brass, and others of wood, were hollow within, and led into dark passages made in the wall.

Lucian, in discovering the impostures of the false prophet Alexander, says, that the oracles were chiefly afraid of the subtilties of the Epicureans and Christians. The false prophet Alexander sometimes feigned himself seized with a divine fury, and by means of the herb sopewort, which he chewed, frothed at the mouth in so extraordinary a manner, that the ignorant people attributed it to the strength of the god he was possessed by. He had long before prepared a head of a dragon made of linen, which opened and shut its mouth by means of a horse's hair.—He went by night to a place where the foundations of a temple were digging, and, having found water, either of a spring or rain that had settled there, he hid in it a goose-egg, in which he had inclosed a little serpent, that had been just hatched. The next day, very early in the morning, he came quite naked into the street, having only a scarf about his middle, holding in his hand a scythe, and tossing about his hair as the priests of Cybele; then getting a-top of a high altar, he said that the place was happy to be honoured by the birth of a god.—Afterwards, running down to the place where he had hid the goose-egg, and going into the water, he began to sing the praises of Apollo and Esculapius, and to invite the latter to come and shew himself to men. With these words he dips a bowl into the water, and takes out a mysterious egg, which had a god inclosed in it, and when he had it in his hand, he began to say that he held Esculapius. Whilst all were eager to have a sight of this fine mystery, he broke the egg, and the little serpent starting out, twisted itself about his fingers.

These examples shew clearly, that both christians and pagans were so far agreed as to treat the greater number of oracles as purely human impostures.

Table of the quantity of fine silver in a shilling, from the year 1300 to the year 1695, from a book lately published, intitled, An Historical and Chronological Deduction of the origin of Commerce, &c.

Anno	Grains.		
1300—XXVIII. Edward I.	264	———	may be deemed near thrice the weight of ours.
1345—XVIII. Edward III.	236	28 less than before	
1354—XXVII.	213	23———	
1421—IX. Henry V.	176	37———	about $2\frac{1}{4}$
1422—I. Henry VI.	142	34———	near about $1\frac{7}{8}$
1426—IV.	176	34 more than before,	about $2\frac{1}{4}$
1461—XXXIX.	142	34 less,	near about $1\frac{7}{8}$
1509—I. Henry VIII.	118	24 ———	about $1\frac{1}{2}$
1543—XXXIV.	100	18 ———	about $1\frac{1}{16}$
1545—XXXVI.	60	40 ———	base alloy.
1546—XXXVII.	40	20 ———	
1550—III. Edward VI.	40	———	
1552—V.	20	20 ———	
1553—VI.	88	68 more than before,	equal weight with our modern coin,
1560—II. Elizabeth.	89	1 ditto	
1601—XLIII. to 1695	86	3 less, and nearly as at present	

Literary and Miſcellaneous Eſſays.

Some account of the firſt inſtitution of Knights and their Eſquires in England.

THE right reverend and moſt learned Dr. Warburton, in his Divine Legation, book 2. ſect. 4. has interwoven into the body of his work, an incomparable diſſertation on the ſixth book of Virgil's Æneis. Had he never wrote any thing elſe, this alone would have been an undeniable proof of his profound knowledge of antiquity, and that he was one of the greateſt critics of the age.

In the beginning of this diſſertation his lordſhip introduces the affecting epiſode of Niſus and Euryalus, Vir. Æn. b. 9. and, in his maſterly manner, proves their mutual friendſhip and affection to have been an ancient civil inſtitution, of great utility to the public, derived at firſt from Crete, and afterwards adopted by all the principal cities of Greece. It was the cuſtom for every man of diſtinguiſhed valour or wiſdom to adopt ſome favourite youth, whoſe manners he took care to form. Theſe were the great ornaments and ſupport of their reſpective cities and countries, by introducing ſuch a laudable ſpirit of emulation. Theſe Lovers, as they were called, and the young men, that were formed under them, always ſerved and fought together. And when any of theſe performed any great exploits, they made them preſents. From this cuſtom the ſtate reaped many advantages.

Thus far this excellent writer; and, I think, we may add, that we had anciently an inſtitution of much the ſame nature in England, which fully anſwered all the above purpoſes. The origin of Knights and their Eſquires in this country muſt be accounted of this ſort. They were united by the ſtricteſt rules of friendſhip and affection, they ſerved and fought together, and preſents were made from the Knight to the Eſquires, upon performing ſome gallant action. Thus for inſtance, out of many examples that might be brought, At the famous battle of Poictiers, 20th Edward III. the Black Prince, his ſon, defeated the enemy, though much ſuperior in number, and took the king, the dauphin of France, and many of the nobles priſoners. James, lord Audley, and his four eſquires were very inſtrumental in obtaining this victory. My lord acquainted the prince with the vow he had made to be the firſt in the battle, and deſired he might have leave to accompliſh it. The prince conſented, and begged, "That God would give him the grace to be that day the beſt knight of all others." Upon this he departed with his four eſquires, broke through the thickeſt of the enemy,

and

and caused a prodigious slaughter. The prince, charmed with his valour and conduct, settled upon lord Audley an annual revenue of 500 marks in England, which this lord immediately settled upon his four esquires. The prince expostulated with my lord upon his giving away the estate, and asked him, whether he liked not his bounty, or thought the reward not sufficient. To which this lord replied, "That they all deserved as well as himself, without whose assistance, says he, I, a single man, could have done but little." The prince was so pleased with this answer, that he gave him 600 marks per annum more for himself. The names of three of these esquires were Mackworth, Delves, and Hawkeston.

This proves, that this valiant knight, lord Audley, and his four esquires, were, like Nisus and Euryalus, united by the strongest ties of love and friendship, and determined either to live or die by each other. Justly therefore may Virgil's account of Nisus and Euryalus be applied to them, and it ought to be looked upon as the same civil institution.

His amor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant.

Nisus promises the whole reward of the adventure to his friend Euryalus; lord Audley gives the whole to his four esquires.

Si tibi, quæ posco, promittunt (nam mihi facti
Fama sat est) &c. &c.

Lord Audley would take his four esquires along with him, because a single man could have done but little. Euryalus chides his friend and knight for offering to go without him.

Mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus,
Nise, fugis? Solum te in tanta pericula mittam?

This, I think, undeniably proves the institution to have been the same in England as it was in Greece; and I leave it to the officers of our regiments to consider, how far such a friendship and attachment, and such a strong desire of mutual support and assistance, would contribute to keep up our present national spirit of bravery. There is no occasion surely to remark how far our present knights and esquires are changed from their original institution, when every man that carries up an unmeaning address is dubb'd a Knight, and every man that happens to possess two or three hundred pounds *per annum*, expects the misapplied title of Esquire. W. W.

Rise and progress of the English stage.

THE true drama in England was revived by Shakespear, Fletcher, and Johnson; and many of Shakespear's and Johnson's pieces were first acted by these companies. Besides these, the queen also, at the request of Sir Francis Walsingham, established twelve of the principal players of that time, with handsome salaries, under the name of her majesty's company of comedians and servants. There were the common players, who exhibited at the places

already mentioned, who were no otherwise formed into companies than our present strollers, no company consisting long of the same persons; and there were also many companies of players, retained by noblemen, who acted not only privately in their lords houses, but publicly under licence and protection. Shakespear himself belonged to the company that usually performed at the Globe on the Bank Side, where his plays also were represented; and in the year 1603, the first year of the reign of king James I. a licence was granted, under the privy seal, to Shakespear, Fletcher, Burbage, Hemmings, Condel, Kempe, and others his fellow comedians, to act plays, not only at their usual house, the Globe, but in any other part of the kingdom, during his majesty's pleasure. Burbage was the Betterton, and Kempe the Nokes of that age: Burbage was the original Richard the Third, in which he greatly distinguished himself; and Kempe was inimitable in the part of the clown, the comic character of that time; with these there was also Allen, the founder of Dulwich college: two such actors as Allen and Burbage, said the wits of that age, no other age must hope to see. Hemmings and Condel were also eminent; Hemmings in tragedy, and Condel in comedy: and these were the editors of the first edition of Shakespear's works in folio, printed in 1623, seven years after his death. There was also at this time one Lowin, who is said to have been the original Hamlet, and Henry the Eighth; and from observing whose manner, Sir William Davenant instructed Betterton. During the whole reign of James the First, the theatre was in great prosperity and reputation, dramatic authors abounded, and every year produced a number of new plays; it became a fashion for the nobility to celebrate their weddings, birth-days, and other occasions of rejoicing, with masks and interludes, which were exhibited with surprising expence; our great architect, Inigo Jones, being frequently employed to furnish decorations, with all the luxuriance of his invention, and magnificence of his art. The king and his lords, and the queen and her ladies, frequently performed in these masks at court, and the nobility in their private houses; nor was any public entertainment thought complete without them. This taste for theatrical entertainments continued during great part of the reign of king Charles the First; but in the year 1633, it began to be opposed by the puritans from the press; and the troubles that soon after followed intirely suspended them till the restoration of king Charles the Second, in 1660. The king, at his restoration, granted two patents, one to Henry Killigrew, Esq; and the other to Sir William Davenant, and their heirs and assigns, for forming two distinct companies of comedians: Killigrew's were called the king's servants, and Davenant's the Duke's company. About ten of the company, called the king's servants, were on the royal household establishment, having each ten yards of scarlet cloth, with a proper quantity of lace, allowed them for liveries, and in their warrants from the lord chamberlain, they were stiled gentlemen of the great chamber. The king's company first acted at the Red Bull,

Bull, then removed to a new built play-house in Vere-street by Clare-market; here they continued a year or two, and then removed to the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane, which was probably erected about this time, and here they embellished their representations with scenes and machinery. The duke's company exhibited at a theatre newly erected in Dorset Gardens. The court supported both these companies by being frequently present at their representations, and took cognizance even of their private government; so that their particular differences, pretensions, or complaints, were generally ended by the king or the duke's personal command or decision. Till this time no woman had ever been seen upon the English stage, the characters of women having always been performed by boys, or young men of an effeminate aspect, which probably induced Shakespear to make so few of his plays depend upon female characters, as they must have been performed to great disadvantage. The principal characters of his women are innocence and simplicity, such are Desdemona and Ophelia; and his specimen of fondness and virtue in Portia, is very short. But the power of real and beautiful women was now added to the stage; and all the capital plays of Shakespear, Fletcher, and Ben Johnson, were divided between the two companies, by their own alternate choice, and the approbation of the court. The king's servants seem to have been allowed to be the best company; and when the variety of plays began to be exhausted, they drew the greater audiences. Davenant, therefore, to make head against them, first added spectacle and music to action, and introduced a new species of plays, since called dramatic operas; among these were, the Tempest, Psyche, and Circe; which, with many others, were set off with the most expensive decorations of scenes and habits, and with the best voices and dancers. The most celebrated players of this time were Hart, Mohun, Burt, Lacy, Chin, and Shutterel, who were honoured with the same extravagant encomiums, in the times of those who succeeded them, as Betterton and Montfort were in the time of Booth and Wilks, and as Booth and Wilks are in the times of their successors. These were, most of them, in the king's company; and the public, being at length satiated with the singing and dancing exhibited by the duke's, as they had been with the more rational entertainments which they superseded, the patentees of both, in the year 1684, by the king's advice, which perhaps was considered as a command, united their interests and companies into one, exclusive of all others; but this union was so much in favour of the duke's company, that Hart left the stage upon it, and Mohun survived not long after. As only one theatre was now in possession of the town, the united patentees imposed their own terms upon the actors; the profits of the house were divided into twenty shares, ten of which the proprietors kept for their own use, and the other ten they divided among the actors, in such proportions as they thought equal to their merit. This was the state of the theatre till the year 1690, the second of king William the Third, when the

play began at four o'clock; and, we are told, the ladies of fashion used to take the evening air in Hyde-Park, after the representation; by which it appears, that the exhibitions were in summer too. The principal actors were Betterton, Montfort, Kynaston, Sandford, Nokes, Underhill, and Leigh, commonly Tony Leigh; the actresses were, Mrs. Betterton, Barry, Leigh, Butler, Montfort, and Bracegirdle; and to this company, in this year, old Cibber was admitted as a performer in the lowest rank. It was a rule with the patentees, that no young person, who offered himself as an actor, should be admitted into pay, till after at least half a year's probation; and Cibber waited full three quarters of a year, before he was taken into a salary of 10s. a week. This company continued together till about the year 1694, when the patentees, having expended great sums upon the Prophetess, and King Arthur, two dramatic operas, thought fit to reduce the pay of the actors, upon whom they now less depended for support, that they might be better able to answer the exorbitant demands of singers and dancers: this attempt produced an association of the principal performers with Betterton at their head, against the patentee; several persons of the highest distinction espoused their cause; and sometimes, in the circle, entertained the king with the state of the theatre. Betterton, and his party, at length obtained an audience of his majesty, who graciously dismissed them, with an assurance of relief and support, and soon after empowered a select number of them to act in a separate theatre for themselves. When this licence was obtained, many people of quality came into a subscription for building a theatre within the walls of the Tennis Court in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. This new theatre was opened in the middle of the summer of 1695, by the old actors, with a new comedy of Mr. Congreve's, called Love for Love.

Concerning the perceptive faculty.

THAT there are sensations arising in man no one I believe doubts, but what it is which is perceptive of them, is a question with some; whether it is man as a compound being of soul and body, or whether the living percipient is not a mind, or spirit alone, without a body, or else a quality only, resulting from the construction of a body without any distinct or separate spirit annexed thereto. These are difficulties probably never to be demonstrated, and we must at last be content with a probable proof only.

Man is so wonderfully made, that he seems to assign a place to every one of his sensations, and yet reason and experiment tells him, that in truth they cannot exist, or be, where he is apt too hastily to judge, or suppose them to be; for, as nothing can act where it is not, so the perceptive power of man cannot possibly perceive any thing without or beyond himself. It is generally agreed, that the secondary qualities of body (as they are called) do not exist external to the man, but only the primary ones, though Dr. Berkeley attempted to shew that they both

both exist together, and that wherever the colour was, there likewise was the extension. If this could be satisfactorily made appear, the doctor's system would stand good for the non-existence of every thing, but spirit and ideas; but I think it cannot, and to confine the argument to one sense alone, to wit, sight; that man perceives colour we are sure of, and therefore it must be within him, or he would act where he was not. Now if he perceived extension, that must likewise be within him too, but then he could perceive no extension larger than himself:—but as neither extension nor colour have any place assigned them in the body, surely 'tis not the body, or any conformation thereof, that perceives. We may then suppose that it is something else which is joined with the body that is the percipient, which let us name mind or soul; this mind should seem to be one simple uncompounded being, otherwise it could not be conscious that successive perceptions were the affections of the same thing.

Colour, though hastily judged to be without the mind, Berkeley and Malbranche have, I think, sufficiently shewed not to be so; and that extension is so, I think is true; because it perceives none of its sensations extended, but only assigns or fixes a place for them, these of colour in particular, external to the man, although in fact they may not be without him, and this place is only determined by an operation of the mind, suggesting or supposing distance, from an experimental obstruction to the motion of some members of the body by which the touch is affected as well as the sight, and so both the tangible and visible object concluded, though too precipitately, to be in one and the same place where the obstruction is likewise judged to be, and hence I think is obtained the supposition or suggestion of distance; and as we have no sensations to which we do not ascribe some distance, or place, there must be place or space existing, or it could not be supposed. And therefore as nothing is perceived, or suggested, but what is supposed in some place, so nothing can exist, but what constitutes space, or is in it, and must have some extension.

But then the mind of man surely cannot be extended beyond his body, though it often supposes an extension far beyond; and if the extension imagined was in the mind, and not a mere operation thereof, by way of supposition, it could not guess so much amiss about the extension of objects, which has not been familiar to the other organs of sense, as we often find it does; for I take it to be a vulgar error, to entertain a notion of the mind's judging of any distance, or magnitudes, from any pictures conjectured to be in the fund of the eye, or in itself; in the former case, if there be any picture in the bottom of the eye, it would judge every object in an inverse position to the body, which is contrary to experience; neither does the mind judge of magnitude according to any such pictures, but of the real external magnitudes, and seldom errs much, unless the objects be very remote.—If the bulk of objects were judged of by the pictures in the eye, a flea or mite must judge every object

very small to what a man does, because the picture will be diminished nearly as the eye is less; indeed these insects may see distinctly smaller things than man, because the objects may be brought nearer their small eyes, without throwing the focus of the rays beyond the retina, as the same distance of the object would do in a larger eye, and prevent distinct vision; and it is highly probable, that these small insects cannot see objects at a great distance, unless they are much larger than what a man can see at the like distance; but then what they do see, they judge to be of the same bigness that a man does, and so must every creature, let its eyes be of what dimension or number you please. It is a vague notion opticians have, who imagine that an eye, like a microscope lens, will magnify the picture on the retina, whereas just the contrary takes place; for when the eye is used alone, without such a lens, the shorter focus of the eye forms the picture, and the longer, is at the object; but when a lens is used by way of a microscope, the object is in the shorter, and the picture at the longer focus, just contrary to the method of common vision.

So again, if the mind was conscious of a picture in the eye, it would perceive as many objects as the creature had eyes, whereas it judges of no more, let the number of eyes be as they will, than it does by the help of any other of the senses.

From all which I conclude, that figure, extension, and motion, are not perceptible objects, but that sensations alone are such, the former being only imagined by an operation of the mind, to exist external to it, and that if they did not so exist, the mind could not imagine any extension, figure, and motion; for there never is found any of them perceivable by it, nor any figure or motion attending a simple sensation. Indeed it is too commonly thought, that there is a shape perceived with colour, or a coloured shape; but no object appears of one simple colour to a fixed eye, but every part of the object exhibits a different degree of colour, and these degrees are separate sensations, to which the mind ascribes a place, though, in fact, the colour is not in the place so judged of, but something else that gives resistance to the actions of the mind on the body; and from hence it supposes there must be something existing there, which gives rise to the colour perceived by it.—'Tis impossible the mind should perceive the images of things within itself, unless it was equally extended with the things themselves, and if not, how can it be thought that an ideal world can exist within the mind, as some philosophers have conjectured? Surely it cannot be; but it must be only imagination that directs us to the external existence of real things. We cannot properly be said to imagine what does not, or has not, really existed; for let a blind man try if he can imagine colour, or a deaf man sound, and I fancy he will find himself at a loss. Father Malbranche indeed tells us, that a man may have an idea of a golden mountain that never existed, and I can admit a man may recollect the figure of a mountain which he has formerly imagined, and remember the colour

lour of gold which he lately had a perception of, and suppose it possible they may be connected, and call this operation of his mind an idea, if he pleases: but I fancy after all his efforts, if he should happen to think of a mountain as large as Shooter's hill, he will hardly allow it to be contained in his mind. A. B.

Thoughts on Death.

MILTON has very judiciously represented the father of mankind as seized with horror and astonishment at the sight of death, represented to him on the mount of Vision. For surely nothing can so much disturb the passions, or perplex the intellects of man, as a disruption of his union with visible nature, a separation from every thing that has hitherto engaged or delighted him; a change not only of the place, but the manner of his being: an entrance into a state, not simply unknown, but which perhaps he has not faculties to know, an immediate and perceptible communication with the Supreme Being, and, what is above all distressful and alarming, the final sentence, and unalterable allotment.

Yet we, whom the shortness of life has made acquainted with mortality, can, without emotion, see generations of men pass away, are at leisure to establish modes of sorrow, to adjust the ceremonial of death, look upon funeral pomp as a ceremonial in which we have no concern, and turn away from it to trifles and amusements, without dejection of look, or inquietude of heart.

It is indeed apparent from the constitution of the world, that there must be a time for other thoughts; and a perpetual meditation upon the last hour, however it may become the solitude of a monastery, is inconsistent with many duties of common life. But surely the remembrance of death ought to predominate in our minds as an habitual and settled principle, always operating, though not always perceived; and our attention should seldom wander so far from our own condition, as not to be recalled and fixed by the sight of an event, which will soon, we know not how soon, happen likewise to ourselves, and of which, though we cannot appoint the time, we may secure the consequence.

Yet, though every instance of death may justly awaken our fears, and quicken our vigilance, it seldom happens that we are much alarmed, unless some close connection is broken, some scheme frustrated, or some hope defeated. There are therefore many, who seem to live without any reflection on the end of life, because they are wholly involved within themselves, and look on others as unworthy their notice, without any expectation of receiving, or intention of bestowing good.

It is indeed impossible, without some mortification of that desire, which every man feels of being remembered and lamented, to behold how little concern is caused by the eternal departure even of those who have passed their lives with public honours, and been distinguished by superior qualities, or extraordinary performances It

is

is not poſſible to be regarded by tenderneſs, except by a few. That merit which gives reputation and renown, diffuſes its influence to a wide compaſs, but acts weakly in every ſingle breaſt; it is placed at a diſtance from common ſpectators, and ſhines like one of the remote ſtars, of which the light reaches us, but not the heat. The wit, the hero, the philoſopher, whom either their tempers, or their fortunes, have hindered from intimate relations, or tender intercourſes, die often without any other effect than that of adding a new topic to the converſation of the day, and impreſs none with any freſh conviction of the fragility of our nature, becauſe none had any particular intereſt in their lives, or were united to them by a reciprocation of benefits and endearments.

Thus we find it often happens, that thoſe who in their lives have excited applauſe, and attracted admiration, are laid at laſt in the duſt without the common honour of a ſtone; becauſe by thoſe excellencies, with which many have been delighted, none have been obliged; and though they had many to celebrate them, they had none to love them.

Cuſtom ſo far regulates the ſentiments at leaſt of common minds, that I believe men may be generally obſerved to grow leſs tender as they advance in age; and he who, when life was new, melted at the loſs of every companion, can look, in time, without concern, upon the grave into which his laſt friend was thrown, and into which he himſelf is ready to fall; not becauſe he is more willing to die than formerly, but becauſe he is more familiar with the death of others, and therefore not alarmed ſo far as to conſider how much nearer he approaches to his end. But this is to ſubmit tamely to the tyranny of accident, and to ſuffer our reaſon to lie uſeleſs. Every funeral may be juſtly conſidered as a ſummons to prepare for that ſtate into which it is a proof that we muſt ſome time enter, and a ſummons more hard and piercing, as the event of which it warns us is at leſs diſtance. To neglect at any time making preparation for death, is to ſleep on our poſt at a ſiege; but to omit it in old age, is to ſleep on an attack.

It has always ſeemed to me, one of the moſt ſtriking paſſages in the viſions of Quevedo, where he ſtigmatiſes thoſe as fools who complain that they failed of happineſs by ſudden death. "How, ſays he, can death be ſudden to a being, who always knew that he muſt die, and that the time of death was uncertain?"

Since there are not wanting admonitions of our mortality to preſerve it active in our minds, nothing can more properly renew the impreſſion than the examples which every day ſupplies, and as the great incentive to virtue is the reflection that we muſt die, it may be uſeful to accuſtom ourſelves, whenever we ſee a funeral, to conſider how ſoon we may be added to the number of thoſe whoſe probation is paſt, and whoſe happineſs or miſery ſhall endure for ever.

Your's, &c. P. P.

Mr.

Mr. Dodd having lately favoured the public with the following piece, we thought it worthy a place in our collection.

The truth of Chriſtianity, deduced from Daniel's prophecy of the Seventy weeks. By Mr. Locke.

JOſephus, in the tenth book of his Antiquities, cap. ult. confutes Atheiſts and Epicureans, ſuch as denied either God or Providence, from the prophecies of Daniel. "All theſe prophecies, ſays he, being revealed by God to Daniel, were left in writing by him, ſo that men, by ſeeing the events, might be ſufficiently convinced thereby that the Epicureans are in a great error, who caſt Providence out of human life, and will not allow God to have any thing to do with the regimen of our affairs, nor the univerſe to be governed by a bleſſed and immortal eſſence, but all things to flow promiſcuouſly without a guide, or governor, as ſhips that are toſſed in the ſea by waves and ſtorms." And again, "When I conſider Daniel's prophecy, I cannot but condemn the folly of thoſe men who deny God to have any care of the affairs of mortals. For how ſhould things come to paſs ſo exactly, as they have done, according to Daniel's predictions, if all things happened by chance?"

But this one prophecy of Seventy weeks is not only a ſufficient confutation of Atheiſts and Epicureans, but alſo of Pagan Theiſts and Jews, and proves, undeniably, that Jeſus is the Chriſt, or Meſſiah promiſed. Since, according to this prediction, Meſſiah the prince was to appear, juſt at the very time, when Jeſus, being thirty years old*, was baptiſed by John. And there was, at that time, no other pretender to the Meſſianſhip beſides him.

Moreover, it is undeniably evident, from this prophecy of Daniel, together with that of Jacob's about Shilo, that the notion which the preſent and modern Jews have of the Meſſiah is abſolutely falſe; and that chiefly in theſe four particulars following.

Firſt, They denying the Meſſiah to be already come, muſt, of neceſſity, hold, that he is to come in the time of the diſperſion and captivity of the Jews, that he may bring them into their own land again, and build a third temple. But the contrary hereunto is unqueſtionably evident, namely, that the Meſſiah was to come whilſt the Jewiſh common-wealth was ſtanding, and under the ſecond temple, before the deſtruction by Titus. For the ſeventy weeks determined to bring in the everlaſting righteouſneſs, to ſeal viſion and prophecy, and to anoint the moſt holy, are unqueſtionably determined for the bringing in of the Meſſiah. Now they are ſaid to be determined upon Daniel's people and city; that is, that the Jewiſh polity and

* This Mr. Locke has proved in the courſe of a long and learned diſſertation on the Seventy weeks of Daniel, of which this piece is but the concluſion, and which, with ſome other manuſcripts by the ſame great man, have been lately put into Mr. Dodd's hands by lord Maſham, at whoſe houſe at Oates Mr. Locke ſpent a great part of the latter end of his life.

city

city of Jeruſalem ſhould continue all that while, and therefore till the coming of the Meſſiah.—The beginning of theſe weeks muſt be from the going forth of the decree of ſome Perſian king to reſtore and build Jeruſalem, and the lateſt of theſe decrees was either in the ſeventh or twentieth of Artaxerxes; and therefore the Meſſiah was undoubtedly to come within four hundred and ninety years after the twentieth of Artaxerxes at fartheſt. However no man can extend theſe ſeventy weeks farther than the deſtruction of the city and temple by Titus, therefore the Meſſiah was unqueſtionably to come before that time. So alſo from Jacob's prophecy, Shilo was to come before the ſcepter was departed from Judah: therefore, either before the deſtruction by Nebuchadnezzar, or elſe by Titus. Not the former, becauſe theſe four prophets, Daniel, Haggai, Zachariah, and Malachi, propheſied of the Meſſiah's coming as future, after the deſtruction by Nebuchadnezzar. This ſame truth is farther atteſted by other of the prophets. Haggai, chap. ii. ver. 6, 7, 8, 9. "Yet once, it is a little while and I will ſhake the heavens, and the earth, and the ſea, and the dry land, and I will ſhake all nations, and the deſire of all nations ſhall come, and I will fill this houſe with glory. The ſilver is mine, and the gold is mine,—the glory of this latter houſe ſhall be greater than of the former, and in this place will I give peace." Where it is plain, that the glory of this latter houſe exceeding that of the former, is not meant in reſpect of ſilver and gold, becauſe that is excluded, but from the deſire of all nations, the Meſſiah (who ſhall be readily embraced by the gentiles) coming to it. Wherefore, it is not here material to diſpute, whether the ſecond temple, as repaired and beautified by Herod, did exceed that of Solomon's, in beauty or pomp, or no,—that glory of it, which the prophet ſpeaks of, being not in reference to ſilver and gold, but the coming of the Meſſiah into it. For otherwiſe, the Talmudiſts themſelves have obſerved, that the ſecond temple was inferior to the firſt, in reſpect of five things that were wanting in it. And, Matt. iii. ver. 1, "Behold, I will ſend my meſſenger, and he ſhall prepare the way before me; and the Lord whom ye ſeek, ſhall ſuddenly come to his temple, even the meſſenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in. Behold, he ſhall come, ſaith the Lord of hoſts." This can be no other than the Meſſiah. And if he were to come to his temple, then muſt the temple be ſtanding at his coming.

But, whatever the Jews, who have refuſed the true Meſſiah, now think, it is certain, that before the deſtruction of the ſecond temple, they generally expected the coming of the Meſſiah, and ſuch an one, that ſhould ſet up a Jewiſh monarchy over the whole world, which was the chief thing that animated them to the war againſt the Romans. Thus Joſephus teſtifies, book vii. chap. 12. p. 961: "That which did chiefly excite them to the war, was an obſcure oracle found in the holy writings, that about that time, one coming out of that land ſhould rule over the whole world, which they interpreted of one of their own nation, and many of the wiſe men were

were deceived therein. But this oracle signified the empire of Vespasian." Suetonius also and Tacitus affirm this to be a general fame in the world at that time, that one coming out of Judæa should rule over the whole world; which must needs spring from the Jews.

And that the Messiah was not to come long after the dispersion and captivity of the Jews, as is now believed by them, may be evidently proved from hence; because this being given as one diagnostic, or character of the true Messiah; that he should come, not only out of the tribe of Juda, but also from the seed of David; he must needs come, before the genealogies were lost, or, otherwise, it could not be known, whether he was of the seed of David, or not. Our modern Jews are at a non-plus here, and know not what to say. For this is so obvious, that they could not but take notice of it, and Jacob Aben Amram, N. 722, thus propounded it as an objection of the Christians against the Jews: *Supposito adhuc non venisse Messiam, nunquam jam potest innotescere de ullo venturo Messia, eum de semine David per Solomonem ortum fuisse, cum hoc penitus ignotum sit, ob longissimum Judæorum exilium & dispersionem, ac inde natam familiarium mixtionem & incertitudinem. Proinde fatendum est jam venisse Messiam.* To which he first replies, That therefore, according to the opinion of some Jews, *A tempore excidii Jerusalem Messias natus fuit, & repositus, ubi Deus novit, quousque, &c. Et ita exponunt Isaiam, c. ult. ver. 7. Antequam parturiret, peperit, &c. Quasi dicat, Priusquam natus fuisset ille Titus, qui Judæos in hanc servitutem redegit, natus fuit eorundem redemptor, venturus nempe Messias, ut ita compararetur medicamentum ante plagam.* Whence we may gather, that this ridiculous figment (which indeed is mentioned in the Talmud) of the Messiah being born before the destruction by Titus, but absconded all this while at Rome, as Moses was born and bred up in Pharaoh's house, before he came to redeem the people of Israel, was first excogitated, in all probability, for this purpose; because the Jews are sufficiently sensible of the difficulty, that if the Messiah was now to be born, his genealogy could not possibly be known. Therefore they would pretend that he was born before the genealogies were lost among the Jews, and under the second temple.

But, because, this is monstrous, foolish, and absurd, for the Jews to expect a Messiah to come, who was born 1600 years ago, and has lived all this while no-body knows where; and therefore has, doubtless, been kept in the clouds, and must drop down from thence: therefore, Aben Amram further addeth: *Quando Messias venerit, non humanis testibus probare se debet ex semine David per Solomonem derivatum, ut principatum orbis obtineat, qui Messiæ computet, sed divinitus propalata evidentia.* And again, *Prophetæ solummodo dicunt, ex radice Jessæ surrecturam virgam, & de David germen in novissimo dierum. Quomodo autem id notum fiet, Deus ipse manifestabit, & signa veri Messiæ tunc impleta.* That is, there will either be a divine revelation, that such a person did proceed from the loins of David, or else, it shall be proved by the miracles

racles done by him, and other signs of the Meſſiah. To the ſame purpoſe Maimonides, "That then the Urim and Thummim ſhall be reſtored, and by this oracle, the defect of genealogy ſhall be ſupplied." But what madneſs is it in the modern Jews, to except againſt the genealogies of our Saviour Chriſt in Matthew and Luke, as not ſufficiently proving him to have been of the line of David, though theſe genealogies were not then contradicted by any, and Jeſus was then generally acknowledged, by the Jews, to have been David's progeny? Matt. ix. 27. Whereas the Jews wait for a Meſſiah to come, when there are no genealogies left, to prove any one to be of David's line? And as for the diſcrepancy between Matthew and Luke, the ground of it is, in all probability, becauſe Matthew brings down the pedigree of Joſeph, the huſband of Mary, and reputed father of Jeſus; but Luke, that of Mary the mother of Jeſus.

The ſecond thing, wherein the preſent Jewiſh notion of the Meſſiah differs from the true, is this, that he ſhall not come to ſuffer, or to be ſlain, but to conquer, triumph, and reign only. Thus Jacob Aben Amram, in his Porta Veritas, N. 6. 9, *Verus Meſſias Davidicus, Judæis promiſſus, ad redimendum eos vivus, non moriturus, ſed crucifigendus, venturus eſt, & ad faciendam vindictam de hoſtibus ipſorum.* But on the contrary, it is evident, from this prophecy of Daniel, that the Meſſiah ſhould be cut off by death, and that within leſs than a week, or *ſeptennium*, after his public manifeſtation; which ſame thing is evidently declared by other prophetic writings, as in that moſt remarkable place the liiid of Iſaiah, and in the xxiid pſalm. There are two plain confeſſions, and acknowledgments of this truth, in the Talmudic writings, and traditions. Firſt, in that they ſpeak of two Meſſiahs, who ſhall come ſucceſſively, one after the other. The firſt Meſſiah Ben-Joſeph, or Ben-Ephraim, who ſhall be ſlain; and then, Meſſiah Ben-David, who ſhall conquer and triumph: which ſprung only from this, becauſe there are two different ſtates of the ſame Meſſiah mentioned; one, his ſtate of humiliation and ſuffering; the other, the ſtate of his exaltation. Another is, where in the Talmud, and other ancient writings, they often mention מושיח חבלי Dolores, ὠδῖνες, Meſſiæ. Nay, farther, it is intimated alſo, in this prophecy of Daniel, that Meſſiah ſhould be cut off, and put to death, by the Jews, whom he came to redeem. For, though it be true, that Pilate, the Roman preſident, paſſed ſentence upon Chriſt, that he ſhould be crucified, yet this was at the inſtance, and importunity of the Jews; he himſelf profeſſing, that he found no fault in him: and this is the reaſon, why, after the cutting off the Meſſiah, is immediately ſubjoined, the deſtruction of the city, and temple, by a foreign prince. The ſame is plainly expreſſed in Zechar. c. xii. v. 10. "They ſhall look upon him, whom they have pierced; and they ſhall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only ſon, and be in bitterneſs for him, as one is in bitterneſs for his firſt-born."

Thirdly, Moreover, in Jacob's prophecy, this is plainly expreſſed: "That

"That when Shilo came, the gentiles ſhould be gathered to him." Wherein is implied, that the body of the Jewiſh nation ſhould not adhere to him, but, that the gentiles ſhould embrace him. And therefore, when a church ſhould be gathered to him out of the gentiles, the Jewiſh polity ſhould be deſtroyed. The ſame is alſo intimated in Daniel's prophecy, where it is ſaid, that the Meſſiah ſhall confirm the covenant with many, (that is, of the Jews) one week; becauſe, though the body of the Jewiſh nation rejected him, and cauſed him to be cut off, yet many of the Jews believed in him, with whom the goſpel covenant is ſaid to be confirmed by Chriſt one week: becauſe during that week it ſhould be preached to Jews only, but at the end thereof the gentiles were baptiſed, and received the Holy Ghoſt; which is plainly foretold in other prophetic writings: as when he is called in Zech. "The deſire of all nations." Iſ. xlii. ver. 1. "Behold my ſervant, whom I uphold, my elect, in whom my ſoul delighteth. I have put my Spirit upon him, and he ſhall bring forth judgment to the gentiles." And, ver. 4. "The iſles ſhall wait for his law." And, ver. 6. "I will give thee for a covenant of the people, for a light of the gentiles: To open the blind eyes, to bring out the priſoners from the priſon, and them that ſit in darkneſs out of the priſon-houſe." Pſalm ii. "Aſk of me, and I will give the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermoſt parts of the earth for thy poſſeſſion." This was alſo foretold by Moſes, Deut. xxii. ver. 1. "I will move them to jealouſy with them that are not a people, and provoke them to anger with a fooliſh nation." Before which it was alſo revealed to Abraham, Gen. xxii. ver. 18. "In thy ſeed ſhall all the nations of the earth be bleſſed."—Hoſ. iii. "That, after long captivity, the Jews ſhall ſeek the Lord, and David their king." Whence it follows, that David their king was come before, but not owned by them. Though this was plainly foretold in the writings of the prophets, yet was it not then underſtood by the Jews, when Chriſt came. Epheſ. iii. "The myſtery, which in other ages was not made known unto men, that the gentiles ſhould be fellow-heirs, and of the ſame body, and partakers of his promiſe in Chriſt by the goſpel." Acts xxii. ver. 21. "And he ſaid, Depart, for I will ſend thee far hence, to the gentiles. And they gave audience unto this word, and then lifted up their voices and ſaid, Away with ſuch a fellow from the earth, for it is not fit that he ſhould live."

Fourthly, Whereas, both the ancient and modern Jews took it for granted, that the Meſſiah ſhould ſet up a Jewiſh monarchy over the whole world, and advance the ceremonial worſhip of God in the temple; and the Jews at this day generally believe, that when the Meſſiah cometh he ſhall rebuild Jeruſalem, and alſo a third temple, after the form of that in Ezekiel. On the contrary, it is moſt certain, firſt, from Jacob's prophecy, that after the coming of Shilo, and the gathering of the gentiles to him, the ſcepter ſhall depart from Judah, and the magiſtrate, or governor, deſcending from him. And from Daniel expreſsly, that then both

the city and ſanctuary ſhall be deſtroyed. We might add, that, according to that moſt probable punctuation, which the ancient Greek interpreters followed וְאֵין לוֹ, that the Meſſiah himſelf, cut off, ſhall deſtroy the city and ſanctuary, with the prince that ſhall come. As Matt. xxii. ver. 7. "He ſent forth his armies, and deſtroyed thoſe murtherers." From theſe four particulars it plainly appears, that the modern Jews who expect a Meſſiah ſtill to come, are groſsly miſtaken in the notion of the Meſſiah, as were alſo their fore-fathers, who cauſed Jeſus to be crucified, and, by that means, ignorantly fulfilled what the prophets had foretold concerning him, "that he ſhould ſuffer, and ſo enter into his glory."

The notion which the modern Jews have is this: firſt, that he ſhall be a pure man, deſcending from the ſeed of David. Secondly, that he is promiſed to the Jews only, and not to the gentiles. That he ſhall come in the time of the captivity, after the Roman empire is expired. That he ſhall ſet up a terreſtrial monarchy over the whole world, and the benefits which he ſhall bring to the Jews ſhall be only corporal. That *Meſſias Davidicus non occidetur.* That Meſſias, who comes of the line of David, ſhall not be ſlain: but ſhall conquer and ſubdue all nations, and make them ſubject to him, and then he ſhall ſuffer them to live in peace and quiet, who embrace the Jewiſh religion, and continue in vaſſalage and ſubjection to the Jews under him.

A regular plan of muſic.

PSALMODY, called *cantus planus*, conſiſts of five tones, and two half tones, which are the foundation of all ſorts of muſic: but by a more regular diviſion it ſhould be ſaid there are ſix notes, of which not only one, but all may be divided into half notes, quarter notes, demi-quarters, and ſo on, further than any mortal ear can apprehend. Sound being diviſible *ad infinitum* in the ſame manner as ſpace.

This diviſion of muſical ſounds, has an analogy or relation with that of colours, of which there are ſix ſorts; white, red, yellow, green, blue, and black. Some indeed divide the colours into ſeven; the ſeventh they call purple; but I can't perceive it is otherwiſe than a mixture more ſplendid than brown, grey, and the other mixed colours. Black is ſaid to be a mere negation of colour, but as it makes an impreſſion on the imagination, I overlook the ſubtilty in this compariſon, and ſuppoſe it a colour.

By dividing the muſical notes into ſix, as nature directs, the uniſound will fall on the ſeventh note, and ſhould, for this reaſon, be called a ſeptime, and not an octave, a name occaſioned by the two half notes. Muſic is generally ſuppoſed to conſiſt of three parts; treble, tenor, and baſs. But that the twenty-four letters of the alphabet may find employment in the ſcheme of muſic I am propoſing, I ſhall divide it into four parts, which are the double treble, the treble, the tenor, and the baſs, ſix notes to each part. The double treble

treble is hardly practicable: however the six vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, are to denote it; the *a* being the highest note of all. The six aspirations, *h*, *y* consonant, *j*, *f*, *w*, *v*, are to denote the treble. The six liquids *r*, *l*, *s*, *z*, *n*, *m*, are to denote the tenor; and the six mutes, *k*, *g*, *d*, *t*, *b*, *p*, are to denote the bass. Thus, *a*, *h*, *r*, *k*, are unisounds; *e*, *c*, *l*, *g*, the same; the *c* in composition denotes the *y* consonant, as I shall explain just now; *i*, *j*, *s*, *d*, are likewise unisounds to *f*, *z*, *t*, alike; *v*, *w*, *n*, *b*, in the like manner: *y*, *v*, *m*, *p*, are also unisounds. This is describing music according to the rules of nature; thereby a tune may be easily penned from the finger's voice, or the sounding of the instrument, which would be very commodious.

Half tones may be denoted by the figures that denote a half in calculation, or some briefer character, such as a dot added to the letter. Semibreves, minims, crotchets, quavers, semiquavers, demiquavers, and their rests; times, repeats, tyings, divisions of the strains, sharps, flats, naturals, should also be signified by characters, that may be quickly penned, such as commas, points, dots variously situated in respect to the letter, that is, the note they belong to. Of all which a sort of horn-book should be made, the composition of which I recommend to a judicious master, that the reading of music, so requisite to allay sorrow, and to complete joy, may be more general than it is at present.

The letters considered as notes of music should be pronounced according to the dictates of nature, and not according to vulgar notions. The *a* should be pronounced full, and not as an *e*; the *e* should likewise be pronounced plain, and not as the French *i*, which sound should remain with the said letter *i*, and not partake of the pronunciation of the Greek dipthong *ei*, or *ei*; the *o* should not be pronounced like the dipthong *ao* as in the word *nod*, but naturally, as in the very word, *word*; the *u* should be pronounced as by the Italians, and as *ou* is pronounced by the English in the word *you*; the *y* vowel should be pronounced as *u* in the word *pure*; the *u* is always pronounced so by the French; the *y* was anciently pronounced so by the Greeks, though it differs not as to sound in the vulgar alphabets from an *i*.

The consonants should be pronounced in the following manner, with an *a* or any other vowel, *ha*, *ya*, *ja*, *fa*, *wa*, *da*, these are all aspirations, and are the notes of the treble; the *a* in practice is to take the place of the *y* consonant, because there is no particular character of the *y* consonant in any alphabet I know of, unless it be the *aleph* or *ajin* of the Hebrew: and because there is no occasion for it otherwise; for it differs not in sound from the *s* or the *k*, being sometimes pronounced as one, and sometimes as the other; the *q* is not a different letter from the *k*. The six liquids and the six mutes are to be called thus, *ra*, *la*, *fa*, *za*, *na*, *ma*, these are the notes of the tenor; and *ka*, *ga*, *da*, *ta*, *ba*, *pa*, these are the notes of the bass. A liquid is a letter, that has an imperfect sound independent of a vowel, for which reason the *s* and *z* are of that number, though not generally regarded as such. Any

other vowel may be annexed to the consonants, as the speaker or singer may fancy.

The evolutions of the organs of speech, shew these are the best adapted names of the musical sounds that are in nature, for with the high notes *a, ha, ra, ka*, which are the first notes of each of the four parts of music, the organs of speech in pronouncing those letters are elevated, and in pronouncing the ensuing letters in order, the organs of speech descend gradually in proportion to the fall of the notes, till you come to the last notes denoted by the letters *y* (pro-as the Greek *upsilon*, or the French *u*) *va, ma, pa*, in pronouncing which letters the lips are closed.

The musical horn-book I recommend should be on one sheet of paper, and on one side of the sheet, to have a full view of that science which will assist the memory, and that it may be posted as the one leaf almanacks to be an invitation to learn. The composer of a work of such universal benefit, will, I hope, be gratified with a premium, although it should not be bid before-hand, after the manner of the Chinese, by whose policy new inventions are rewarded in proportion to their utility, though no previous ordonnance were made for that purpose, whereby useful discoveries are not dormant and unminded, nor ungenerously concealed, so as to die sometimes with the inventor.

A musical alphabet.

Double treble. Treble.

a, e, i, o, u, y. ha, ya, ja, fa, wa, va.

Tenor. Bass.

Ra, la, sa, za, ka, ga, da, ta, na, ma. ba, pa.

N. B. In composition, it will be only requisite to write one letter for each note, half notes to be distinguished by a dot on the right side of the letter, for example (*d.*) More music may be learnt by this regular method in a year, than in two years by the irregular.

Remarks on our cathedral and parochial music: From Dr. Brown's dissertation on Poetry and Music.

OUR sacred poetry, sung in the cathedrals, is transcribed strictly from the holy scriptures, and most commonly from the book of Psalms; except only the Te Deum, which is one of the most ancient and approved hymns of the church. This restriction, by which no hymns of new invention are admitted as a part of divine service, we owe to the grand reformation. This opened to us the fountain of the sacred writings, which had before been locked up, as in Italy. From the same cause, our anthems are likewise given in our own tongue; which, though not so various as the Latin, is yet generally round and sonorous, clearly accented and capable of being adapted to a variety of musical expressions. But while we justly admire the sacred poetry of our cathedral service, must we not lament the state of it in our parochial churches, where the cold, the meagre, the disgusting dulness of Sternhold and his companions, hath quenched all the poetic fire, and devout majesty of the royal psalmist?

The character of our cathedral music is of a middle kind: not of the first rank, in the great quality of expression; nor yet so improper or absurd, as to deserve a general reprobation.

reprobation. Too ſtudious a regard to Fugues, and an artificial counterpoint appears in the old, and too airy and light a turn, to the neglect of a grand ſimplicity, in the new: two extremes, which tend equally, though from oppoſite cauſes, to deſtroy muſical expreſſion. Yet, there are paſſages in Purcell's anthems, which may fairly ſtand in competition with thoſe of any compoſer, of whatever country. There are others, who may juſtly claim a conſiderable ſhare of praiſe. Handel ſtands eminent in his greatneſs and ſublimity of ſtile. Our parochial muſic, in general, is ſolemn and devout, much better calculated for the performance of a whole congregation, than if it were more broken and elaborate. In country churches, wherever a more artificial kind hath been imprudently attempted, confuſion and diſſonance are the general conſequence.

The performance of our cathedral muſic is defective; we have no grand eſtabliſhed choirs of prieſts, as in France, whoſe dignity of character might, in a proper degree, maintain that of the divine ſervice. This duty is chiefly left to a band of lay-ſingers, whoſe rank and education are not of weight to preſerve their profeſſion from contempt. The performance of our parochial pſalms, though in the villages it be often as mean and meagre as the words that are ſung, yet in great towns, where a good organ is ſkilfully and devoutly employed, by a ſenſible organiſt, the union of this inſtrument with the voices of a well-inſtructed congregation, forms one of the grandeſt ſcenes of unaffected piety that human nature can afford. The reverſe of this appears, when a company of illiterate people form themſelves into a choir, diſtinct from the congregation. Here devotion is loſt between the impotent vanity of thoſe who ſing, and the ignorant wonder of thoſe who liſten.

The anthem, with reſpect to its ſubject, neither needs nor admits of improvement; being drawn from the ſacred ſcriptures. A proper ſelection of words for muſic is, indeed, a work of importance here: and though in many inſtances this will be well made, yet it were to be wiſhed, that ſome ſuperior judgment would overſee, and ſometimes (negatively at leaſt) direct the compoſer, for the prevention of improprieties. A parallel remark will extend itſelf almoſt to the whole book of Pſalms, as they are verſified by Sternhold, for the ſervice of parochial churches. There are few ſtanzas which do not preſent expreſſions to excite the ridicule of ſome part of every congregation. This verſion might well be aboliſhed, as it expoſeth ſome of the nobleſt parts of divine ſervice to contempt; eſpecially as there is another verſion already privileged, which though not excellent, is however, not intolerable. The parochial muſic ſeems to need no reform: its ſimplicity and ſolemnity ſuit well its general deſtination; and it is of power, when properly performed, to raiſe affections of the nobleſt nature.

It were to be wiſhed, that the cathedral muſic were always compoſed with a proportioned ſobriety and reſerve. Here, as we have obſerved, the whole is apt to degenerate too much into an affair of art. A great and pathetic ſimplicity of

ſtile, kept ever in ſubſerviency to the ſacred poetry, ought to be aimed at as the trueſt and the only praiſe. The ſame devout ſimplicity of manners may be attained in the performance, and ought to be ſtudied by the organiſt and choir: their ambition ſhould lie in a natural and dignified execution, not in a curious diſplay of art. The maxim of Auguſtine was excellent, and deſerves the ſerious attention both of thoſe who perform and thoſe who hear; "I always think myſelf blameable, when I am drawn more to the ſinger than to what is ſung." But an additional circumſtance ſeems neceſſary, as a means of bringing back church muſic to its original dignity and uſe: we have ſeen in the courſe of this diſſertation, how the ſeparations follow each other in the decline of the poetic and muſical arts.

And for the ſake of the truth, we muſt here obſerve, that in the performance of cathedral muſic, a ſeparation hath long taken place, fatal to its trueſt utility. The higher ranks of the church do not think themſelves concerned in the performance. It were devoutly to be wiſhed that the muſical education were ſo general as to enable the clergy, of whatever rank, to join the choir in the celebration of their Creator, in all its appointed forms: the laity would be naturally led to follow ſo powerful an example.

An original letter from lord Bolingbroke to Mr. Pope, on the univerſal depravity of mankind; and the poetry of Addiſon.

Dear Pope,

I Do not know how it is, but the air of Twickenham agrees with me conſiderably better than a reſidence in town; and I find a greater ſhare of ſatisfaction at the bottom of your little garden, than ever I experienced in the buſtle of a court. Poſſibly this may proceed from a proper eſtimation of your worth, and a juſt opinion of all the ambitious coronets, or fawning ſycophants I am ſurrounded with. Certain it is, however, the dignity of human nature leſſens in my notion of things, according to the knowledge I have of mankind; and the more intimate I become with the generality of people, the greater occaſion I have to deſpiſe them.—The felon at the bar, and the judge upon the bench, are ſtimulated by the ſame motives, though they act in different capacities; for the one but plunders through a hope of gain; and let me aſk if the other would take any pains in the adminiſtration of juſtice without a reaſonable gratuity for his labour.

This you will ſay may be carrying things too far, and poſſibly it may be ſo—yet, though a particular inſtance or two may be brought to contradict an obſervation of this kind, they can by no means be produced as arguments againſt the univerſal depravity. I am greatly pleaſed with a remark which Swift made a few days ago in a converſation which we had upon this very ſubject; I need not tell you how ſour the dean is in his ſentiments of the world; but I think the following declaration is not more diſtinguiſhed for its ſeverity, than ſupported by its juſtice. "Were we, ſaid he, to make a nice examination into the actions of every man, we ſhould find one half of the world to be rogues,

rogues, and the other half to be blockheads; the latter half may be divided into two classes, the good-natured blockhead and the sensible; the one, through an easiness of temper, is always liable to be ill-used; the other, through an excess of vanity, is frequently exposed to be wretched. Mutual confidence and real friendship are very pretty words, but seldom carry any meaning; no man will entertain an opinion of another, which is opposite to his own interest; and a nod from a great man, or a smile from a strumpet, will set a couple of blockheads by the ears, who a moment before would have ventured their lives for each other's reputation."

Lord Peterborough dined with me yesterday. I have a high idea of the goodness of this nobleman's heart, though it may be brought as a proof against my favourite system; but he is of a turn so excessively romantic, that I cannot be equally prejudiced in favour of his understanding. I have no notion of a man's perpetually exposing himself to unnecessary dangers for the mere sake of being talked of; or, through a ridiculous thirst for military glory, venturing a life which should be preserved for the service of his prince, and the interest of his country. My motive for saying this you know is neither founded upon pique, nor directed by ill-nature. My lord is a man for whom I have the most perfect regard, and my esteem alone is the reason why I may be so extremely sensible of his errors.

I saw Addison this morning—Somehow or other, Pope, I can by no means think that man an excellent poet; his prose is very well—but there is a heaviness about his versification, which is totally inconsistent with elegance and spirit, and which, though it may in the thoughts of some people carry much judgment, is in my opinion a proof of very little genius. I am far, you know, from being fond of eternal epithets in poetry, or endless endeavours at sublimity of expression; but I would have it exalted a little above prose in the most humble species, and carry an air of some dignity and importance.

Trivial as the remark may appear, it was very well for a boy of fourteen, who was reading Cato, and coming to that tag which is so highly celebrated by some of the author's friends;

"So the pure limpid stream
when foul with stains;"

the lad burst into a fit of laughing, and cried, Here is a bull! who ever thought that a stream could be pure and limpid, yet at the same time foul with stains? I could not help joining the laugh at the archness of the boy's observation, tho' the criticism might seem too low for judgments of more experience and maturity.—But why do I entertain a fellow of your abilities in this manner, who are so greatly a superior master of the subject.—I am somehow fond of scribbling, and become trifling for the sake of spinning out a letter.—If possible, I shall take an airing down your way on Saturday, and pray let me have a little leg of lamb, with some spinnage and plain butter, to regale on. Where I dine in town they starve me with luxury; and I have sat at many a table where I had not a bit of anything to eat, because I had too

much of every thing. You and I can go down to the bottom of the garden, and manage a bottle or two of that excellent ale after dinner, and enjoy what you are good-naturedly pleased to call,

"The feast of reason, and the flow
"of soul."

Farewel, dear Pope,
And believe me to be your own,
BOLINGBROKE.

A dissertation on the language and characters of the Chinese.

IN a country so extensive as China, which is nearly equal to all Europe, it may well be supposed there are spoken more languages than one*. But that which is most generally used throughout the empire, is what is called (but improperly) the Mandarine language, as if it were peculiar to the magistrates and the court. The Chinese call it *quâne*, that is *common*, because this is the language most commonly spoken in China. In the northern provinces it is the mother tongue, the very peasants speak no other; and it is used by all the better kind of people every where else. Although corrupt dialects of this are current in some of the provinces, and though a language radically different is used by the vulgar in others, yet the *quâne*, or Mandarine language, is chiefly to be understood whenever mention is made of the Chinese tongue.

This language is so very contracted as to contain but about 350 words †, all of one syllable: but then each of these words is pronounced with such various modulations, and hath so many different meanings, that it becomes more copious than one could imagine, and enables them to express themselves on the common occasions of life tolerably well. The Chinese never apply this, nor any of their oral languages, to the purposes of literature, for which they are all of them utterly unfit. This is wholly managed by their written characters without any intervention of words or sounds at all. Their written characters are to the Chinese what words or sounds are to other nations, immediate representatives of ideas. For an alphabet of letters, expressing the simple sounds into which all words may be resolved, has never been adopted by the Chinese nation.

Whether this happy art of writing by an alphabet was the invention of unassisted reason, or the result of divine instruction, as some learned men have not unreasonably conjectured; it seems too refined and artificial to have been the first expedient of untutored man. If we reflect a moment, we shall be convinced, that men must have acquired a habit of reasoning, as well as a deep insight into the nature of speech, before they could think of resolving words into all the simple sounds of which they are composed, and of inventing a particular mark for each distinct sound. A savage would have no idea that the word STRONG, for instance, which he pronounces at once, should consist of six simple sounds, S.T.R.O.N.G: and that a particular mark is to be invented for each of these; from a combination of which the word is to be expressed in writing. He would be more apt to substitute some one simple mark that should express the whole word at once. And if the

* *Hist. de l'Acad. Inscript. 4to. tom.* 5. 1729. *p.* 303. † *Bayeri Gram. Sinic. p.* 5. (According to P. Du Halde, 330 words.)

word

word signified any corporeal substance, what would be so natural as an imitation of its figure? Nay, it is probable the first attempts at writing would altogether consist of such figures. For, so long as men lived in a state of wild nature, their abstract ideas would doubtless be very few; corporeal objects would naturally employ their whole attention; in certain rude imitations of which the whole of their literature would be apt to consist. The first and most obvious kind of writing, then, must be by way of picture, or hieroglyphic. And in several nations this will be found to have prevailed, in a greater or less degree of improvement, in proportion, as they have more or less emerged from their original ignorance and barbarity.

Picture or hieroglyphic in its rudest form may be seen in the wild attempts of some of the savages of North America*: in a more improved state in the writings of the Mexicans; of which some curious specimens are still preserved in the Bodleyan library. These however seem to be little more than mere pictures: but, as no abstracted idea can be represented in picture, a small degree of mental improvement would soon convince men of the insufficiency of these, and this would lead them, either to intermix with their pictures arbitrary signs, or to give to them arbitrary meanings; and this appears to be the case in the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians. Those signs, once admitted, would soon take the lead, and pictures would wholly give place to characters. The conveniency of dispatch, the love of uniformity, and, as literature improved, the more frequent occasion to express abstracted ideas, would naturally cause an exclusion of the former. In this state is the present literature of China. Where although arbitrary characters have entirely supplanted picture or hieroglyphic, they still exhibit some vestiges of that more ancient way of writing, sufficient to convince us that the first attempts of the Chinese were of that kind. This plainly appears in the characters used to express the sun and the moon: these we are assured were at first thus naturally represented, ☉ *Ge* the sun, and ☽ *Yue* the moon, which, in conformity with their angular way of writing, are at present 日 *Ge* and 月 *Yue* †.

The first inventors of writing in China, not having hit upon an alphabet of letters expressive of their oral language; by degrees supplied the want of it with these arbitrary characters: and their successors, ignorant of any other kind of writing, bestowed their whole attention to cultivate and improve these, till at length they have formed them into a complete language, sufficient for all the purposes of literature.

This language being wholly addressed to the eye, and having no affinity with their tongue, as spoken; the latter hath still continued in its original, rude, uncultivated state; while the former hath received all possible improvements. The Chinese tongue is barren and contracted, wholly consisting of a few undeclinable and uncompounded monosyllables‡: the Chinese characters, on the contrary, are a-

* See baron La Hontan's travels. Eng. Lond. 1703. vol. 2. p 86. † P. Magalhaens Hist. of Chin. Chap. 4. p. 69. *P. Du Halde, tom. 2. p.* 257. ‡ *P. Du Halde, tom. 2. p.* 233.

mazingly numerous and complicated: nor does the Greek language itself exhibit words that are compounded with more ſpirit and ingenuity, than are ſome of theſe characters.

Theſe are the repoſitories and vehicles of all the eloquence, learning and knowledge of the Chineſe: which are ſo interwoven with theſe characters, that to lay them now aſide and to adopt an alphabet only expreſſive of their oral language, would be at once to diveſt themſelves of their learning, eloquence and knowledge, and to reduce themſelves to their primitive ignorance. This may ſerve as an anſwer to ſuch writers† as inconſiderately object to the Chineſe, their chuſing to retain their own arbitrary characters, rather than to adopt an elementary alphabet like other nations. Could they indeed, when they parted with their characters, receive a new language, copious as the Greek, or preciſe and accurate as ſome of the modern ones, they would be gainers by the exchange. But the Chineſe oral language, in its preſent uncultivated ſtate, is (as was ſaid) unfit for literature, and hence all their proceſſes, pleadings and judicial examinations, are wholly tranſacted by petition and memorial; a method of proceeding beſt ſuited to the taciturnity of this phlegmatic people.

I ſaid above, the Chineſe would be gainers by ſuch an exchange; for after all that can be urged in favour of their characters, to them is probably owing the ſlow progreſs the ſciences have made in China, notwithſtanding they have been cultivated ſo many thouſand years. The fineſt and moſt vigorous part of human life is ſpent by the Chineſe in learning to read and write. And though in learning to read and write, they learn at the ſame time all the arts and ſciences, yet before they are maſters of the learning already known, the time is paſt for making new diſcoveries, and they have no longer leiſure nor ability to aim at great improvements. After men are paſſed a certain time of life the ſpirit of enquiry is dulled and blunted; and they are rather tempted to go on in the beaten round their predeceſſors have uſed before them, than to venture on untrodden paths of literature. The Chineſe way of writing then, is in this reſpect inferior to ours, that it does not ſo ſoon furniſh them with the knowledge and learning already provided to their hands. It requires ſo much more time and pains for them to climb to the top of the edifice, that when once they have arrived there, they have leſs time or ability to raiſe it higher.

The literature of the Chineſe is, we ſee, more likely to remain what it is, than to be improved by new acquiſitions: and ſo peculiarly circumſtanced are theſe people, that it does not ſeem to be in their power to remedy the inconvenience. What man, or body of men is equal to the taſk of new-forming a language? And until the Chineſe are provided with a new vehicle for their literature, how is it poſſible for them to lay aſide that in which it is conveyed at preſent? Such an alteration in the language muſt be made at once, for ſo long as the Chineſe cultivate their written characters, they have no inducement to im-

† See Lord Anſon's Voyage by Walter, &c.

prove

prove or adorn their oral tongue; and they will ſo long be tempted to neglect it. We ſee then, the difficulties they lie under, ſuppoſing they were ſenſible of the diſadvantage to which they are ſubjected in this reſpect: but this is by no means the caſe, for their national pride prevents them from entertaining the leaſt ſuſpicion that their own literature is not the moſt perfect of the kind; and the ignorance and inferiority of ſuch of their neighbours as uſe alphabets of letters*, no way tends to give them favourable impreſſions of their importance.

The miſſionaries have, it is true, convinced them that the ſciences have arrived to greater perfection in Europe than in China: but they have by no means brought them to acknowledge that this was owing to the different nature of their writing: or, if they had, how could they help themſelves, unleſs with the European alphabets they could alſo adopt ſome European language.

The diſadvantage the Chineſe lie under in the manner we have already ſeen, is ſo great, that we need not aggravate it by groundleſs fears that their literature will ever be loſt: it is confeſſed the Egyptian hieroglyphics are become inexplicable, and it is acknowledged that the characters of the Chineſe could never be decypherd, ſhould the meaning of them once ceaſe to be known; a miſfortune to which alphabets of letters are not ſo liable: but the Chineſe characters ſeem to run no danger of this kind: the knowledge of them is not confined to a ſmall body of men, and thoſe carful to conceal their meaning from others, as was the caſe in Egypt. The Chineſe characters lie open to all: all are invited by every prevailing inducement to ſtudy them: all poſſible helps are contrived to facilitate and perpetuate the knowledge of them: thouſands of volumes on all ſubjects are written in them: and dictionaries, vocabularies, and grammars without number have been made to explain them. Having ſubſiſted ſo many thouſand years under ſo many domeſtic revolutions and foreign conqueſts: having ſurvived as well the neglects of barbarous invaders, as the proſcriptions of domeſtic tyrants, it is probable they will ſubſiſt to the remoteſt times. They and their government ſeem in all reſpects co-eval: they both began, and will probably both expire together: but, if we may judge from the experience of four thouſand years, this will hardly happen before the end of time.

It is not my intention here to enter into the *minutiæ* of the Chineſe literature: be it ſufficient to obſerve, that as the words of an oral language are reducible to a few ſimple primitive ſounds, ſo the Chineſe characters amidſt all their various and infinite combinations are to be reduced to nine or ten ſimple ſtrokes†: And as all tongues conſiſt of primitive words and derivative, ſo theſe characters are ſome radical and ſimple, others derived and compounded. Again,

* The Mogul and Indian nations to the weſt, and the Tartars to the north of China uſe alphabets.

† *Beyer Orom. Sin. p.* 103.--*P. Du Halde* and others reckon the primitive ſtrokes to be ſix.

as

as every additional ſtroke conſtitutes a new character, and as every diſtinct idea, and every mode of relation is expreſſed by a diſtinct character, we are not to wonder that the Chineſe characters ſhould be ſo extremely numerous. The number of our ideas is almoſt infinite: what wonder then that the characters of the Chineſe ſhould amount to 80,000*, many of which ſtand for entire ſentences. Were every word in our own language, when it is uſed in a different ſenſe; when it is compounded with another word; when it ſtands connected with a new particle, adjective or verb; when it is uſed in a different caſe, number, gender, or the like; were it, I ſay, upon every ſuch change in its ſituation, to be reckoned a new and diſtinct word; eſpecially when all our obſolete words, with their ſeveral relations and dependencies, are added to the account; the number of our words would not fall much ſhort of the Chineſe. Eighty thouſand is the number of Chineſe characters contained in their largeſt dictionaries; we are told however that the moſt learned of their doctors ſeldom find it neceſſary to be maſters of above half the number, and that a fourth part of theſe are ſufficient for men to expreſs themſelves on the common occaſions of life†. If the difficulty of maſtering and retaining ſuch a number of arbitrary marks, greatly retards the progreſs of their literature; on the other hand the Chineſe have all poſſible inducements to cultivate and purſue it. There is no part of the globe where learning is attended with ſuch honours and rewards: the *Literati* are reverenced as men of another ſpecies, they are the only nobility known in China: be their birth never ſo mean and low, they become Mandarines of the higheſt rank in proportion to the extent of their learning: on the other hand be their birth never ſo exalted, they quickly ſink into poverty and obſcurity, if they neglect thoſe ſtudies which raiſed their fathers. It is a fond and groundleſs notion of ſome late writers‡, who ought to have known better, that there is a key to the Chineſe characters, hidden from the common people, and reſerved as a ſecret in ſome few families of the great. On the contrary, there is no nation in the world where the firſt honours of the ſtate lie ſo open to the loweſt of the people, and where there is leſs of hereditary and traditional greatneſs. All the ſtate employments in China are the rewards of literary merit: and they are continually graſped by hands lifted up from among the common people.

But to return, if theſe characters are difficult to the natives, on account of their number and complexity; their oral language is no leſs ſo to foreigners on account of the peculiarity of the ſounds, employed in it. P. Du Halde § tells us, that the very make of the Chineſe mouths is different from that of Europeans; "Their teeth "are placed in a different manner "from ours: the upper row "ſtands out, and ſometimes falls "upon the under lip, or at leaſt "on the gums of the under row,

* *P. Du Halde, tom. 2. p. 226.* † *P. Du Halde, ubi ſupra.* ‡ *Mod. Univ. Hiſt. 8vo. vol. viii.* § *Vol. 2. p. 104.*

"which

" which lies inward; the two " gums scarce ever meet together, " like those of Europeans."

The Chinese, says a judicious writer of the French Academy †, retain all the vowels employed in the French language, which are twelve in number, viz, *a, è, ê, e, i, o, ou, u,* and *ang, ing, ong, ung.* The nasal aspiration, which makes the essential difference in these four last, is much stronger in the Chinese pronunciation than the French.

* They have still further a kind of vowel or simple sound wholly unknown to us, which the Portuguese express by the letters *Ussto* when they write Chinese words: It is a kind of cry fetched from the hollow of the stomach; of which it is difficult to give an exact idea in speaking only to the eyes. This sound deserves so much the more the name of a cry, as it is never joined with any other whether vowel or consonant, but is always pronounced apart.

‖ The Chinese have only twelve simple consonants, reckoning the soft aspiration or *spiritus lenis* for one. Many of these consonants are so doubled and aspirated in the pronunciation, that they may be reckoned two and twenty. But excepting only *Ts*; the Chinese never join two different consonants with one vowel, and there is never more than one consonant in one syllable. § What is still farther remarkable in the Chinese language, is that the sounds B. D. R. X. Z. are not found in it. Insomuch that a Chinese, who had a mind to pronounce those letters, could not do it without altering something, and making use of such sounds in his own language as come nearest to them: yet both the sounds of D. and Z. seem to be found in the word *I-tse,* as it is commonly sounded *I-dze.* Yet the Chinese, who can distinctly say, *I-dze,* cannot pronounce *da, de, di, do, du,* nor *za, ze, zi, zo, zu.*

This subjects the missionaries to great inconvenience in fitting European words to Chinese mouths. The difficulty of doing this we shall readily conceive, if we take along with us, that every word of many syllables must be made to appear as a string of monosyllables, and must be divested of all those sounds which a Chinese mouth cannot pronounce. It is to be supposed that the reverend fathers would shun these difficulties where they could, by substituting Chinese words expressive of their own: but they were obliged to retain the latter in the names of places and in the terms of religion. It will be curious to see what strange appearance both these make when accommodated to the Chinese pronunciation. ‖‖ Of the former, *Europa* becomes *Yeu-lo-pa. Asia* is *Ya-sy-ya. Africa* is *Ly-vi-ya,* [i. e. *Lybya,*] and *America* is *Ya-me-li-kya.*

As to the terms of religion they are under greater difficulties. ‡‡ Thus for *Maria* they were forced to *Ma-li-ya*; for *Crux, Cu-lu-su*; for *baptizo, pa-pe-ti-so*; for *spiritus, su-pi-li-tu-su*; for *Christus, Ki-lu-su-tu-su*; and for †† *Bartholomeus, Pe-ulh-to-lo-meu-su.* When a Chinese priest (for the missionaries have conferred holy orders on some of their converts) says mass in Latin, he thus consecrates the

† *Hist. de l'Acad. Inscript. tom.* 5. *p.* 305. * *Ibid.* ‖ *Ibid.* § *P. Du Halde, tom.* 2. *p.* 230. *Bayer Gram. Sin. p.* 15. ‖‖ *Bayeri Lexicon Sin. p.* 179. 190. ‡‡ *Bayeri Gram. Sin. p.* 15. †† *P. Magal. chap.* 4.

eucharist,

euchariſt, *ho-ke* (hoc) *nge-ſu-tu* (eſt) *co-ul-pu-ſu* (corpus) *me-vung* (meum): which to a Chineſe ſtander-by appears as if he ſpoke to the following effect: (I ſhall give the words in Latin as I find them †, not knowing how to render them to any purpoſe into Engliſh.) *Fluvius paſſe occiput res adſequi quiſque tu non ſervus pulſus dominus.* Or elſe thus, *Ignis hoſpes labor ira virtus frater auris reficere mori meditari herus.* Or laſtly thus, *Quomodo quomodo vincere frons reſurgere Jacobus duo pannus gratificari tria Petrus.*

The wit and ſpirit which gave L— M— W— M. during her life ſuch rank in the polite world, was in no inſtance more happily diſplayed than in the following letter. We think the polite reader will be of opinion with us, that there is no letter in the collection lately publiſhed, and ſuppoſed to have been wrote by the ſame lady, where the life and ſpirit of the writer is to be more admired, or the ſentiments more approved.

A letter from Lady Wortley Montague, againſt a maxim of Monſ. de la Rochefaucault's, "that marriages are convenient, but never delightful."

IT appears very bold in me to attempt to deſtroy a maxim eſtabliſhed by ſo celebrated a genius as Monſ. de la Rochefaucault, and implicitly received by a nation which calls itſelf the only perfectly polite in the world, and which has, for ſo long a time, given laws of gallantry to all Europe.

But, full of the ardour which the truth inſpires, I dare to advance the contrary, and to aſſert, boldly, that it is married love only which can be delightful to a good mind.

Nature ſets before us pleaſures ſuited to our ſpecies; we have but to follow the inſtinct infuſed by taſte, and elevated by a lively and agreeable imagination, to find the only felicity mortals are capable of. Ambition, avarice, vanity, can give, in their moſt perfect enjoyments, but very moderate pleaſures, not capable to affect a noble ſoul. We muſt regard the gifts of fortune but as ſo many ſteps to attain happineſs; but we ſhall never find it, in obtaining her trifling favours, which are no more than the troubles of life, if they are not looked upon as neceſſary to obtain, or to preſerve, a felicity more deſirable.

That happineſs is to be found only in friendſhip, founded upon perfect eſteem, fixed upon long acquaintance, confirmed by inclination, and enlivened by the tenderneſs of love; which the ancients have very well deſcribed by the figure of a beautiful child: he is pleaſed with childiſh games, he is tender and delicate, incapable to hurt, charmed with trifles, all his deſigns terminate in pleaſures; but thoſe pleaſures are ſweet and innocent. They have repreſented under a very different figure a paſſion too groſs to be named, but of which the multitude are only capable, I mean that of a ſatyr, which is more beſtial than human; and they have expreſſed in that equivocal animal, the vice and brutality of the ſenſual appetite,

† *Le Bayeri Gram. Sinic. p. 16.*

which

which is, notwithſtanding, the only foundation of all the fine ſyſtem of polite gallantry.

A paſſion, that wiſhes only to content itſelf with the loſs of what it thinks the moſt amiable in the world; a paſſion founded on injuſtice, ſupported by deceit, and followed by crimes, remorſe, ſhame, and contempt;—can it be delightful to a virtuous heart? Yet this is the amiable equipage of all unlawful engagements; we find ourſelves obliged to eradicate from the ſoul all the ſentiments of honour inſeparable from a noble education, and to live in an eternal purſuit of that which we condemn; obliged to have our pleaſures impoiſoned by remorſe, and to be reduced to the unhappy ſtate of renouncing virtue, yet not able to content ourſelves with vice.

We cannot taſte the ſweets of perfect love but in a well-ſuited marriage. Nothing ſo much diſtinguiſhes a little mind as to ſtop at words. What ſignifies that cuſtom (for which we ſee very good reaſons) of making the name of huſband and wife ridiculous? A huſband ſignifies, in the general interpretation, a jealous mortal, a quarrelſome tyrant, or a good ſort of fool, on whom we may impoſe any thing; a wife is a domeſtic dæmon, given to this poor man to deceive and torment him. The conduct of the generality of people ſufficiently juſtifies theſe two characters. But I ſay, again, What ſignify words? A well-regulated marriage is not like thoſe of ambition and intereſt: it is two lovers who live together. Let a prieſt pronounce certain words, let an attorney ſign certain papers; I look upon theſe preparations as a lover does on a ladder of cords, that he fixes to the window of his miſtreſs.

It is impoſſible that a perfect and well-founded love ſhould be happy but in the peaceable poſſeſſion of the object beloved, and that peace does not take from the ſweetneſs and vivacity of a paſſion ſuch as I have imagined. If I would amuſe myſelf in writing romances, I ſhould not place the ſeat of true happineſs in Arcadia, or on the borders of Hymen. I am not ſuch a prude as to limit the moſt delicate tenderneſs to wiſhes; I ſhould begin the romance by the marriage of two perſons united by their mind, taſte, and inclination; can any thing be more happy than to unite their intereſt and their life? The lover has the pleaſure of giving the laſt mark of his eſteem and confidence to his miſtreſs; ſhe, in return, gives him the care of her repoſe and liberty. Can they give each other more dear or more tender pledges? And is it not natural to wiſh to give to each other inconteſtible proofs of that tenderneſs with which the ſoul is penetrated?

I know there are ſome people of falſe delicacy, who maintain that the pleaſures of love are only due to difficulties and dangers. They ſay, very wittily, the roſe would not be the roſe without thorns, and a thouſand other trifles of that nature, which make ſo little impreſſion on my mind, that I am perſuaded, was I a lover, the fear of hurting her I loved would make me unhappy, if the poſſeſſion was accompanied with dangers to her. The life of married lovers is very different, they paſs it in a chain of mutual obligations and marks of benevolence,

benevolence, and have the pleaſure of forming the entire happineſs of the object beloved; in which point I place perfect enjoyment.

The moſt trifling cares of œconomy become noble and delicate, when they are heightened by ſentiments of tenderneſs. To furniſh a room is no longer furniſhing a room, it is ornamenting the place where I expect my lover; to order a ſupper is not ſimply giving orders to a cook, it is amuſing myſelf in regaling him I love. Theſe neceſſary occupations, regarded in this light by a lover, are pleaſures infinitely more ſenſible and lively than cards and public places, which makes the happineſs of the multitude incapable of true pleaſure.—A paſſion happy and contented, ſoftens every movement of the ſoul, and gilds each object that we look on.

To a happy lover (I mean one married to his miſtreſs) if he has any employment, the fatigues of the camp, the embarraſſments of court, every thing becomes agreeable when he can ſay to himſelf, it is to ſerve her I love. If fortune is favourable, (for that does not depend on merit) and gives ſucceſs to his undertakings, all the advantages he receives are offerings due to her charms, and he finds, in the ſucceſs of his ambition, pleaſure much more lively and worthy a noble mind, than that of raiſing his fortune, or of being applauded by the public. He enjoys his glory, his rank, his riches, but as they regard her he loves; and it is her lover ſhe hears praiſed, when he gains the approbation of the parliament, the praiſes of the army, or the favour of his prince. In misfortune, it is his conſolation to retire to a perſon who feels his ſorrow, and to ſay to himſelf in her arms, "My happineſs does not depend on the caprice of fortune; here is my aſſured aſylum againſt all grief; your eſteem makes me inſenſible to the injuſtice of a court, or the ingratitude of a maſter; I feel a ſort of pleaſure in the loſs of my eſtate, as that misfortune gives me new proofs of your virtue and tenderneſs. How little deſirable is grandeur to perſons already happy? We have no need of flatterers or equipages; I reign in your heart, and I poſſeſs in your perſon all the delights of nature." In ſhort, there is no ſituation of which the melancholy may not be ſoftened by the company of the perſon we love. Even an illneſs is not without its pleaſures, when we are attended by one we love. I ſhould never have done, was I to give you a detail of all the charms of an union in which we find, at once, all that flatters the ſenſes in the moſt delicate and moſt extended pleaſure; but I cannot conclude without mentioning the ſatisfaction of ſeeing each day increaſe the amiable pledges of our tender friendſhip, and the occupation of improving them according to their different ſexes. We abandon ourſelves to the tender inſtinct of nature refined by love. We admire in the daughter the beauty of the mother, and reſpect in the ſon the appearances of underſtanding and natural probity which we eſteem in the father. It is a pleaſure of which God himſelf (according to Moſes) was ſenſible, when ſeeing what he had done, he found it good.

A propos of Moſes, the firſt plan of happineſs infinitely ſurpaſſed all others; and I cannot form

form to myself an idea of paradise more delightful than that state in which our first parents were placed: that did not last because they did not know the world; (which is the true reason that there are so few love-matches happy.) Eve may be considered as a foolish child, and Adam a man very little enlightened. When people of that sort meet, they may, perhaps, be amorous at first, but that cannot last. They form to themselves, in the violence of their passions, ideas above nature; a man thinks his mistress an angel because she is handsome; a woman is inchanted with the merit of her lover, because he adores her. The first change of her complexion takes from his adoration, and the husband ceasing to adore her, becomes hateful to her, who had no other foundation for her love; by degrees they are disgusted with one another, and, after the example of our first parents, they throw on each other the crime of their mutual weakness; afterwards coldness and contempt follow a great pace, and they believe they must hate each other because they are married; their smallest faults are magnified in each others sight, and they are blinded to their mutual perfections. A commerce established upon passion can have no other attendants. A man, when he marries his mistress, ought to forget that she then appears adorable to him; to consider that she is but a simple mortal, subject to diseases, caprice, and ill-humour. He must prepare his constancy to support the loss of her beauty, and collect a fund of complacency, which is necessary for the continual conversation of the person who is most agreeable, and the least unequal. The woman, on her side, must not expect a continuance of flatteries and obedience. She must dispose herself to obey agreeably, a science very difficult, and, of consequence, of great merit to a man capable of feeling. She must strive to heighten the charms of a mistress by the good sense and solidity of a friend. When two persons, prepossessed with sentiments so reasonable, are united by eternal ties, all nature smiles upon them, and the common objects become charming.

It appears to me a life infinitely more delightful, more elegant, and more pleasurable, than the best conducted and most happy gallantry. A woman capable of reflection cannot but look upon her lover as her seducer, who would take advantage of her weakness to give himself a momentary pleasure, at the expence of her repose, of her glory, and of her life. A highwayman who claps a pistol to the breast, to take away your purse, appears to me more honest and less guilty; and I have so good an opinion of myself as to think, was I a man, I should be as capable to lay the plan of an assassination as that of debauching an honest woman, respectable in the world, and happy in her marriage. Should I be capable of empoisoning a heart by inspiring it with an unhappy passion, to which she must sacrifice her honour, tranquillity, and virtue! Shall I render a person despicable because she appears amiable to me! Shall I reward her tenderness by rendering her house no longer agreeable, her children indifferent, and her husband hateful! I believe these reflections would appear of the same force, if my sex did ren-

der

der such proceedings excusable; and I hope I should have sense enough not to think vice less vicious because it was in fashion.

I esteem much the morals of the Turks, an ignorant people, but very polite, in my opinion. A gallant convicted of having debauched a married woman, is looked upon by them with the same horror as an abandoned woman by us; he is sure never to make his fortune; and every one would be ashamed to give a considerable employment to a man suspected of being guilty of so enormous a crime.—What would they say in that moral nation, were they to see one of our anti-knight-errants, who are always in pursuit of adventures to put innocent young women in distress, and to ruin the honour of women of fashion; who regard beauty, youth, rank, and virtue, but as so many spurs to incite their desire to ruin, and who place all their glory in appearing artful seducers, forgetting that, with all their care, they can never attain but to the second rank, the devils having been long since in possession of the first!

I own, that our barbarous manners are so well calculated for the establishment of vice and misery (which is inseparable from it) that they must have hearts and heads infinitely above the common, to enjoy the felicity of a marriage such as I have described. Nature is so weak, and so given to change, that it is difficult to support the best-founded constancy, amidst those many dissipations that our ridiculous customs have rendered inevitable. A husband who loves his wife, is in pain to see her take the liberties which fashion allows; it appears hard to refuse them to her, and he finds himself obliged to conform himself to the polite manners of Europe; to see, every day, her hands a prey to every one who will take them; to hear her display, to the whole world, the charms of her wit; to shew her neck in full day; to dress for balls and shows, to attract admirers, and to listen to the idle flattery of a thousand and a thousand fops. Can any man support his esteem for a creature so public, or, at least, does not she lose much of her merit!

I return to the Oriental maxims, where the most beautiful women content themselves with limiting the power of their charms to him who has a right to enjoy them; they have too much honour to wish to make other men miserable, and are too sincere not to own they think themselves capable of exciting passion.

I remember a conversation I had with a lady of great quality at Constantinople, the most amiable woman I ever knew in my life, and for whom I had afterwards the most tender friendship; she owned, ingenuously, to me, that she was content with her husband. What libertines you Christian women are! (she said;) it is permitted you to receive visits from as many men as you please; and your laws permit you, without limitation, the use of wine. I assured her she was very much misinformed; that it was true we received visits, but those visits were full of form and respect, and that it was a crime to hear talk of love, or to love any other than our husbands. Your husbands are very good (said she, laughing) to content themselves with

with so limited a fidelity. Your eyes, your hands, your conversation, are for the public, and what do you pretend to reserve for them? Pardon me, my beautiful sultana, (added she, embracing me) I have all possible inclination to believe what you say, but you would impose upon me impossibilities. I know the amorous complexion of you infidels, I see you are ashamed of them, and I will never mention them to you more*.

I found so much good sense and truth in all she said, that I could scarcely contradict her; and I owned at first, that she had reasons to prefer the morals of the mussulmen to our ridiculous customs which are surprisingly opposite to the severe maxims of Christianity. And, notwithstanding our foolish manners, I am of opinion, that a woman, determined to find her happiness in the love of her husband, must give up the extravagant desire of being admired by the public; and that a husband who loves his wife, must deprive himself of the reputation of being a gallant at court. You see that I suppose two persons very extraordinary; it is not, then, very surprising such a union should be rare in a country, where it is necessary, in order to be happy, to despise the established maxims.

I am, &c.

* This conversation is mentioned in the letters lately published, as written by Lady M—y W—y M——e.

POETRY.

The Sixteenth ODE *of the Second Book of* HORACE, *imitated.*

WHEN low'ring clouds obſcure the ſky,
No ſtar to bleſs the ſeaman's eye,
No hope to chear his breaſt;
Tir'd with the dangers of the ſeas,
The fearful merchant prays for eaſe,
And wealth would change for reſt.

The Pruſſian, deeply vers'd in arms,
Thro' dire Bellona's loud alarms,
Labours for eaſe alone;
For eaſe that's never to be ſold,
For purple veſts, or ſhining gold,
Or India's richeſt ſtone.

Not all the tribe of ſtars, and ſtrings,
That ſwarm about the courts of kings,
Can guard the place from care:
The ſoldier's arms, the ſtateſman's art,
Are weak to ſave the royal heart
From anguiſh and deſpair.

Thrice happy he, whom partial fate
Beneath the troubles of the great
With fav'ring hand has plac'd;
He treads the even path of life,
Unmov'd by fear, unhurt by ſtrife,
By fortune not diſgrac'd.

Why do we form ſuch deep-wrought ſchemes,
Since all our gay deluſive dreams
Muſt end with life's ſhort trance?
Why fly?—ſince horror's vengeful crew,
Will ſtill the guilty wretch purſue,
Thro' Holland, Spain or France.

Care-

Care, dreadful in its ceaſeleſs courſe,
Will ſcale with all controuling force
The proudeſt firſt-rate's ſide:
Nor (fleeter than the driving wind)
Can horſemen leave its ſteps behind,
Like Shaftoe tho' they ride.

The man whoſe preſent moments flow
Serene—with thoughts of future woe,
Will ne'er diſturb his breaſt:
Adverſity his ſoul derides,
Or in a ſmile his grief he hides.——
None are intirely bleſt.

Bute ſoon forſook the public ſtage,
Newcaſtle to a good old age
Enjoy'd the charms of pow'r:
What fortune now denies to thee,
Before to-morrow's dawn on me
Her laviſh hand may ſhow'r.

To thee fair wealth her tribute brings,
At thy gay board, from plenty's ſprings,
Champaigne and claret flow:
Six prancing ſteeds thy chariot bear,
And Gallia's choiceſt ſilks you wear,
Or in embroid'ry glow.

I only boaſt a ſmall eſtate,
A muſe that, nor ſublime, or great,
Jogs on a gentle pace:
A ſoul, that dares deſpiſe a ſlave,
And views, with ſcorn, a tinſel'd knave,
Or in, or out out of place. H. P.

DIANA. *A* CANTATA *from* ROUSSEAU.

THE ſun was now deſcended to the main,
When chaſte Diana, and her virgin train,
Eſpied, within the covert of a grove,
The little Cupids and the god of love
All faſt aſleep—ſtretch'd on the moſſy ground:
Surpris'd, a while the goddeſs gaz'd,
Then gently thus her accents rais'd:
"Fell tyrants of each tender breaſt
Sleep on, and let mankind have reſt:
For oh, ſoon as your eyes unclоſe,
Adieu to all the world's repoſe.

Hush—softly tread, and silence keep;
The wanton gods are all asleep;
Let's break their darts and bows,
So in our turn
We'll make them mourn,
And give the world repose.
'Tis done: for scarce the goddess spoke,
But lo! their darts and bows are broke;
Their quivers hang in triumph high,
When thus the nymphs express their joy:
Our victory's great,
Our glory's compleat,
No longer shall we be alarm'd;
Then sing and rejoice,
With one heart and voice,
For Cupid at length is disarm'd.
Ye nymphs and ye swains,
Who dwell on these plains,
And have by fond passions been harm'd,
Secure of your hearts
Now laugh at his darts,
For Cupid at length is disarm'd.
Rouz'd with the noise, the god in wild affright
Awakes; but oh! what objects shock his sight!
His dreaded arms in scatter'd shivers thrown;
—O cruel goddess—but I scorn to moan.
Revenge be mine—still one unbroken dart
Remains—He said, and lanc'd it thro' her heart.
Beware how you the god of love provoke;
Ah! what avail a thousand arrows broke,
If one remains to waft
The dire heart-wounding shaft!
Ah! what avail a thousand arrows broke
If one remains to waft the fatal stroke!

The ACCEPTABLE SACRIFICE.

A fragment of Menander, *translated by* Francis Fawks, *M. A.*

WHOE'ER approaches to the Lord of all,
And with his offerings desolates the stall;
Who brings an hundred bulls with garlands drest,
The purple mantle, or the golden vest,
Or ivory figures richly wrought around,
Or curious images with emeralds crown'd;
And hopes with these God's favour to obtain,
His thoughts are foolish and his hopes are vain.
He, only he may trust his pray'rs will rise,
And heav'n accept his grateful sacrifice,

Who

Who leads beneficent a virtuous life,
Who wrongs no virgin, who corrupts no wife;
No robber he, no murderer of mankind,
No miſer, ſervant to the ſordid mind.
Dare to be juſt, my Pamphilus, diſdain
The ſmalleſt trifle for the greateſt gain:
For God is nigh thee, and his purer ſight
In acts of goodneſs only takes delight:
He feeds the labourer for his honeſt toil,
And heaps his ſubſtance as he turns the ſoil.
To him then humbly pay the rites divine,
And not in garments, but in goodneſs ſhine.
Guiltleſs of conſcience thou may'ſt ſafely ſleep,
Tho' thunder bellow thro' the boundleſs deep.

ANACREON, ODE XXXVI.

BUSY Rhetor, hence away
Dictate not to me, I pray;
What care I for all your rules?
Love and Bacchus hate the ſchools.
Teach me not, then, what to ſay,
Teach Anacreon to be gay;
Teach me not then how to think,
Teach Anacreon how to drink.

See the envious hand of time,
Robs Anacreon of his prime!
See the wrinkles knit my brow!
See the ſilver treſſes flow!
Ceaſe, then ceaſe your pedant ſtrain;
Fit for philoſophic brain,
Since, my friend, I'm growing grey,
I'll be merry whilſt I may;
Drink and revel it away.
Quickly boy —— nay faſter pour;
Death, perhaps, is at the door:
Quick then —— leſt I drink no more.

ROGERS.

HYMEN *to* ELIZA.

By L— L——.

MADAM, before your feet I lay
This ode upon your wedding day,
The firſt indeed I ever made,
For writing odes is not my trade:

My head is full of houſhold cares,
And neceſſary dull affairs;
Beſides that ſometimes jealous frumps
Will put me into doleful dumps.
And then no clown beneath the ſky
Was e'er more ungallant than I;
For you alone I now think fit
To turn a poet and a wit——
For you whoſe charms, I know not how,
Have power to ſmooth my wrinkled brow,
And make me, though by nature ſtupid,
As briſk, and as alert, as Cupid.
Theſe obligations to repay,
Whene'er your happy nuptial day
Shall with the circling years return,
For you my torch ſhall brighter burn;
Than when you firſt my pow'r ador'd;
Nor will I call myſelf your lord,
But am (as witneſs this my hand)
Your humble ſervant at command,

HYMEN.

Dear child, let Hymen not beguile
You, who are ſuch a judge of ſtyle,
To think that he theſe verſes made,
Without an abler penman's aid;
Obſerve them well, you'll plainly ſee,
That every line was writ by me,

CUPID.

The ELM *and* VINE. *A* FABLE.

Inſcribed to a LADY *who expreſſed a great averſion to* Marriage.

IN Æſop's days, when trees cou'd ſpeak,
And talk in Hebrew, Latin, Greek,
An elm and vine, by chance near neighbours,
Tho' ſeparate, each purſued their labours:
The vine, with native ſweetneſs fraught,
For man prepar'd the chearing draught;
Her tendrils curl'd along the plain,
And ruddy cluſters ſwell'd amain.
The tow'ring elm could little boaſt,
But leaves——a barren ſhade at moſt;
Save when by woodman's ſturdy ſtroke
Cut down to make a chair, or ſpoke;
Yet tho' but ſmall his claim to merit,
Not wholly void of ſenſe or ſpirit,
His neighbour's worth he view'd with ſmiles,
And long'd to ſhare her uſeful toils.

For,

For, "O! said he, were we but one,
"Sure bliss would center here alone;
"For I by you encircled high,
"Should scorn the oak's proud majesty,
"While your rich fruit time might mature
"From storms and savage beasts secure;
"Our mutual help would soothe our care,
"And heav'n approve the happy pair"
"Forbear, sir elm, the vine reply'd,
"Nor wonder if your suit's deny'd.
"Shall I give up my independence,
"On your caprice to dance attendance?
"Must I, or nod, or bend, or twine,
"Just as your worship shall incline?
"Or shall my charms, which all admire,
"Become a barren tree's attire?
"No—seek more suitable alliance——
"I to all danger bid defiance.
"Here, unconfin'd, I range my fill;
"And bounteous nature waits my will."
At this the modest elm, struck mute,
Forbore to urge his friendly suit:
But, sorely griev'd to meet disdain,
A tender sigh express'd his pain.
When, lo! thick darkness veils the pole,
Dread lightnings flash, loud thunders roll;
Impetuous rains in floods descend,
And trembling nature fears an end.
The vine, faint, spiritless, forlorn,
Now seeks the succour late her scorn:
Creeps feebly to the elm's embrace;
And in his arms finds sweet solace;
United thus they storms defy,
And mutual grace and aid supply.

REASON *and* IMAGINATION. *A* FABLE.

From poems just published; by Christopher Smart.

'TWAS in the famous Sabine grove,
Where wit so oft with judgment strove,
Imagination in the flight
Of young desire and gay delight,
Began to think upon a mate,
As weary of the single state;
For sick of change, as left at will,
And cloy'd with entertainment still,
She thought it better to be grave,
To settle, to take up, and save;

She therefore to her chamber ſped,
And thus at firſt attir'd her head:
Upon her hair, with brilliants grac'd,
Her tow'r of beamy gold ſhe plac'd;
Her ears with pendent jewels glow'd
Of various water, curious mode,
As nature ſports the wintry ice,
In many a whimſical device.
Her eye-brows arch'd, upon the ſtream
Of rays, beyond the piercing beam;
Her cheeks, in matchleſs colour high,
She veil'd to fix the gazer's eye;
Her breaſt, as white as fancy draws,
She cover'd with a crimſon gauze,
And on her wings ſhe threw perfume
From buds of everlaſting bloom.
Her zone, ungirded from her veſt,
She wore acroſs her ſwelling breaſt,
On which, in gems, this verſe was wrought,
" I make and ſhift the ſcenes of thought."
In her right-hand a wand ſhe held,
Which magic's utmoſt pow'r excell'd;
And in her left retain'd a chart,
With figures far ſurpaſſing art,
Of other natures, ſuns and moons,
Of other moves to higher tunes.
The ſylphs and ſylphids, fleet as light,
The fairies of the gameſome night,
The muſes, graces, all attend
Her ſervice to her journey's end:
And fortune, ſometimes at her hand,
Is now the fav'rite of her band,
Diſpatch'd before the news to bear,
And all th' adventure to prepare.

Beneath an holm-tree's friendly ſhade
Was Reaſon's little cottage made;
Before, a river deep and ſtill,
Behind, a rocky, ſoaring hill.
Himſelf, adorn'd in ſeemly plight,
Was reading to the eaſtern light;
And ever, as he meekly knelt,
Upon the book of wiſdom dwelt.
The ſpirit of the ſhifting wheel
Thus firſt eſſay'd his pulſe to feel:
" The nymph ſupreme o'er works of wit,
" O'er labour'd plan and lucky hit,
" Is coming to your homely cot
" To call you to a nobler lot;

" I, For-

" I, Fortune, promiſe wealth and pow'r,
" By way of matrimonial dow'r;
" Preferment crowns the golden day,
" When fair Occaſion leads the way."
Thus ſpake the frail, capricious dame,
When ſhe that ſent the meſſage came.——
" From firſt Invention's higheſt ſphere,
" I, queen of imag'ry, appear;
" And throw myſelf at Reaſon's feet,
" Upon a weighty point to treat.
" You dwell alone, and are too grave,
" You make yourſelf too much a ſlave;
" Your ſhrewd deductions run a length,
" Till all your ſpirits waſte their ſtrength;
" Your fav'rite logic is full cloſe,
" Your morals are too much a doſe;
" You ply your ſtudies till you riſk
" Your ſenſes—you ſhould be more briſk—
" The doctors ſoon will find a flaw,
" And lock you up in chains and ſtraw.
" But if you are inclin'd to take
" The gen'rous offer which I make,
" I'll lead you from this hole and ditch,
" To gay conception's top-moſt pitch;
" To thoſe bright plains where crowd in ſwarms
" The ſpirits of fantaſtic forms;
" To planets populous with elves;
" To natures ſtill above themſelves,
" By ſoaring to the wond'rous height
" Of notions which they ſtill create;
" Ill bring you to the pearly cars,
" By dragons drawn, above the ſtars;
" To colours of Arabian glow,
" And to the heart-dilating ſhow
" Of paintings, which ſurmount the life;
" At once your tut'reſs and your wife."——
" ——Soft, ſoft, (ſays Reaſon,) lovely friend,
" Tho' to a parley I attend,
" I cannot take thee for a mate;
" I'm loſt if e'er I change my ſtate.
" But whenſoe'er your raptures riſe,
" I'll try to come with my ſupplies;
" To muſter up my ſober aid,
" What time your lively pow'rs invade;
" To act conjointly in the war
" On dulneſs, whom we both abhor,
" And ev'ry ſally that you make,
" I muſt be there for conduct's ſake;

" Thy

" Thy correſpondent, thine ally,
" Or any thing but bind and tye.——
" But ere this treaty be agreed,
" Give me thy wand and winged ſteed:
" Take thou this compaſs and this rule,
" That wit may ceaſe to play the fool;
" And that thy vot'ries who are born
" For praiſe, may never ſink to ſcorn."

An ancient TALE, *from* GOWER, *modernized.*

IN Rome, when Lucius bore the ſway,
It happ'd, ſo ancient ſtories ſay,
One ev'ning ere he went to bed,
To eaſe of all his cares, his head,
He call'd his ſteward, a doughty knight,
That he might counſel what was right
With's chamberlain, a lord of parts,
Deep ſkill'd in all the courtly arts;
And by the chimney as they ſtood,
They freely talk'd as they thought good;
Before the fire upon a ſtool,
Cloſe by them ſat the monarch's fool;
And as he with his bauble play'd,
He heard right well whate'er they ſaid.
The king his various doubts propos'd,
And they, at will, their thoughts diſclos'd.
When many queſtions thus had paſt,
The king demanded, at the laſt,
What with his people was his fame,
And if rever'd, or ſcorn'd his name?
Bid them the truth to him declare,
And tell him all things as they were;
On their alllegiance, without awe
Or dread, that they might anger draw:
Since 'twas his will, as tongues will walk,
To know the common people's talk.
The ſteward, in anſwer, told the king,
(As palace nightingales ſtill ſing)
That far and wide, as he could hear,
His majeſty to all was dear.
And his long reign by all deſir'd;
That all his actions were admir'd,
In this, that high and low agreed,
Hoping that heaven had ſo decreed:
Thus ſpoke the ſteward; and all he ſpoke
Was flatt'ry, dreſs'd in falſehood's cloak.
Next, turning to his chamberlain,
The king requir'd in language plain,

That

That he would tell him all he knew,
Nor heed the event, ſo all were true.
His chamberlain, a ſubtle man,
Who could both truth and int'reſt ſcan,
Perceiving by the monarch's brow,
He really meant the truth to know;
Firſt, bowing low—My liege, ſaid he,
Your ſubjects high and low agree,
That if your council were but true,
And you things fairly from them knew;
In ev'ry point this underſtood,
You would be gracious, great, and good;
For well they know your princely nature,
Heav'n never form'd a better creature!
A gleam of truth he thus reveal'd,
Behind, a cloud of words conceal'd.
Hinted at what he could not name,
And on the council laid the blame.
The fool who heard what both had told,
And in the cauſe of truth more bold;
Or elſe, which ſurely was the caſe,
Prompted thereto by heavenly grace,
Firſt ſigh'd, as he his lungs had torn,
Then laugh'd the courtiers both to ſcorn.
" Sir king, ſaid he, if ſo it was,
As this wiſe lord has put the caſe,
Be ſure your council have done right—
To pleaſe is always their delight.
From them, if ill advice be had,
It is becauſe the king is bad.
Take not on truſt if you would find
The truth, go look it in your mind."
The monarch paus'd, amaz'd to hear
Language ſo foreign to his ear;
Began to weigh the golden rule,
And took the counſel of a fool.
Conſcience ſtood ready at his call,
And, as he aſk'd—it anſwer'd all.
He quickly felt the good of this,
Diſcern'd whate'er he'd done amiſs:
He ſaw, nor ſtarted at the ſight,
Reſolving ſoon to ſet things right;
And thus by Providence inſpir'd,
The fool wrought what the king deſir'd.
The weak, the wanton, and the wild,
Were from the monarch's court exil'd;
The grave, the gen'rous, and the good,
Before the king in office ſtood;

By

By them advis'd, he *thought* no ill,
He *did* no wrong, yet did his will.
Bad laws were preſently amended,
Wiſely the public wealth expended:
All injuries were ſtraight redreſs'd,
The people were no more oppreſs'd:
For where the king is good and wiſe,
None dare to give him bad advice;
His meaſures too ſo deeply plann'd,
Are executed out of hand:
His people bleſs their prince's name,
And foreign realms reſpect his fame.
But if the common people cry,
And their proud monarch aſk not why;
Or told, refuſes to redreſs,
And make unnumber'd burdens leſs;
Or careleſs ſeeks in ſports and play,
To paſs the jocund hours away;
Tho' hunger, penury, and toil,
Afflict his ſubjects all the while:
Their fate, at length, becomes his own,
As from examples may be ſhewn.

The FABLE *of the* TREES.

—— ARBORES *loquantur non tantum feræ.*
PHÆDRUS.

ONCE on a time when great ſir Oak
Held all the trees beneath his yoke,
The monarch, anxious to maintain,
In peaceful ſtate his ſylvan reign,
Saw, to his ſorrow and diſtraction,
His ſubject trees take root in faction,
And, tho' late join'd in union hearty,
Now branching into ſhoots of party.
Each ſturdy ſtick of factious wood
Stood ſtiff and ſtout for public good:
For patriots ever, 'tis well known,
Seek others welfare, not their own,
And all they undertake, you know,
Is meant *pro bono publico.*
The hardy Fir, from northern earth,
Who took its name, and drew its birth,
The Oak placed next him, to ſupport
His government, and grace his court,
The Fir, of an uncommon ſize,
Rear'd his tall head unto the ſkies,
O'ertopp'd his fellow-plants, his height,
Who view'd and ſicken'd at the ſight;

With

With envy ev'ry fibre ſwell'd,
While in them the proud ſap rebell'd;
Shall then, they cry'd, the Aſh, the Elm,
The Beech, no longer rule the helm?
What, ſhall the ignoble Fir, a plant
In tempeſt born, and nurs'd in want,
From the black regions of the north,
And native famine, iſſue forth;
In this our happier ſoil take root,
And dare our birth-right to diſpute?
On this the fatal ſtorm began,
Confuſion through the foreſt ran;
Miſchief in each dark ſhade was brewing,
And all betoken'd gen'ral ruin:
While each, to make their party good,
Brib'd the vile ſhrubs and underwood:
And now the Bramble and the Thiſtle
Sent forth ode, eſſay, and epiſtle;
To which anon with equal mettle,
Reply'd the Thorn and ſtinging Nettle!
What's to be done? or how oppoſe
The ſtorm which in the foreſt roſe?
Grief ſhook the mighty monarch's mind,
And his ſighs labour'd in the wind.
At length the tumult, ſtrife, and quarrel,
Alarming the ſagacious Laurel,
His mind unto the king he broke,
And thus addreſs'd him: Heart of Oak!
Sedition is on foot, make ready,
And fix your empire firm and ſteady.
Faction in vain ſhall ſhake the wood,
While you purſue the gen'ral good.
Fear not a foe, truſt not a friend,
Upon yourſelf alone depend.
If not too partially ally'd
By fear or love to either ſide,
In vain ſhall jarring factions ſtrive,
Cabals in vain dark plots contrive.
Slave to no foe, dupe to no minion,
Maintain an equal juſt dominion:
So ſhall you ſtand by ſtorms unbroke,
And all revere the ROYAL OAK.

From the Cambridge Verſes on the PEACE.

MAD with the thirſt of glory, Philip's ſon
Mourn'd o'er the bounded conqueſts he had won;
Proud of a conqueror's, not a monarch's ſword,
He wept no other world ſhould want a lord.

Led

Led by the love of freedom and mankind,
GEORGE gain'd that world, the tyrant wept to find;
But when he made each private pang his own,
Heard every orphan's cry, and widow's moan;
He wept the stern necessity of power,
And felt no joy, till triumph was no more.
From equal power what different wishes rose,
From the same source what different sorrows ran!
One long'd for friends, the other wanted foes;
And here the Christian wept, and there the man.

William Henry Campbell of Pembroke-Hall.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR, *Jan* 1, 1763.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *Esq; Poet Laureat.*

I.

AT length th' imperious lord of war,
Yields to the fates their ebon car,
And frowning quits his toil;
Dash'd from his hand the bleeding spear
Now deigns a happier form to wear,
And peaceful turns the foil.
Th' insatiate furies of the train,
Revenge, and Hate, and fell Disdain,
With heart of steel, and eyes of fire,
Who stain the sword which honour draws,
Who sully virtue's sacred cause,
To Stygian depths retire.
Unholy shapes and shadows drear,
The pallid family of Fear,
And Rapine, still by shrieks pursu'd,
And meagre Famine's squalid brood
Close the dire crew.—Ye' eternal gates, display
Your adamantine folds, and shut them from the day!

II.

For lo, in yonder pregnant skies
On billowy clouds the goddess lies
Whose presence breathes delight!
Whose power th' obsequious seasons own,
And winter loses half his frown,
And half her shades the night.
Soft smiling PEACE, whom Venus bore,
When tutor'd by th' enchanting lore
Of Maia's bloomi[illegible]
She sooth'd the sy[illegible]he Gods,
Drove discord from the blest abodes,
And Jove resum'd his throne.

Th'

Th' attendant Graces gird her round,
And ſportive Eaſe with locks unbound,
And every muſe to leiſure born,
And Plenty in her twiſted horn,
While changeful Commerce ſpreads her looſen'd ſails,
Blow, as ye liſt, ye winds, the reign of PEACE prevails.

III.

And ſee, to grace that milder reign,
Sweet Innocence adorns the train,
And deigns a human form to wear,
In form and features Albion's heir,
A future GEORGE! — Propitious powers,
Ye delegates of heaven's high King,
Who guide the years, the days, the hours,
That float on time's progreſſive wing,
Exert your influence, bid us know
From parent worth what virtues flow!
Be to leſs happy realms reſign'd
The warrior's unrelenting rage.
We aſk not kings of hero-kind.
The ſtorms, and earthquakes of their age,
To us the nobler bleſſings given;
O teach us delegates of heaven,
What mightier bliſs from union ſprings!
Future ſubjects, future kings,
Shall bleſs the fair example ſhown
And from our character tranſcribe their own,
"A people, zealous to obey,
A monarch whoſe parental ſway
Deſpiſes regal art,
His ſhield, the laws which guard the land,
His ſword, each Briton's eager hand,
His throne, each Briton's heart."

ODE *for His* MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY, *June* 4, 1763.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *Eſq*; *Poet Laureat.*

COmmon births, like common things,
Paſs unheeded, or unknown;
Time but ſpreads, or waves his wings,
The phantom ſwells, the phantom's gone!
Born for millions monarchs riſe
Heirs of infamy, or fame,
When the virtuous, brave, or wiſe,
Demand our praiſe, with loud acclaim

We

We twine the feſtive wreath, the ſhrines adorn,
'Tis not our King's alone, 'tis Britain's natal morn.
Bright examples plac'd on high
Shine with more diſtinguiſh'd blaze;
Thither nations turn their eye,
And grow virtuous as they gaze.
Thoughtleſs eaſe, and ſportive leiſure,
Dwell in life's contracted ſphere,
Public is the monarch's pleaſure,
Public is the monarch's care:
If Titus ſmiles, the obſervant world is gay,
If Titus frowns, or ſighs, *We* ſigh and loſe a day!
Around their couch, around their board
A thouſand ears attentive wait,
A thouſand buſy tongues record
The ſmalleſt whiſpers of the great.
Happy thoſe whom truth ſincere
And conſcious virtue join to guide!
Can they have a foe to fear,
Can they have a thought to hide?
Nobly they ſoar above th' admiring throng
Superior to the power, the will of acting wrong.
Such may Britain find her kings!—
Such the muſe* of rapid wings
Wafts to ſome ſublimer ſphere:
Gods, and heroes mingle there.
Fame's eternal accents breathe,
Black Cocytus howls beneath;
Ev'n Malice learns to bluſh, and hides her ſtings.
—O ſuch may Britain ever find her kings!

Two Songs ſung at the Muſical Entertainment, &c. given at the Queen's Palace, June 6, 1763, in honour of his Majeſty's Birth-day.

FIRST SONG.

TO Peace and Love, in courts but ſeldom ſeen,
This ſmiling day has ſacred been:
And may they here, united reign,
While winter chills, or ſummer warms the plain!

May She, whoſe duty is her joy,
Still, ſtill on taſks of love her hours employ
To chear her King, to charm her Friend:
On his and Britain's Hope, with pleaſure tend!

* Pindar.

While

That lovely, that unfolding roſe,
With care to watch, and cheriſh, as he grows;
While, with a Mother's ſoft ſurprize,
She ſees, in him renew'd, his Parent riſe!

SECOND SONG.

LET harmony reign,
And let pleaſure abound;
While in ſparkling champain
This health goes around:

The King!—may his birth-day ſucceſſively ſmile
With joy on himſelf, and with peace to his iſle!
All white be his moments, and bear on their wing,
In the brightneſs of ſummer, the ſoftneſs of ſpring!

May ſhe, who beſtow'd him on Britain this morn,
Live long, his mild ſway to applaud and adorn!
May each loyal gueſt, that around him is ſeen,
Embrace as a Siſter, whom love made his Queen!

Then let harmony reign,
Then let pleaſure abound;
While in ſparkling champain
Theſe wiſhes go round!

PROLOGUE,

To the ENGLISHMAN *at* BOURDEAUX,

Performed ſince the concluſion of the peace, with univerſal applauſe at Paris.

TOO long by ſome fatality miſled,
From pride reſulting, or from folly bred:
Each clime to all the virtues lays a claim,
And ſoars, ſelf-flatter'd, to the top of fame:
Confines each merit to itſelf alone,
Or thinks no other equal to its own:
E'en the pale Ruſſian ſhiv'ring as he lies,
Beneath the horror of his bittereſt ſkies,
While the loud tempeſt rattles o'er his head,
Or burſts all dreadful on his tott'ring ſhed,
Hugs a ſoft ſomething cloſely to his ſoul,
That ſooths the cutting ſharpneſs of the pole,
Elates his boſom with a conſcious pride,
And ſmiles contempt on all the world beſide.
'Tis your's, O France, the earlieſt to unbind
This more than Gordian manacle of mind!
To-night we bid your juſtice may be ſhewn
To foreign virtues equal with your own;
Think, nobly think, when nature firſt was born,
And fair creation kindled into morn,

The world was but one family, one band,
Which glow'd all grateful to the heavenly hand;
Thro' ev'ry breaſt a ſocial impulſe ran,
Link'd beaſt to beaſt, and faſten'd man to man,
And the ſole diff'rence which he heard, or had,
Dwelt in the ſimple phraſes, "good or bad."
Then ſcorn to give ſuch partial feelings birth,
As claim but one poor competence of earth;
Be more than French; on ev'ry country call,
And riſe, exalted, citizens of all.

EPILOGUE.

THE anxious ſtruggle happily o'erpaſt,
And ev'ry party ſatisfy'd at laſt;
It now remains to make one ſhort eſſay,
And urge the moral leſſon in the play.
In arts long ſince has Britain been renown'd,
In arms high honour'd, and in letters crown'd:
The ſame great goddeſs who ſo nobly ſung,
In Shakeſpear's ſtrains, and honey'd o'er his tongue,
Their deathleſs Marlbro' to the triumph led,
And wreath'd eternal laurels round his head;
Yet tho' the trump of never-dying fame
Strikes heav'n's high arches with the Britiſh name;
Tho' on the ſands of Africa it glows,
Or caſts a day-light on the Zemblian ſnows;
Still there are faults in Britain to be found,
Which ſpring as freely as in common ground.—
We are too gay,—they frequently too ſad;—
We run ſtark wild;—they melancholy mad;
Extremes of either reaſon will condemn,
Nor join with us, nor vindicate with them.
The human genius, like revolving ſuns,
An equal circuit in the boſom runs:
And tho' the various climates where 'tis plac'd,
Muſt ſtrike out new diverſities of taſte,
To one grand point eternally it leans,
Howe'er it warps or differs in the means.
Hence on no nation let us turn our eyes,
And idly raiſe it ſpotleſs to the ſkies;
Nor ſtill more idly let our cenſures fall,
Since knaves and madmen may be found in all.
Here then we reſt, nor further can contend,
For ſince the beſt will find ſome fault to mend,
Let us, where'er the virtues ſhed their fire,
With fervor reverence, and with zeal admire;
Exert our care the gath'ring blaze to trace,
And make the progreſs only, not the place:

Confeſs

Confeſs alike the peaſant's and the king's,
Nor once conſider in what ſoil it ſprings.

EPILOGUE *to the new tragedy of* ELVIRA,

Written by Mr. GARRICK.

Spoken by Mrs. CIBBER, *in the character of* ELVIRA.

LAdies and gentlemen—'tis ſo ill bred—
We have no epilogue, becauſe I'm dead;
For he, our bard, with frenzy-rolling eye,
Swears you ſhan't laugh, when he has made you cry.
At which I gave his ſleeve a gentle pull,
Suppoſe they ſhould not cry, and ſhould be dull:
In ſuch a caſe, 'twould ſurely do no harm;
A little lively nonſenſe taken warm:
On critic ſtomachs delicate and queaſy,
'Twill even make a heavy meal ſit eaſy.
The town hates Epilogues.—It is not true,
I anſwer'd that for *you*—and *you*—and *you*—
(To pit, boxes, 1ſt gallery.
They call for epilogues and hornpipes too—
(To the upper gallery.
Madam, the critics ſay—To you they're civil,
Here if they have 'em not, they'll play the devil;
Out of this houſe, ſir, and to you alone,
They'll ſmile, cry bravo! charming!--*Here* they groan:
A ſingle critic will not frown, look big,
Harmleſs and pliant as a ſingle twig.
But crowded *here* they change, and 'tis not odd,
For twigs, when bundled up, become a rod.
Critics to bards, like beauties to each other,
When tête à tête their enmity they ſmother!
" Kiſs me, my dear--how do you?--charming creature!
" What ſhape! what bloom! what ſpirit in each feature!
" You flatter me—'pon honour, no—you do—
" My friend—my dear—ſincerely yours—adieu;"
But when at routs, the dear friends change their tone—
I ſpeak of *foreign* ladies, not our own.
Will you permit, good ſirs, theſe gloomy folk,
To give all tragedy without one joke?
They gravely tell us—tragedy's deſign'd
To purge the paſſions, purify the mind;
To which I ſay, to ſtrike thoſe blockheads dumb,
With phyſic always give a ſugar-plum;
I love theſe ſugar-plums in proſe or rhimes;
No one is merrier than myſelf ſometimes;
Yet I, poor I, with tears and conſtant moan,
Am melted down almoſt to ſkin and bone.

This night, in ſighs and ſobs, I drew my breath;
Love, marriage, treaſon, priſon, poiſon, death,
Were ſcarce ſufficient to compleat *my* fate;
Two children were thrown in to make up weight.
With all theſe ſufferings, is it not provoking,
To be deny'd at laſt a little joking?
If they will make new laws, for mirth's ſake break 'em,
Roar out for epilogues, and let me ſpeak 'em.

PROLOGUE

To the new Tragedy call'd,

The DISCOVERY.

Spoken by Mr. GARRICK.

A Female culprit at your bar appears,
Nor deſtitute of hope, nor free from fears.
Her utmoſt crime ſhe's ready to confeſs,
A ſimple treſpaſs, neither more nor leſs.
For, truant like, ſhe rambles out of bounds,
And dares to venture on poetic grounds.
The fault is deem'd high treaſon by the men,
Thoſe lordly tyrants who uſurp the pen:
For women, like ſtate criminals, they think,
Shou'd be debarr'd the uſe of pen and ink:
And thus the vile monopoly they hide,
With flatt'ring arts—"You ladies have beſide
"So many ways to conquer—Sure 'tis fit
"You leave to us that dang'rous weapon, wit."
Sometimes they frown, and looking great and wiſe,
"You'd better mind your puddings and your pies."
Our author, who diſclaims ſuch Salique laws,
To her own ſex appeals to judge her cauſe:
She pleads old *Magna Charta* on her ſide,
That Britiſh ſubjects by their peers be try'd.
Our humble muſe no charms of art can boaſt,
But ſimple nature, and plain ſenſe at moſt:
Perhaps ſome character—a moral too;
And, what is ſtranger ſtill—the ſtory's new!
No borrow'd thoughts throughout the piece are ſhewn,
But what our author writes is *all her own.*
By no ſly hint or incident ſhe tries
To bid on modeſt cheeks one bluſh ariſe:
The looſeſt thought our decent ſcenes ſuggeſt,
Virtue herſelf might harbour in her breaſt;
And where our ſatire vents its harmleſs ſpleen
The ſob'reſt prude may laugh without a ſcreen.
Ladies, to you ſhe dedicates her lays,
Aſſert your right to cenſure or to praiſe:

Boldly

Boldly your will in open court declare,
And let the men diſpute it—if they dare!

EPILOGUE *to the* ANDRIA,

Acted at Hackney School.

Written by Mr. GARRICK.

DAVUS *ſpeaks.*

BUT why act plays?—ſome formal greybeard cries:
I'll anſwer that, who am not over-wiſe:
To learn their leſſons, and to play the fool,
Are the two great concerns of boys at ſchool;
And our good maſters prudently diſcerning,
How much we lean to folly more than learning,
Contriv'd theſe plays, by which the verieſt dunce
May learn his book and play the fool at once.
For Greek and Latin we have ſmall devotion,
Terence himſelf goes down a ſickly potion;
But ſet us once to act him—never fear us—
Our qualms are gone, 'tis you are ſick who hear us.
Ne'er may our actors, when they quit the ſchool,
Tread the great ſtage of life to play the fool;
No partial friends can there our faults conceal,
Should we play characters we cannot feel.
If we act law---are judges!---then are we,
Like juſtice, blind---as counſel we may ſee
Enough to know the colour of a fee.
In phyſick---practice is our beſt adviſer,
The more we're puzzled, we muſt ſeem the wiſer.
If war's our trade, and, we vain, bluſt'ring, young,
Should, Thraſo like, fight battles with our tongue,
Soon 'twould appear how ill theſe airs become us;
The foe comes on—*quid nunc?—quin redeamus.*
In ſhort, be what we may, experience teaches
This truth—One deed is worth a thouſand ſpeeches.
John Moody of ſir Wronghead well has told it,
He can ſpeak ſtawtly, but he canna' hawld it.
This for myſelf and ſchool!—Now let me ſay,
Why with theſe Engliſh rhimes we cloſe our play.
Ladies, for you they're meant—I feel to you,
Small as I am, that great reſpect is due:
Quit of my Grecian ſervitude, I crave
Still to be Engliſh Davus, and your ſlave—
To ſuccour Engliſh damſels is my plan;
If you ſhould want me, ladies, I'm your man.

Should ſtubborn age your tender hearts provoke,
" I ſoften rocks, and bend the knotted oak :"
Or ſhould falſe ſwains for other nymphs forſake ye,
Stay a few years, and I'll be proud to take ye.
If in your ſmiles we approbation read,
'Tis done already—I'm a man indeed.

Mr. GARRICK's *Addreſs to the Town,*

In the Character of the BUSY BODY.

SINCE my good friends, tho' late, are pleas'd at laſt,
I bear with patience all my ſuff'rings paſt ;
To you who ſaw my ſuff'rings, it is clear,
bought my ſecrets moſt confounded dear.
To any gentleman not over-nice,
I'll ſell 'em all again, and at half price.
Wou'd I had been among you—for, no doubt,
You all have ſeerets cou'd I find them out.
Each has a ſecret fitted to his fancy !
My friends above there——honeſt John and Nancy ;
How well their ſecrets with their paſſions ſuit,
Hearts full of love, and pockets full of fruit ;
Each jolly ſailor thus his miſtreſs grapples,
They look, and laugh, and love, and eat their apples.
So good or wiſe this precious town is growing,
There's ſcarce a ſecret here that's worth the knowing;
Nay, where a hungry mind expects a feaſt,
'Mongſt politicians—it will get the leaſt.
They promiſe much—ſeem full—ſtare, nod, and pout,
But tap 'em, and the devil a drop comes out.
In ſhort, I'll give this buſy buſineſs over,
Where much is felt, and little to diſcover ;
But ſhould the ladies wiſh, or want t' employ me,
I ſhou'd be proud and pleas'd if they wou'd try me,
To manage meetings, or to ſlip a letter,
There's no French milliner can do it better.
As for the gentlemen—the rake, or beau,——
I wou'd not give 'em that—for all they know :
Indeed, for ſecrets there are none excel 'em ;
But then they make 'em, and when made they tell 'em.
There is one ſecret ſtill remains behind,
Which ever did, and will diſtract my mind—
I'd give up all for that---nay, ſix for ever,
To find the ſecret---to deſerve your favour.

PROLOGUE

PROLOGUE *to* PHILASTER.

Written by Mr. GEORGE COLMAN.

WHILE modern tragedy, by rule exact,
Spins out a thin-wrought fable, act by act,
We dare to bring you one of those bold plays
Wrote by rough English wits in former days;
Beaumont and Fletcher! those twin stars, that run
Their glorious course round Shakespear's golden sun;
Or when Philaster, Hamlet's place supplied,
Or Bessus walk'd the stage by Falstaff's side;
Their souls, well pair'd, shot fire in mingled rays,
Their hands together twin'd the social bays;
Till fashion drove, in a refining age,
Virtue from court, and nature from the stage.
Then nonsense, in heroics seem'd sublime;
Kings rav'd in couplets, and maids sigh'd in rhime.
Next prim and trim, and delicate, and chaste,
A hash from Grecce and France, came modern taste.
Cold are her sons, and so afraid of dealing
In rant and fustian, they ne'er rise to feeling.
O say, ye bards of phlegm, say, where's the name
That can with Fletcher urge a rival claim?
Say, where's the poet, train'd in pedant schools,
Equal to Shakespear, who o'erleapt all rules?
Thus of our bards we boldly speak our mind;
A harder task, alas! remains behind:
To-night, as yet by public eyes unseen,
A raw unpractised novice fills the scene.
Bred in the city, his theatric star
Brings him at length on this side Temple-bar;
Smit with the muse, the ledger he forgot,
And when he wrote his name, he made a blot.
Him while perplexing hopes and fears embarrass,
Sculking (like Hamlet's rat) behind the arras,
Me a dramatic fellow-feeling draws,
Without a fee, to plead a brother's cause.
Genius is rare; and while our great comptroller,
No more a manager, turns arrant stroller,
Let new adventurers your care engage,
And nurse the infant saplings of the stage!

EPIGRAM.

MUCH has been writ, O Wilkes! in vain
Thy doubtful fame to ascertain;
At length two circumstances show
Thy real character below.

Thy friends, thy patriot friends, 'tis ſaid,
In pure regard all wiſh thee dead.
Thy foes a diff'rent inſtance give,
For they all wiſh that thou may'ſt live

Weſtminſter. I. S.

The SNARLING PUG *and* DANCING BEAR. *A* FABLE.

Addreſſed to Meſſrs. HOGARTH *and* CHURCHILL.

LEST, Hogarth, thou ſhouldſt draw again
Thy failing pencil 'gainſt the pen;
Or Churchill, ſcorning to give out,
Should prove leſs merciful than ſtout;
To an apt tale, an equal friend
To both, requeſts you to attend.
Three ſiſters, daughters of the town,
(A family of ſome renown)
Together liv'd, tho' ſingle lives,
Jangling as huſbands and their wives.
The firſt, like Triſtram nam'd in haſte,
Was chriſten'd, by miſnomer, Taſte;
A ſplenetic and formal prude,
Averſe to all that's low or rude;
Fainting at ev'ry odious jeſt,
And ſtarch as any quaker dreſt;
So nice, ſo finical, ſo quaint!
No ſinner ſure ſo much a ſaint!
For this was all a fair outſide,
Her vice and vanity to hide.
The ſecond, a fantaſtic dame,
As modiſh in her dreſs as name;
A batter'd ſtrumpet, Faſhion hight,
The bane of many a living wight;
A grey coquet, whoſe magic pow'r,
Tho' waſting with the preſent hour,
Her charms deciduous but decay,
To ſprout again ſome future day;
While thus alternate youth and age,
By turns her votaries engage,
And ſtill with conſtancy maintain
Her moſt inconſtant tyrant reign.
The third, a female full of zeal,
Still flaming for the common-weal;
Tho' as her ſiſter, Faſhion, guides,
Alternate taking different ſides;
Now a rank tory, talking big,
And now a grumbling ſtedfaſt whig.

Or, when no buſineſs of the nation
Sets her warm blood in fermentation,
As keen ſhe flies at lower game,
A poet's or a painter's fame:
Alike ſhe raves, alike ſhe bounces,
About pink furbelows and flounces;
In every cauſe ſincere and hearty,
Her name, as well as nature, Party.
Now ancient maids, and barren wives,
Who lead unprofitable lives,
Full often keep (the devil rout 'em)
A pack of animals about 'em;
Dogs, cats, or monkies, ſubſtitutes
For children, oft leſs natural brutes.
Thus did our jarring ſiſters three,
Keep a well-ſtock'd menagerie;
Whither each quadruped and biped
By gentle treatment was invited;
Or bird or beaſt, or fair or frightful,
For the more ſtrange, the more delightful.
Accordingly in numbers came,
Domeſtic, foreign, wild and tame;
From Stade and Norway, noble rats;
From Italy, fine warbling cats;
Taught by Marcel himſelf to dance,
A troop of apes ſkipp'd o'er from France;
From Turkey, tutor'd in the eaſt,
An Iriſh renegado beaſt,
That like a Bornean ape could ſwing,
Or trot upon an iron ſtring.
Next from St. Omer's learned college,
There came a prodigy of knowledge;
A Chien Sçavant, or dog of parts,
At leaſt a bachelor of arts;
That knew the Greek and Latin better
Than all th' academy *de Belles Lettres*.
But more than all, a dancing bear,
And fav'rite pug, engag'd their care.
The latter, as a dog of merit,
Was cheriſh'd for his former ſpirit;
For he, though now much paſt his prime,
Had been an odd dog in his time;
Would fetch and carry, leap o'er ſticks,
And play a thouſand comic tricks.
Him had our ladies long preferr'd
To be their doughty body-guard.
Hence in the parlour was he plac'd,
And with a ſilver collar grac'd;

On a ſoft velvet cuſhion ſeated,
And by all three moſt kindly treated:
Whence, growing inſolent and proud,
He growl'd ſo fierce, and bark'd ſo loud,
That not another dog or cat
About the houſe, dar'd ſmell a rat,
Or ſet a foot into the parlour,
For fear of this eternal ſnarler;
Who, like a greedy, envious elf,
Lov'd no one creature but himſelf.
Rough Bruin, but as yet a cub
Unlick'd, and yet unwean'd from bub
Was boarded with a neighbouring vicar,
And nurtur'd with his fav'rite liquor.
Hence, growing ſturdy and miſchievous,
He oft committed outrage grievous;
Made a cat's paw of Tom's, the mouſer,
And plagu'd to death poor harmleſs Touzer;
Drown'd old Grimalkin, and in ire,
Threw playful kittens in the fire.
For, out of wantonneſs or ſpite,
In miſchief lay his ſole delight;
Tho' ſome excuſe him, and will ſay,
That what he did was but in play,
The maggots of a dancing bear,
To make the people hoot and ſtare;
As if dame Nature form'd one half
The world, to make the other laugh.
At length, however, moſt unruly,
He fell upon his keeper, truly!
And, when corrected, threw him down,
And trampled on the parſon's gown;
Made e'en a kennel of the church,
And left his feeders in the lurch.
Meanwhile, as ſtrolling up and down,
The ſport and terror of the town,
His brother brutes he chanc'd to ſee,
That lodg'd in the menagerie.
Here the firſt ſcene that caught his eye,
Was a broad ſtage, erected high;
On which a ſet of mimic apes
Play'd monkey-tricks in various ſhapes;
Grinn'd, chatter'd, laugh'd, and made ſuch faces,
That Bruin, piqu'd at their grimaces,
Scrambled aloft, reſolv'd to rout 'em,
And with his bear's paws laid about him;
Hugging each monkey-dog and bitch,
As loving Satan hugg'd the witch;

While

While the poor devils ſcream aloud,
The jeſt and pity of the crowd.
Next, in a neighbouring charnel vault,
He ſmok'd a pack of hounds at fault,
By ſome ſpay'd bitch's noſe miſled,
To ſnuffle there among the dead,
In ſearch of Fanny's knocking ghoſt,
Of whom the ſcent in ſtink was loſt.
But Bruin never wanted ſcent
After whatever game he went;
But ſmelt her out, and, to be doing,
Fell foul upon a brother Bruin,
Pompoſo fam'd, as rude a bear,
As e'er was ſhewn in Southwark fair;
Ill-favour'd, clumſy, and uncouth,
The verieſt monſter of the booth.
His waters Bruin cloſely watch'd;
When hurt, Pompoſo, over-match'd,
And fairly worſted in the fray,
Growl'd, and turn'd tail, and ſlunk away.
Fluſh'd with ſucceſs, and fond of fame,
Now Bruin ran at higher game;
Nay ſome (tho' theſe we don't rely on)
Pretend he dar'd to attack the lion.
But brutes, as well as men, 'tis known,
Pay a due deference to the throne.
Certain it is, he made fine ſport
Of th' o'ergrown jackalls of the court,
And caus'd the reſt to quake for fear
Around the country far and near.
His triumphs envious Pug had ſeen,
And, half devour'd with ſpight and ſpleen,
Another quadruped to ſee,
More fear'd and miſchievous than he;
Reſolv'd to aſſail this mighty beaſt,
Or give himſelf ſuch airs, at leaſt,
That folks might think he did not fear him,
So growl'd whenever he came near him.
His miſtreſs Party, hence miſtaken,
Till much too late to ſave his bacon,
Unequal match! her fav'rite's ruin!
Slipt poor preſumptuous Pug at Bruin;
Unknowing that, tho' bark he might,
His toothleſs gums no more could bite.
But roughly-gentle Bruin ſeiz'd,
And ſoftly firſt old Puggy ſqueez'd;
Who, thinking all the miſchief done
His foe could do, kept barking on.

When

When now, enrag'd at hapleſs Pug,
He gave him ſuch a curſed hug,
That well nigh all his bones he broke,
So dev'liſh ſerious was the joke;
Then threw the limping ſnarler down,
To howl and piſs about the town.
Such ever is the fate of thoſe,
Who wantonly make folks their foes,
Or, quarrelſome, provoke the fight
With bravoes of ſuperior might.
And thus e'en Bruin's ſelf may catch
A tartar, who may prove his match;
And to ſome future tyger bow,
As low as Pug to him doth now.

On ſeeing the Pictures of LOVAT *and* WILKES, *drawn by* HOGARTH.

FROM forty-five to ſixty-three,
What changes times do bring?
'Tis now as bad to hate the Scot
As then to hate the King.
Old Lovat lov'd a Stuart well,
Hogarth his picture drew;
Wilkes hates a Stuart from his heart,
And Hogarth joins the two.

The IGNORANCE *of* MAN.

By JAMES MERRICK, M. A.

1.

BEHOLD yon new-born infant, griev'd
With hunger, thirſt, and pain;
That aſks to have the wants reliev'd,
It knows not to explain.

2.

Aloud the ſpeechleſs ſuppliant cries,
And utters, as it can,
The woes that in its boſom riſe,
And ſpeak its nature man.

3.

That infant, whoſe advancing hour
Life's various ſorrows try,
(Sad proof of ſin's tranſmiſſive pow'r
That infant, Lord, am I.

4.

A childhood yet my thoughts confeſs,
Tho' long in years mature;
Unknowing whence I feel diſtreſs,
And where, or what its cure.

Author

5.

Author of good, to thee I turn;
Thy ever-wakeful-eye
Alone can all my wants diſcern,
Thy hand alone ſupply.

6.

O let thy fear within me dwell,
Thy love my footſteps guide,
That love ſhall vainer loves expell,
That fear all fears beſide.

7.

And O, by error's force ſubdu'd,
Since oft my ſtubborn will
Prepoſt'rous ſhuns the latent good,
And graſps the ſpecious ill.

8.

Not to my wiſh, but to my want,
Do Thou thy gifts apply:
Unaſk'd, what good thou knoweſt, grant;
What ill, though aſk'd, deny.

The CONTRAST.

VIRTUE alone, has that to give
For which 'tis worth our while to live:
For if we live, our life is peace,
And if we die, our joys increaſe,

Now vice can only that ſupply
In which 'tis death to live or die:
For if we live, 'tis pain to-morrow,
And if we die, 'tis endleſs ſorrow!

Marſhfield. W. O.

Written over the entrance of a ſhady grove.

WITH decent pride this am'rous walk ſurvey,
And, when the youth perſuades, return him *nay*;
E'en chaſteſt words theſe ſhadowy ſcenes become,
Trees may have ears, and trees may not be dumb.

The FLY, *judging of Architecture.*

'TWAS in the charming month of May
(No matter, critic, for the day)

When Phœbus had his noon attain'd,
And in his blaze of glory reign'd,
A Fly, as gay as e'er was ſeen,
Clad o'er in azure, jet, and green,
Gay, for his part, as birth-day beau,
Whoſe ſoul is vaniſh'd into ſhow;
On Paul's fam'd temple chanc'd to light
To eaſe his long laborious flight,
There, as his optics gaz'd around,
(An inch or two their utmoſt bound)
He thus began: "Men vainly tell
"How they in works of ſkill excell;
"This edifice they proudly ſhow,
"To prove what human art can do:
"'Tis all a cheat—before my eyes
"What infinite diſorders riſe!
"Here hideous cavities appear,
"And broken precipices there:
"They never us'd the plane or line,
"But jumbled heaps without deſign."
He ceas'd, contemptuous—and, as flies
Diſcern with microſcopic eyes,
From what he ſaw, he reaſon'd right:
But, how inadequate his ſight!
To mark the building from its baſe,
The pillar'd pomp, the ſculptur'd grace,
The dome, the croſs, the golden ball,
Much leſs the grand reſult of all!
So impious wits, with proud diſdain,
Redemption's hidden ways arraign:
Deem it beneath a Being wiſe:
And, judging with their inſect eyes,
View but a part, and then deny
Th' eternal wiſdom of the ſky!
But, can thy ken, preſumptuous man,
Unfold this deep, and wond'rous plan!
As well might inſect organs ſee
Th' harmonious ſtructures rais'd by thee,
As thine imperfect tube explore,
This wiſe and gracious ſyſtem o'er.
"For, in the grace that reſcu'd man,
"God's brighteſt form of glory ſhines,
"Here on the croſs 'tis faireſt drawn
"In precious blood, and crimſon lines
"Here his whole name appears complete;
"Nor wit can gueſs, nor reaſon prove
"Which of the letters beſt is writ,
"The POWER, the WISDOM, or the LOVE."

On

On the Death of Mrs. BOWES.

Written extempore on a card, in a great deal of company, Dec. 14, 1724, *by Lady* Mary Wortley Montague.

HAIL happy bride, for thou art truly bleſt!
Three months of rapture, crown'd with endleſs reſt.
Merit, like yours, was heaven's peculiar care,
You lov'd—yet taſted happineſs ſincere.
To you the ſweets of love were only ſhewn,
The ſure ſucceeding bitter dregs unknown;
You had not yet the fatal change deplor'd,
The tender lover, for the imperious lord:
Nor felt the pain that jealous fondneſs brings;
Nor felt the coldneſs, from poſſeſſion ſprings.
Above your ſex, diſtinguiſh'd in your fate,
You truſted—yet experienced no deceit;
Soft were your hours, and wing'd with pleaſure flew;
No vain repentance gave a ſigh to you:
And if ſuperior bliſs heaven can beſtow,
With fellow angels you enjoy it now.

An ELEGY. *On the death of General* WOLFE.

Et tumulum facite, et tumulo ſuperaddite carmen.

BEGIN, begin the ſorrow-ſoothing theme,
Let grief pour forth her melancholy tale;
In plaintive murmurs join me every ſtream,
In plaintive echoes anſwer every vale.

From ſhouts of vict'ry and from ſongs of pow'r,
From conqueſt's joys the youths, the virgins fly;
Give to the dead one praiſe-devoted hour.
In many a maiden tear, and manly ſigh.

To laurel crowns the cypreſs garlands join,
And give his hov'ring ſhade the plaintive ſong;
Who round our brows bade vict'ry's wreath to twine,
With vict'ry's ſhout who bleſt each joyful tongue.

What tho' not mine to wake the loud-ton'd ſtring,
And paint the ſcenes of blood in equal lays;
What tho' not mine the hero's worth to ſing,
Not mine to give to virtue virtue's praiſe;

With uncouth rhime yet I may deck the grave,
With honeſt grief ev'n I may wet the bier;
And oft, where ſleep the virtuous and the brave,
Give humble verſe, and drop the tender tear.

No

No private loſs, no cloſe domeſtic tye,
No partial grief I murmur all alone;
I join a nation in the heart-felt ſigh,
And ſpeak a people's ſorrow in my own.

What are the ſtrokes that wound domeſtic reſt,
That break the ſocial bliſs of humble life;
The ſecret pangs that rack the faithful breaſt,
When falls the friend, the parent, or the wife:

To thoſe that public ſorrows well beſtow,
When patriot aſhes fill the ſacred urn;
When nations conſecrate the ſigh of woe,
And with united voice a people mourn?

Come then, O come, our Britain's loſs deplore,
Let in this death each private ill be drown'd!
Our ſoldier, hero, conqu'ror is no more,
And every Briton feels his country's wound.

How patient He her martial ſons to lead,
Amidſt the ſummer's ſun, or winter's ſnow:
How firm to act whate'er her voice decreed,
And deal quick vengeance on the diſtant foe!

Brave, not revengeful, cautious, not diſmay'd,
His country's glory lab'ring in his thought;
How oft the field of death his eye ſurvey'd,
The ſtroke of death how oft his boſom ſought!

Some duties on life's narrower ſcenes attend,
Some toils domeſtic happineſs muſt ſhare;
Some pains await the fondneſs of a friend,
Each filial duty and parental care!

And ſtill to theſe the tribute due we give,
Their virtuous deeds in ſongs of praiſe rehearſe;
With humble reverence bleſs them while they live,
And crown their graves with many a tender verſe.

What then the due deſert when patriot zeal
Bids private cares to public labours yield;
When private virtue owns the common weal,
And meets her dangers in the fatal field?

When torn from humbler ſcenes where life's long date
Feels but the ſlow decays of ling'ring age;
In diſtant climes we dare an early fate,
From baneful ſkies, or war's more baneful rage?

Say then what tongue our country's loſs ſhall tell,
What pen ſhall grace the tributary ſtone,
That ſhews her weeping ſons how nobly fell
Her ſoldier, hero, patriot, friend, in one.

His country's glory fir'd him as he dy'd,
Her love ſtill founded on his fault'ring breath;
O bleſs her arms! the falling conqu'ror cry'd,
Heav'n heard, and victory adorn'd his death.

His deeds the conquer'd ſavage ſhall relate,
While round his offspring ſtands with wond'ring ear;
And while in frequent ſighs they mourn his fate,
Shall bid them imitate the tale they hear.

" Shall tell from diſtant lands, o'er many a wave,
" Where rules another ſun, the warrior came;
" Sought for his country here an early grave,
" And gave his life a tribute to her fame.

" Shall tell how death on every lake was ſeen,
" How each wood echo'd with the martial yell;
" How long war track'd with blood each fertile green,
" Till the proud city, with her conq'ror fell:

" Like flow'rets iſſuing from his patriot tomb,
" How peace and plenty then began to riſe;
" Each foreſt, lake, and vale, more rich to bloom,
" And better times ſeem'd fraught with fairer ſkies."

Come then, ye veterans, ye whom oft he led
To mighty conqueſts o'er the num'rous foe;
Who lov'd him living, now bewail him dead;
The ſtrain be ſolemn, and the march be ſlow.

With hoſtile arms the victor's trophy place
High o'er the urn that holds his ſacred duſt;
The tomb with many a hoſtile ſtandard grace,
And crown with many a laurel-wreath his buſt.

Ye matrons, virgins, babes of Britons born,
And you, the peace-delighting rural train;
O come with flow'rs, the Briton's grave adorn,
Who kept war diſtant from each Britiſh plain!

And come, ye bards, who feel the nobleſt fire,
His deeds, his death in equal numbers tell;
A Theban's fate awaits the Theban lyre,
He fought, he conquer'd, and in conqueſt fell!

Come all ye people, come and humbly bow,
Who mourn his death, his death-bought glory ſhare;
Amidſt the ſhouts of joy and ſighs of woe,
Kneel at his ſhrine, and give to heav'n this pray'r:

" O Thou, who bad'ſt him fall, with conqueſt crown'd,
" Soon make the bloody pride of war to ceaſe;
" Let him the proper ſacrifice be found,
" For Britain's glory, and for Europe's peace!"

The SEQUESTERED BARD. *An* ELEGY.
Occaſioned by the Death of WILLIAM SHENSTONE, *Eſq.*

CLAD in a ſable pall, how frowns the ſky,
In negro-darkneſs o'er the viſto'd ſcene:
Now ſheeted ſprights from reſtleſs graves do fly,
And now they trip it o'er the twilight green.

Perhaps ſtill mindful of their wonted home,
Indulgent wait on deareſt friends on earth,
In vehicles of air unſeen they roam,
And oft frequent the place that gave them birth.

The well-tim'd aid of Veſper's twinkling urn,
Directs my ſteps to yonder time-ſtruck tow'r,
There, as in ſhort-liv'd paſſion, oft I burn,
Theſe melancholy muſings thus I pour:

Full many a flow'ret bluſhing to the ſun,
That ſcents the ſweetneſs of the eaſtern morn,
Inglorious oft its little life does run,
Nor once the boſom of the fair adorn:

Or near the bubbling of ſome weeping ſtream,
Oft its ſequeſter'd ſweetneſs did it breathe,
Where the coy damſel ſleeps in pleaſing dream,
Or where the decent graves in briery order heave.

Poetic youths in many an unknown home,
Muſing in penſive wailings oft we find,
Perhaps the thymy heath they ſaunt'ring roam,
Or court in wayward ſtrains the fleeting wind.

The chilling blaſts of icy winter's froſt,
Too oft the virgin primroſe nip ſevere,
And many a friend by envy's breath is loſt,
Nor claims a tribute of a ſigh ſincere.

How many Shakeſpears have there liv'd alone,
And Drydens, thankleſs in their poorer day!
And many a penſive Gray we've ſeen, unknown,
Who to the world has ſtill refus'd his lay.

Haply, on Edgar's hallow'd lips, the fire
Of Dædal fancy might have charm'd the day:
Haply, the ſacred veh'mence of his lyre
Might chace the white-wing'd minutes faſt away.

Yet

Yet ſtill the breath of penury ſevere,
Ah! too untimely, nipt the tender ſhoot—
If ſuch the firſt attempt, then much we fear
The product of our pains, "The rip'ning fruit."

The widow'd blackbird oft is heard to moan
Her hapleſs conſort's melancholy fate,
And many a helpleſs ſwain now droops forlorn
O'er the duſk lawn, and does this tale relate.

But ſtill ſome breaſt with generous ardour glows,
To guard fair ſcience in this favour'd iſle,
Not all to poetry alike are foes,
But deign the grace of an applauding ſmile.

'Twas SHENSTONE's choice to raiſe with gentleſt care
The * tender ſhoot of blooming fancy's tree,
To ſtamp a genuine mark on what was rare,
And bid each muſe-fir'd poet 'dare be free.'

How oft, as thro' † th' Arcadian groves he ſtray'd,
The glad'ning impulſe did his ſoul inſpire,
How oft reclining in the bow'ry ſhade,
Wake into extaſy the muſe's lyre!

Sweet moraliſt! the pride of Albion's coaſt,
Fell a ſad victim to tyrannic death;
To Dodſ—y, me, and to his country loſt,
When SHENSTONE's tuneful lips reſign'd their breath.

To thee, my SHENSTONE, gratitude ſhall pay
This duteous tribute of a ſigh ſincere,
And, true to honour's never-venal lay,
Theſe accents ſhall purſue thy ſacred bier.

Worceſterſhire. PHILANDER.

An ODE *on St.* Cæcilia's *Day, adapted to the ancient Britiſh muſic, viz. the ſalt-box, the Jews harp, the marrow-bones and cleavers, the hum-ſtrum or hurdy-gurdy, &c. as it was performed on June* 10, *at Ranelagh. By Bonnel Thornton, Eſq.*

Cedite, Tibicines Itali, vos cedite, Galli;
Dico iterum vobis, cedite, Tibicines.
Cedite, Tibicines, vobis ter dico; quaterque
Jam vobis dico, cedite, Tibicines.

Alex. Heinſius.

* Witneſs his generoſity to a poor ſhoemaker of Rowley, in that neighbourhood, whom he thought to have a great natural genius for poetry.

† His gardens.

Tranſlation of the Motto.

Yield, yield ye fidlers, French, Italians,
Yield, yield, I ſay again—Raſcalions.
One, two, three times I ſay, fidlers give o'er;
Yield ye, I now ſay, times 1, 2, 3, 4.

PART I.

OVERTURE

RECITATIVE *Accompanied.*

BE dumb, be dumb, ye inharmonious ſounds,
And muſic, that the aſtoniſh'd ear with diſcord wounds:
No more let common rhymes prophane the day.

GRAND CHORUS.

Grac'd with divine Cæcilia's name;
Let ſolemn hymns this aweful feaſt proclaim,
And heavenly notes conſpire to raiſe the heav'nly lay.

RECIT. *Accompanied.*

The meaner melody we ſcorn,
Which vulgar inſtruments afford;
Shrill flute, ſharp fiddle, bellowing horn,
Rumbling baſſoon, or tinkling harpſichord.

AIR.

In ſtrains more exalted the ſalt-box ſhall join,
And clattering, and battering, and clapping combine:
With a rap and a tap while the hollow ſide ſounds,
Up and down leaps the flap, and with rattling rebounds.

RECITATIVE.

Strike, ſtrike the ſoft Judaic harp,
Soft and ſharp,
By teeth coercive in firm durance kept,
And lightly by the volant finger ſwept.

AIR.

Buzzing twangs the iron lyre,
Shrilly thrilling,
Trembling, trilling.
Whizzing with the wav'ring wire.

A GRAND SYMPHONY,

Accompanied with marrow-bones and cleavers.

AIR.

Hark, how the banging marrow-bones
Make clanging cleavers ring,
With a ding dong, ding dong,
Ding dong, ding dong,
Ding dong, ding dong, ding dong, ding,
Raiſe your uplifted arms on high;
In long-prolonged tones
Let cleavers ſound
A merry merry round,
By banging marrow-bones.

FULL

FULL CHORUS.

Hark, how the banging marrow-bones,
Make clanging cleavers ring;
With a ding dong, ding dong,
Ding dong, ding dong,
Ding dong, ding dong, ding dong, ding.
Raiſe your uplifted arms on high;
In long-prolonged tones
Let cleavers ſound
A merry merry round
By banging marrow-bones.

RECIT. *Accompanied.*

Ceaſe, lighter numbers: Hither bring
The undulating ſtring
Stretch'd out, and to the tumid bladder
In amity harmonious bound;
Then deeper ſwell the notes and ſadder,
And let the hoarſe baſe ſlowly ſolemn ſound.

AIR

With dead, dull, doleful, heavy hums,
With mournful moans,
And grievous groans,
The ſober * hurdy-gurdy thrums.

PART II.

RECIT. *Accompanied.*

WITH magic ſounds, like theſe, did Orpheus' lyre
Motion, ſenſe, and life inſpire;
When, as he play'd, the liſt'ning flood
Still'd its loquacious waves, and ſilent ſtood;
The trees ſwift-bounding danc'd with looſen'd ſtumps,
And ſluggiſh ſtones caper'd in active jumps.

AIR.

Each ruddy-breaſted robin
The concert bore a bob in,
And ev'ry hooting owl around;
The croaking frogs,
The grunting hogs,
All, all conſpir'd to raiſe th' enliv'ning ſound.

RECITATIVE.

Now to Cæcilia, heav'nly maid,
Your loud united voices raiſe,
With ſolemn hymns to celebrate her praiſe,
Each inſtrument ſhall lend its aid.

* This inſtrument, by the learned, is ſometimes called a hum ſtrum.

The ſalt-box with clattering and clapping ſhall ſound,
The iron lyre
Buzzing twang with wav'ring wire,
With heavy hum
The ſober hurdy-gurdy thrum,
And the merry merry marrow-bones ring round.

LAST GRAND CHORUS.

Such matchleſs ſtrains Cæcilia knew,
When audience from their heav'nly ſphere,
By harmony's ſtrong pow'r, ſhe drew,
Whilſt liſt'ning angels gladly ſtoop'd to hear.

BOOKS published in the Year 1763.

The antiquities of Athens, measured and delineated, by James Stuart, F. R. S. and F. S. A. and Nicholas Revett, Architects and Painters. V. i.

THERE is scarcely any object, which operates more powerfully on that curiosity, which is the great incitement to knowledge, than antiquities of every species. If some persons have followed this study with too much minuteness, or, by an enthusiasm naturally, and somewhat excuseably, growing out of a favourite pursuit, have rated antiquities above their just value, their weakness cannot attaint the good sense of others, nor derogate from the advantage of rational and liberal enquiries. By the study of antiquities, history is frequently explained and confirmed, and sometimes corrected. Facts and manners are rendered more distinct, and their impression becomes infinitely stronger, and more lasting. This study becomes still more important, if the antiquities, which are the object of it, relate to a nation not only distinguished for its power and policy, but eminent for its cultivation of the rational powers, and its refinement on the pleasures of the imagination. In such a case, monuments of antiquity not only illustrate history, but regulate taste; and are capable of affording the most essential helps in the improvement of architecture, painting, sculpture, and all the arts which embellish life.

Advantages of this kind were naturally expected from a work on the antiquities of Athens; and, perhaps, no book, which had excited so much of the public expectation, has disappointed it so little. Monsieur le Roy's performance, though it preceded this work, did not at all pre-occupy its place. The work of messieurs Stuart and Revett is, in every respect, as original and informing, as if no other on the subject had gone before it. Indeed, that which has preceded it rather afforded new and powerful reasons for the publication of this. The numerous and important mistakes, with which that book is filled, both in the disquisitions and designs, had rendered more exact enquiries, and more accurate drawings, absolutely necessary. Because the name of Athens would have been imposing; and its monuments, thus represented, would have vitiated, instead of correct-

ing our taſte; and inſtead of enlarging our ideas, would have only miſled them.

The work before us carries the moſt evident marks of truth and exactneſs. The labour employed in it muſt have been immenſe. We do not remember ever to have ſeen any work, which manifeſts ſo much ingenuity in the reſearches, and which diſcovers, at the ſame time, ſo guarded and punctilious an accuracy with regard to facts, on every thing which relates to the meaſurement and deſign. As no antiquities extant deſerve the public attention more than thoſe of Athens, ſo none have ever been treated with a more extenſive erudition, or explained with a greater variety and choice of illuſtration. This volume is, however, far from exhauſting the ſubject. Several of the nobleſt monuments of Athens ſtill remain to be deſcribed. When the whole ſhall be completed, from the ſpecimen of this volume we may conclude, that nothing will be wanting to form a complete idea of the Athenian architecture and ſculpture; and that the world will be indebted to our ingenious countrymen for a true idea of thoſe noble arts, as they were cultivated in the place, and in the period, in which, probably, they approached the neareſt to their perfection.

The work is dedicated to the king, in a ſhort, manly, and ſimple addreſs, which does juſtice to his majeſty's protection of the arts, and to his other princely virtues, without offending his delicacy with any thing like the ſtile of adulation.

The preface contains the motives of the authors to this undertaking, a ſort of hiſtory of the arts of deſign, and a comparative view of the merit of the Grecian and Roman architecture.

The work itſelf is divided into five chapters. The firſt relates to a *Doric Portico*, which had hitherto been ſuppoſed part of a temple dedicated to Auguſtus. The authors refute this opinion; they ſhew that this building was dedicated to Minerva, and was not a temple, but the entrance into one of the *Agoras* or Markets of Athens. This they prove from the form and diſpoſition of the building, from the proportions of the columns, and from the inſcriptions on ſome of the remaining walls. This portico furniſhes a moſt elegant example of the *Doric* order.

The ſecond chapter relates to an *Ionic Temple* on the Iliſſus. The authors make it probable that this building was not a temple of Ceres, according to the common notion, but one dedicated to the hero Panops. This building is an example of the *Ionic* of a very ſingular kind.

The third chapter is on the *octagon Tower of Andronicus Cyrrheſtes*, commonly called, *the Temple of the Winds*. Upon this piece of antiquity the authors have taken great pains, and expended much erudition. When at Athens, they cauſed a great quantity of earth to be removed, both within and from about the building, in order to find its true form and proportion, and aſcertain its original uſe. They have made accordingly ſome curious diſcoveries; though from a view of their plate of the pavement (which they have firſt laid open) it appears that a good deal ſtill remains to be explained. This building affords an example of an order hitherto entirely unknown; but

but which is far from being deſtitute of taſte and elegance.

The fourth chapter is a diſſertation on a monument, called by the vulgar of Athens the *Lanthorn of Demoſthenes*, but which the learned of Europe have conſidered as a temple of Hercules. The authors ſhew the miſtake of both theſe opinions; and prove it to be a *choragic* monument, erected to ſuſtain a prize tripod won at the exhibition of a public entertainment of muſic. They demonſtrate that it has no relation to Hercules, but that it was built in honour of Bacchus, to whoſe hiſtory all the ornaments of the building belong. This chapter will afford extraordinary entertainment to all lovers of polite antiquity. The monument itſelf is one of the moſt exquiſite pieces, both for the architecture and ſculpture, any where extant; it ſeems to be moſt highly finiſhed, and was certainly the work of a very enlightened period. The order is the Corinthian, though differing a good deal, both in the proportions and the ornaments, from the ordinary examples of that order.

The fifth and laſt chapter is on the portico, ſuppoſed to be the remains of a temple of Jupiter Olympius. The authors ſhew the common notion concerning this antiquity to be alſo erroneous, and, indeed, make out their point beyond controverſy, from the dimenſions, ſituation, and every circumſtance relative to that building. They have proved it to be the celebrated portico, called the *Poikile*.

The plan of each chapter in this work is as follows: Firſt, A diſſertation on the antiquity, which is the object of it. Secondly, An illuſtration of their plates. Thirdly, A criticiſm on the accounts of other travellers and antiquaries.

In peruſing this work, the reader will obſerve with pleaſure, that there is not a ſingle monument treated of, which is not ſet in a light abſolutely new, and the opinion of the authors ſupported by reaſons, which cannot fail of giving entire ſatisfaction to every ingenious reader.

This book contains ſeventy copper plates, engraved in ſuch a manner as to do honour to our Engliſh artiſts. Nothing can be executed in a more perfect manner than the baſſo relievos on the little temple called the *Lanthorn*. They are a conſiderable acquiſition to thoſe young artiſts, who would acquire the taſte of the antique. Theſe figures are drawn with a truth and exactneſs in the anatomy and proportions, far exceeding any thing of the kind hitherto publiſhed. The prints from the moſt celebrated ſtatues and reliefs, even thoſe by great names, though otherwiſe meritorious, are moſt of them incorrect and faulty in the drawing; and ſerve for little more than to give a looſe general idea of the originals. This will appear obviouſly to thoſe who have had opportunity, and would take the trouble to compare them.

The

The State Papers of Henry earl of Clarendon, lord lieutenant of Ireland, during the reign of king James the second: and his lordship's diary for the years 1687, 1688, 1689, and 1690. From the originals in the poſſeſſion of Richard Powney, Eſq; with an appendix from archbiſhop Sancroft's manuſcripts in the Bodleian library. In 2 vols. quarto. Printed at the Clarendon preſs, Oxford.

IT is well obſerved in the preface to this work, that ſtate letters derive their conſequence as much from the ſituation as from the capacity of the writer. The ſituation and capacity of the writer join to make theſe papers intereſting. He was employed by James the ſecond, upon that ſtage where that ill-fated prince ſooner and more avowedly diſplayed his deſign of ſubverting the religion eſtabliſhed by law.

We think it very clear that Henry earl of Clarendon had all the requiſites for what is called the man of buſineſs. He was diligent, pains-taking, and well-meaning. If we do not inſiſt that he poſſeſſed that extent of thought and enlarged comprehenſion which conſtitute a great miniſter, we muſt by no means admit of biſhop Burnet's raſh cenſures, who would repreſent him as a perſon of a contemptible character and underſtanding. Theſe letters ſhew, that he took great pains to underſtand the affairs of his government, and that he did not labour in vain. As a proof of both, we extract two letters relating to the affairs of Ireland, one wrote immediately on his going over; the other ſome time after.

To the Lord Treaſurer.

Dublin Caſtle, Jan. 12. 168⅘.

"My laſt gave you an account of my being landed. I am now falling to my work; and in order to that yeſterday in the afternoon the commiſſioners of the revenue were with me; and I have appointed Mondays in the afternoon for that buſineſs, that being the moſt convenient day for them in regard of their attendance at the Cuſtom-houſe. I have directed them to make all poſſible haſte in perfecting the laſt year's account, which ended the 24th of December laſt. They have promiſed it ſhall be done within ſix weeks, and they ſay it cannot be ſooner, in regard, that it will be near a month before they can have the accounts from the ſeveral collectors in the country. You may be ſure they ſhall not want being called upon: the commiſſioners tell me they ſend you every month an abſtract of all the receipts and payments, by which you ſee the ſtate of the caſh. I have directed them to bring me the like every week, which I will tranſmit to you. You had long ſince an account of the laſt Midſummer quarter, compared with the ſame quarter 1684. Of theſe branches, viz. cuſtoms, ſmes, inland-exciſe, ale-licenſes, wine-licences. I have called to the commiſſioners for the like account of Michaelmas quarter, compared with that of the former year; which is leſs by 6,467 l. 13 s. 11 d. than Michaelmas quarter 1684. It ſhall be ſent to you as ſoon as it is tranſcribed: but notwithſtanding the decreaſe of that quarter, yet I am aſſured, the produce of the whole year will be more than that of 1684, of which you ſhall quickly have a view. I will ſhortly ſay ſome-

something to you of the quitrents: the receiver general puts into his certificate of the ſtate of the caſh, what he has received of thoſe rents ſince the preceding certificate; but the commiſſioners do not mention thoſe rents in the abſtracts they make up quarterly; neither do they take any notice in thoſe quarterly abſtracts of the hearth-money; but I ſay, I will enlarge more upon this ere long. I only mention it now, that you may ſee we have diſcourſed of every branch of the revenue at the firſt meeting. Though the revenue be in management, yet the commiſſioners farm out the hearth-money all the kingdom over, except only the city of Dublin, which they have put into collection theſe laſt ſix months. They ſay, that revenue would not come to ſo much by collection, as by farm, which ſeems very ſtrange; for certainly the farmers and ſubfarmers would not loſe by their bargains, as they muſt do, if they did not receive more than will pay their rent; but with this particular I will likewiſe in a very little time entertain you more largely. I ſend you here encloſed a copy of what I have written to my lord Sunderland, and I do beg you to concern yourſelf, that the commiſſion for the vacant company may be ſent to me, which the king was pleaſed to declare ſhould be the rule; and if it be kept at firſt, men will not be ſo eager to run into England for preferment, but will expect with patience the king's pleaſure from his chief governor, which will certainly be as much for his majeſty's ſervice. My lord Granard, with whom I have had as much diſcourſe already as the time will permit, tells me the ſoldiers cannot bear the deduction of 2d. *per diem* for their cloathing; that by means of other deductions to the hoſpital, &c. the poor ſoldiers will not have above 2 d. ½ a day to live on: and that a penny a day will cloath them twice in three years; which he thinks will be ſufficient. He has deſired me to hear him, and ſome other of the officers upon this point; which I have promiſed him to do to-morrow; and do reſolve to allot one day in a week certain for the affairs of the army: I only tell you this now, that you may take notice of it or not as you think fit: by the next probably I may have ſomething ready to lay before the king, if the officers think fit; for it ſhall be theirs."

To the Lord Treaſurer.

Dublin Caſtle, Dec. 21. 1686.

"Though I have not at preſent much to ſay to you, yet I think you will not be diſpleaſed, when I repeat to you what I writ in mine of the 16th, that I ſhall, at the ſame time I ſend you a ſtate of this year's accompt, (which ſhall be at the beginning of February) let you ſee likewiſe, that the army is completely paid to the laſt day of this month: which will be with the money of this year: and, if the doing that, and, which is more, the paying eighteen months pay to the army in the compaſs of twelve, will not be attributed to my pains and diligence, I muſt for ever give over the hopes of having my induſtry approved; and I will ſay no more of this matter, but that the army was never in ſo good condition, let who will have the credit of it. If I ſhall be thought too vain, I will venture to ſay, I do now begin to underſtand

ſtand the revenue here; and, of all the branches of it, I am the leaſt ſatisfied with the method I find the hearth-money in. The commiſſioners have hitherto farmed the ſeveral counties from year to year: a man, or two perhaps in partnerſhip take a county for a certain ſum of money; for the paying of which they give as good ſecurity as they can. Theſe original farmers preſently let out this county to any other people, who will give them any advantage; and theſe ſub-farmers do again divide the county, and let the ſeveral baronies or pariſhes to ſix, eight, or more perſons, who will give them any gain. Thus two or three ſets of men muſt gain by this bargain, and the poor people are miſerably harraſſed; which takes up above half the buſineſs at the quarter ſeſſions. The commiſſioners of the revenue are as much troubled at this as I am, but know not well, what remedy to offer: they tell me, it has been tried to put this revenue into the collection of the ſheriffs of every county, but it came to nothing; that is, that whole branch did not yield above 15,000 l. a year: that the conſtables have been tried, but then it came to leſs; they would always ſo much favour their neighbours, that they made very ſhort returns. I, who am no friend to farming any part of the revenue of the crown, would fain have this branch put into collection, as well as the others; and I was ſo earneſt in it, upon my firſt coming over, that I ordered it to be collected in this city, and at Drogheda; and it has been very ſucceſsful, to a conſiderable improvement. The commiſſioners agree with me in it, that it would advance the revenue conſiderably; but they think it neceſſary, that firſt a ſurvey ſhould be taken, there being no perfect account of the hearths in the kingdom as yet; and they apprehend, the taking ſuch a ſurvey would coſt near 3000 l. Now I propoſe a way to do it, which ſhall be of very little charge, if any; and which, I think, will be as exact as can be: and that is, if I write to the ſeveral biſhops to ſend me an account (without giving the reaſon, why) of every tenement in their ſeveral dioceſes, they will immediately ſend to their clergy to do it in their ſeveral pariſhes, and to tranſmit the ſame to them: this, I conceive, will be a means of having it very exactly done; and, if there ſhould be any error, it may eaſily be corrected. I will ſet about this as ſoon as you pleaſe; but I would be glad of your opinion in it, and that the king may know of it, before I go about it; leſt, it being a new thing to make ſuch a ſtrict enquiry after all the tenements in the kingdom, it ſhould be miſrepreſented to him. I do verily believe, if this branch were in collection, it would advance the revenue at leaſt 7,000 l. a year, beſides the charge of collecting. And I am ſure, the ſubject would pay more chearfully and willingly, when they ſaw all they did pay came into the king's purſe. Thus I have ſcribbled more than I intended upon this ſubject; and the ſum of all is to deſire, that you will only tell me, that the king will not be diſpleaſed that I take ſuch a ſurvey as I have here mentioned, which will coſt very inconſiderably; and I dare undertake, his majeſty will quickly reap the advantage of it. God keep you and yours."

Lord

Lord Clarendon's retreat from his popish sovereign to the prince of Orange, whom he regarded as the bulwark of the protestant religion, bears, when we consider how strongly this nobleman was actuated by the principle of passive obedience, sufficient testimony of the sincerity and the zeal of his attachment to the protestant cause. That he lost his government however for being too good a protestant, is, we think, what has been rather asserted than proved. We find him, indeed, alarmed for himself from the wild orders he receives; but we find him always professing the most implicit obedience. Thus, in a letter even of confidence to his brother, his care is not how to defeat or elude, or delay; his only attention is, that he may not himself, at all events, suffer for his obedience. Thus, in his letter to the lord treasurer, of the 24th of April, 1686.

"You will see, I have written to my lord president, that the king's letter, which directs me to dispense with giving the oath of supremacy to the new judges, should be entered at the signet office at Whitehall, as well as the letters for giving the judges their places. I would not be thought scrupulous, and therefore I have done the business already; but I desire, it may now be supplied: I am advised, it is fit it should be so; and, I suppose, there will be no great difficulty made in granting what I desire. Though I do not expect any alteration (in my time) of public affairs; yet I would not be willing to be questioned for having obeyed the king: which possibly may be the case, if all letters and instruments are not exactly according to the form. You will please to take that notice, you think fit, hereof. This is the first time the oath of supremacy has ever been dispensed with in a judicial place; and it is in breach of a law: which I may say to you, though to nobody else, at this time, as the world now goes. God keep you and all yours."

He advises, indeed, the filling up of church preferments with protestants, but never dissuades the provision proposed to be made for the popish clergy out of the revenues appropriated by law to the support of the established church. When ordered to new model the army, to fill the corporations with papists, to put them into the commission of the peace, to make them sheriffs, judges, privy-counsellors: in all these cases, the only difference between the most bigotted advisers of James and his protestant governor is, the former drove with that fury which naturally led to the defeat of their own purpose, while the submissive protestant governor, with more sense, because with less passion, would have proceeded with an artful moderation, and possibly with a fatal effect. He did not lose his government for bearing a bold testimony of his religion, for complaining to the court that their measures were violent, oppressive, and unconstitutional; had he done so, it might have been said truly, that he lost his government for being too good a protestant; but his complaints to the court were not that such resolutions were taken, but that he was not always so immediately made the instrument of carrying these resolutions into execution. Thus he addresses himself to the queen:

"I beg

"I beg leave, madam, to assure you, that there is not one command I have received from the king, which I have not obeyed with all possible expedition and zeal; and, as there is nothing which the king would have done here, but may be compassed with great ease, if those, who are to do it, have a mind to it; so I hope, your majesty will pardon me, if I presume to say, that, if the king had so thought fit, I could have done what his majesty has now directed, *even the same things*, to much greater satisfaction than has happened." *V.* i. *p.* 362.

Clarendon, then, did not owe his recall to his being a steady and bold asserter of the protestant cause. It was occasioned only by the blind bigotry of Tyrconnel, who could not endure, that any other than himself should have the glory of a work, he foolishly thought so easy.

The appendix contains much curious matter; a more circumstantial account of the conduct of the bishops of that time; Massey's dispensation and pardon, on being appointed dean of Christ church college in Oxford, &c. Likewise a curious letter in Italian, from one father Con, a jesuit, to the provincial of his order at Rome; and as this letter draws the best picture imaginable of K. James's conduct, we present the reader with the translation of it.

London, Dec. 10, 1688.

"Honoured father William,

There is now an end of all the pleasing hopes of seeing our holy religion make a progress in this country. The king and the queen are fled, their adherents are left to themselves, and a new prince with a foreign army has got possession without the least resistance. It is a thing unseen, unheard of, and unrecorded in history, that a king in peaceful possession of his realm with an army of thirty thousand fighting men, and forty ships of war, should quit his kingdom without firing a pistol. The foreigners themselves who have got possession are astonished at their own success, and laugh at the English for their cowardice, and disloyalty to their prince. It looks as if heaven and earth had conspired against us. But this is not all; the great evil comes from ourselves: our own imprudence, avarice, and ambition, have brought all this upon us. The good king has made use of fools, knaves, and blockheads; and the great minister that you sent hither has contributed also his share. Instead of a moderate, discreet, and sagacious minister, you sent a mere boy, a fine shewy fop, to make love to the ladies,

High praises, mighty trophies you have won.

But enough on this head, my dear friend; the whole affair is over. I am only sorry that I made one among so many madmen, who were incapable either of directing, or governing. I now return, as I can, with the little family to a land of Christians: this unhappy voyage costs me dear; but there is no help for it. The prospect was fair, if the business had been in the hands of men of sense; but, to our disgrace, the helm was held by rogues. I have already paid the compliments of the new year to our patrons; and I now do the same

same to you, and to all friends. If God grants me a safe passage beyond sea, you shall hear farther from me. I remain as usual &c.

"Postscript. A Scotch gentleman, named Salton, who is arrived here with signior P. D. Q. sends his respects to you and signior Tomaso. The confusion here is great, nor is it known what is likely to be the event, much less what it will be; but for us there is neither faith nor hope left. We are totally put to the rout this time; and the fathers of our holy company have contributed their part towards this destruction. All the rest, bishops, confessors, friars, and monks have acted with little prudence." *V.* ii. *Ap. p.* 328.

And, indeed, on reading and viewing the whole of that devoted prince's actions in Ireland, it is impossible not to conclude,

Quos vult perdere prius dementat.

The Diary, which commences in Ireland, carries one so immediately to the moment and to the manner of that great and providential event of the revolution, that it cannot but be highly interesting. Perhaps the horror the good earl expresses upon his son's going over to the prince of Orange on the 15th of November 1688, may make the reader smile, when he finds the father himself going the same road on the first of December. In reading the Diary one does not wonder, that a man of Burnet's bold and turbulent character should want esteem for the pacific Clarendon, whom personal wrongs, religious fears, and national grievances, could scarce induce to oppose his king, and join the party, from which alone relief was possible, and who seems to have almost repented the step, the moment he had taken it, as too violent.—It may be happy for us his posterity, that there were men of harder and firmer stuff than lord Clarendon; but surely one has more respect for his fears than bishop Burnet's boldness: the first scene between them is so expressive of their respective characters, that it may be worth the reader's attention.

"Hearing, Dr. Burnet was in the house, I went to his chamber: he had taken physic. He seemed very glad to see me; and, when he had enquired a little after all his acquaintance, he presently fell to discourse (after his usual manner) of the public affairs. What, said he, can be the meaning of the king's sending these commissioners? I told him, to adjust matters for the safe and easy meeting of the parliament. He replied, How can a parliament meet, now the kingdom is in this confusion; all the west being possessed by the prince's forces, and all the north being in arms for him? I said, If the prince pursued his declaration, and there were no other design, than to settle things upon the right foundation, we might quickly hope for a composure; that the king had made a great step towards it in calling a parliament, and sending commissioners to the prince. The doctor with his usual warmth answered, It is impossible; there can be no parliament! there must be no parliament; it is impossible. And so I left him." *V.* ii. *p.* 99. *of Diary.*

This discourse does more credit, perhaps, to Burnet's penetration in fathoming

fathoming the whole of his party's intentions, than to his prudence in thus avowing them, so early, to a man of some weight, and of very different sentiments; and that too, while the issue of that great undertaking was yet doubtful. We see the cautious Dutchman, who was at least as deep in the prince of Orange's secrets, acted quite differently, and Clarendon was accordingly reconciled to the party.

"I visited monsieur Bentinck; who had received the news of the death of his lady yesterday by the Dutch ambassador. He made me many compliments upon my son's so early going in to the prince; of which, he said, the prince was very sensible. He then fell to speak of the occasion of the prince's expedition, and said, his highness had given a sincere account of it in his declaration; and that he had proceeded in pursuance thereof ever since his landing. Though, said he, there are not ill men wanting, who give it out, that the prince aspires at the crown; which is the most wicked insinuation that could be invented; that though three kingdoms would be a great temptation to other men, yet it would appear, that the prince preferred his word before all other things in the world, and would pursue his declaration in endeavouring to settle all matters here upon a true foundation. I told him, if the prince pursues this resolution, every thing will be very easy; and the commissioners will find no difficulty in their business. He said, he wished the commissioners were come, that no time might be lost. I confess, this discourse gave me great satisfaction." *P.* ii. *p.* 160. *of Diary.*

The latter part of the Diary will naturally raise some sentiments of pity for a nobleman, who, having risqued his all to preserve the religion, and the liberty of his country, found his own conscience embarrassed under that very government which he had been happily instrumental in founding; allowing a sort of inconsistency in his conduct, one must remember, that in troubled times some inconsistencies are naturally to be expected, even in wise and good men. These papers will, perhaps, furnish many instances; but the last extract we make, shall be a very extraordinary one of a prelate, who opposed king James, took the oaths to king William and queen Mary, but made a point of conscience at being absent from their coronation.

"Mar. 11. Monday. In the afternoon the bishop of St. Asaph was with me. He spake to me again about the oaths: which he had taken this day was a sennight. I told him, I had very well considered the matter, and I could not take them; and therefore desired him not to trouble himself any more about it. I then asked him, whether he would not attend at the coronation: to which he said, by no means; for that, by the grace of God, he would have no hand in making kings and queens; at which I could not but laugh."

The

The history of Ireland, by Ferd. Warner, L.L.D. vol. I.

IF much learning, and an impartial intention of doing justice, are the necessary qualities of a good historian, the world has reason to expect a good history from Dr. Warner. The doctor shews us in his preface, that he is fully aware of the difficulty of the work he undertakes.

"The circumstance to be most lamented with regard to the old Irish history, is, that the Danes, in their frequent ravages and invasions of Ireland, during the ninth and tenth centuries, burnt all the books and monuments of antiquity that fell in their way; and that what they had spared, or which were afterwards compiled, went to wreck when the English took possession of the island, and in the many wars which they had for above 200 years with the natives." *Preface, p.* 13.

He proves that he has omitted no opportunity, nor spared any labour that might render his work worthy of the public attention: he took the pains to send to Denmark for materials, which it was supposed could be found there only. He went himself purposely to Ireland to gain all the lights, which the country itself could afford towards its own history; he there met with that favourable reception from all ranks of people, which his attention to their country seems to have deserved. He carries the antiquity of Ireland very far back, yet treats of it with prudence and moderation, neither rejecting the real facts, nor admitting the meer fable of the first ages.

"It is impossible to believe that learning and science of any kind should flourish, when the world itself was in its infancy: and therefore though we should allow—as I think we must—that the use of letters and arts was near as early in Ireland as in any other European country, yet the philosophy, learning, and religion which the historians boast so much of, from the first settlement of the Spanish colony in this island, may be justly doubted of, if not absolutely denied. There is an error indeed which is common, not to them only, but to all writers of this sort; which is, that either they do not attend to, or at least they do not mark in their writings, the progression of learning and manners in the nations of which they write. Thus for want of marking this progression, when the Irish historians give such pompous accounts as they do of the great learning of their first progenitors, at a time that we are morally certain there was but little learning in the world, other people are naturally enough led to believe, that all they say of this kind is vain and fabulous. Had they contented themselves with telling us, 'that 'from their commerce with the 'Phenicians and Egyptians in 'Spain, the colony which came 'from thence into Ireland had 'advantages, skill, and science 'superior to the other Celtic na-'tions,' which in the course of some ages 'pushed their learning 'to the highest pitch that heathen 'lights could afford;' and after the establishment of Christianity, 'that Ireland became the empo-'rium of knowledge, and the 'sanctuary of liberty to the 'Western world;' this would eas-

fily have gained credit with impartial people." *Introduction, p.* 53.

This introduction is a curious and very learned treatiſe on the natural hiſtory and antiquities of Ireland; we could wiſh, indeed, the doctor had been a little fuller in his account of Taniſtry and the Brehon law; we are however made amends by a diſputation of more conſequence to us certainly, as it tends to teach us (for the mutual advantage of both countries) to lay aſide our prejudices againſt, and jealouſies of Ireland; and gives us the following fine leſſon in politics, that fair and equal dealing to all the parts of an empire, is the true intereſt of the whole.

"On the one hand, the people of Ireland, looking upon themſelves as free-born ſubjects, their kingdom as diſtinct and independent, and as never having been conquered, revolt againſt the prohibition of their woollen commerce by the Engliſh parliament; and as tho' no other commerce could employ them, and wealth was to be derived to them from no other—perhaps becauſe it is prohibited—they run their wool to the enemies of England; and by that means have enabled them to underſell us, and to take the market for the woollen trade in a great meaſure out of our hands. Tho' we have given great encouragement to the linen manufacture, which ſhould be conſidered as the ſtaple trade of the nation, and tho' if all their ſheep-walks were to be converted into tillage for hemp and flax, and all the labouring hands of the iſland were to be employed in that manufacture, they would always find a market for it, and their mother country would be greatly benefited by it; yet this does not content them.

On the other hand, the people of England, conſidering the inhabitants of that iſland as a colony ſent from hence to poſſeſs a country that we had conquered, and that it has coſt us an immenſe ſum of money and a deluge of blood to re-eſtabliſh them in their poſſeſſions, claim an abſolute ſovereignty over them, and to limit and direct their commerce as we pleaſe: and as the woollen is the ſtaple manufacture of England, we prohibit their exportation, to every other part of the world, of any wool wrought or unwrought, and to England every thing of that kind but wool and yarn. Thus, as tho' the world was not wide enough for us and them, and as tho' we thought that every ſhilling got by the Iriſh was defrauding us of it, becauſe we aſſert that we have a right to limit and direct their trade, ſo in order to exerciſe that right their woollen branch was quite extinguiſhed. Had it been limited indeed to cloths of a particular breadth and fineneſs, to ſuch alone as our rivals underſell us in, there might have been ſome good policy in this reſtraint; and if we ever mean to recover it out of the hands of the French and Dutch, it muſt be by acting contrary to the way in which we loſt it. We loſt it by driving the Iriſh to a better market for their wool than England, with too rigid an exertion of our authority over them, and by the high taxes and high living of our people: and it is only to be recovered by admitting the Iriſh to ſhare with us in the profits—which may be confined to ratteens, draps, kerſies,

or

or even to undied cloth, and half manufactured, which shall receive their full perfection only in England—who have no taxes on their milk and potatoes, who live cheaper than any other manufacturers in Europe, and who can consequently undersell all the world. This will effectually prevent their running the wool to France or Holland, whose manufactures therefore must in a great measure fall; and it will as effectually restore it to the English. Even the profits made by the Irish would eventually center here. But we seem ignorant of this in England; and this ignorance occasions the capital error of our conduct towards this people. It is fit therefore that it should be explained.

It appears by the custom-house books that the imports of Ireland from Great-Britain alone, amount to near five parts in eight of their whole importation, and which consist chiefly of commodities worked up to the height; and it will be found perhaps on examination, that they take off a much greater quantity of the several manufactures of England, except our woollen, than any other country in Europe. On the other hand, the woollen yarn and worsted which we receive from them, so far from being a loss to the nation as most importations are, when fully manufactured by us in England, will sell for two hundred thousand pounds a year more than the prime cost, in foreign markets. In the same manner their linen yarn, which we work up into tickens, tapes, girths, and other manufactures, yield an annual profit of an hundred thousand pounds; to say nothing of the raw hides, linen and tallow, which we export from them into foreign countries and our plantations to great advantage. It appears also from the estimates of the tunnage of shipping employed yearly in the trade of Ireland, that the British tunnage is more than two thirds of the whole, from which there arises a profit to us of above three-score thousand pounds a year in this article of freight only in the Irish trade: and as their exportations as well as their freight are principally carried on by English merchants, it may reasonably be computed that a profit of eighty thousand pounds a year arises to England from their exports considered in this light. Add to all these advantages, the greatest perhaps of all, that which arises from the nobility and people of estate and employment who spend their incomes in England. And then it will evidently appear, that if England does not gain by Ireland alone, half as much yearly as it does by all the world beside, as many people suppose, yet there is no country in Europe that brings so much profit to another, as Ireland does to England. Before the Irish papists were thoroughly reduced by Cromwell, that kingdom was only a dead weight upon England: it had little or no trade, few or no manufactures, and a very small vent for English consumable commodities. Poverty and the effects of war supplied the place of luxury; and the Irish gentlemen were not rich enough to be absentees. It was then that maxim was received into the English politics, 'that keeping Ireland poor was 'of great advantage to England;' and therefore it was necessary to

cramp her trade and discourage her manufactures. Nor was this opinion ill founded at the time it was formed. Experience had too fully shewn our ancestors, that as long as the Popish or Irish interest was superior, the more powerful the natives were, and the greater disturbances were created to England; they either struggled to throw off the English government, or else to establish the popish religion. But though that kingdom still bears the name of Ireland, and the protestant inhabitants are called Irish, with old ideas annexed to those names of opposition to the English interest, and though these ideas are so strongly associated, like ghosts and darkness, that most of our countrymen find it difficult to separate them, yet the scene is quite changed from what it was when such a disadvantageous way of thinking about Ireland took rise. Almost all the lands of Ireland are in possession of the descendants of English protestants, linked in the strongest manner, as well by civil and religious interest, as by inclinations, to the fortunes of Great Britain.

A computation was made about thirty years ago, that the profit arising to us from all our plantations and islands in America, never exceeded seventeen hundred thousand pounds a year: and at the same time it was thought, at the lowest calculation, that we gained from Ireland alone fourteen hundred thousand. From hence it will follow, that the improvements made in Ireland have had the same effect on England, by employing her poor, bringing wealth into the nation, and increasing the number of shipping, as if the same improvements had been made in Yorkshire or any county in England: and therefore though their people were more fully employed than they are, though their exports were enlarged, and their gain from other nations by a greater liberty of trade were much more considerable than it is, yet very little of this wealth would stay with them, but it would as naturally flow to England as the river does to the ocean. It is therefore our interest to give the people of Ireland full employment, to encourage their industry in every branch of trade, and not to stop any inlet through which their treasure may come in, since every acquisition or profit they can make will at last center amongst us. It is their interest not to extend their commerce to such manufactures or commodities, as will prejudice their mother country which protects and defends them in the enjoyment of their property, but to cultivate the manufactures which lie open to them; and which at the same that it would give full employment to all their people, and be a source of wealth and comfort, would be a real advantage to their friends in England. The importance of the subject to both nations must be the apology for this long digression: and to those who read it with the same intention with which all history should be read, the apology will be sufficient." *Introduction p.* 32.

He divides the whole intended work into four periods, this volume contains the three first.

"The inhabitants of this country, should be considered in their history under four different ages.

The first age, which may be called the Fabulous, comprehends a space

a ſpace of about four hundred years, from the earlieſt accounts of time, to the coming in of the Mileſians from Spain; through the ſeveral colonies of Parthalanians, Nemedians, Belgians, and Danonians. The ſecond period, which may be called the Obſcure, begins with the Spaniſh invaſion, and extends through a courſe of thirteen hundred years, to the arrival of St. Patrick who converted the iſland. The third or middle age, which may be called the Enlightened, begins with the planting of the goſpel by that miſſionary, and extends to the conqueſt by the Engliſh; which contains a ſpace of ſeven hundred and forty years. The latter age, which may be called the Hiſtorical, may be computed from the reign of Henry the ſecond, 'till its final ſettlement at the revolution by king William.' *p.* 119.

His firſt book, which comprehends the firſt period, is wiſely made very ſhort. The ſecond period, which he ſtiles the Obſcure, takes up the four next books; we here find a more regular force than was known in other countries for many ages after; at this period we find Pentarchy formed, deſtroyed, and re-eſtabliſhed; but there ſeems always to ſubſiſt one monarch, to which, till juſt before the arrival of Engliſh monarchs, the reſt were ſubordinate; the then monarch, ſometimes through weakneſs, ſometimes through inattention, does not aſſert his ſuperiority. Through a miſt of barbariſm and confuſion, there is a glimmering of an intended order and government, and there are not wanting very great men. Ollam Fodla ſeems to have had great ideas, he lived about *A. M.* 3236 he formed a ſort of conſtitution, which the doctor compares to our parliament, to which however it does not ſeem to bear any other reſemblance than as being a national aſſembly; but whatever it was it died with him, tho' it left claims to be afterwards aſſerted by the people. Cormac, a prince who began his reign *A. D.* 254 was a man of prodigious parts and abilities; he had loſt an eye in battle, and being obliged to retire from government, in deference to the ideas of the time, which permitted none to reign who had a perſonal blemiſh, he diſcovered to the world the errors of the Druid worſhip, and, as our author thinks, paved the way to Chriſtianity.

In his ſixth book opens what he calls the Enlightened age, but proves a very heavy road for the hiſtorian. We find the goſpel had been before preached there, but it was not till A. D. 432 that Palladius was ſent from Rome; nor was it till ſome years after that, by the preaching and exemplary life and wiſe conduct of St. Patrick, that Chriſtianity gained much ground. This and the ſeventh book taking up the ſpace of about 370 years, contains little elſe than the ſucceſſion and genealogies of the kings and ſaints, and conſequently cannot be intereſting: till the year of our lord 797, the Iriſh hiſtory is little elſe than a continued ſcene of domeſtic ſtrife. The miſery of the country about that time was increaſed by continual invaſions from the Danes, who ſettled themſelves in moſt of the ſea ports, and were often poſſeſſed of the empire of the whole iſland; it was not till after long ſufferings that the Iriſh thought of equipping a fleet, and in the very firſt uſe of it gave a fatal

tal blow to the Daniſh power; this battle diſplayed great courage in both parties, and was full of extraordinary feats. "The embarkation was ſcarce effected, when the army of Munſter reached Dundalk; where they hoped to incloſe the Danes as in a net, and either make them priſoners of war, or put them all to the ſword: but they had no ſooner entered the place under this expectation, than they found themſelves again diſappointed, their king carried aboard, and the enemy out of their reach. Whilſt they were crouding along the ſhore, lamenting this misfortune, and meditating a way to redreſs it, they ſaw a large fleet under a briſk gale of wind ſteering directly towards the Daniſh ſhips, which they ſoon perceived to be the fleet from Munſter. In the ſame proportion in which they were elated with this diſcovery, the Danes were ſurpriſed and terrified. For when once they were embarked, they thought themſelves as much out of the reach of the Iriſh, as though they had been landed in their own country. But inſtead of this ſafety, they found themſelves on a ſudden in the utmoſt peril. There was no poſſibility of eſcaping the Iriſh fleet, which would be almoſt along-ſide of them before they could weigh anchor and get under ſail; and if they attempted to diſembark, they were ſure to be cut to pieces by the Iriſh army. There was therefore no ſecurity for them in this ſituation, but their valour and dexterity; and in theſe they muſt confide.

The Iriſh admiral, if he may be called ſo, perceiving the Danes in the utmoſt hurry and confuſion at his approach, made all the haſte he could to begin the attack; conſiſtently with that order and diſpoſition of his ſhips, on which the ſucceſs of naval engagements in a great meaſure depends. If the Danes were under a manifeſt diſadvantage in having ſcarce time enough to form into a line of battle, yet they were much ſuperior in the number of men, having all the guards, and the remainder of their land forces on board; which, in ſhips without ordnance, make the principal part of their ſtrength. The Iriſh commander, like a brave man, ſought out the ſhip of the Daniſh general, and after attacking it with great impetuoſity, boarded it ſword in hand. He had been ſcarce a moment on board, before he ſaw Ceallachan bound to the maſt. Nothing but the ſight of his king in that poſition, whoſe liberty was the great object of the expedititon he had the command of, could add to the fire of his valour on that occaſion: but this ſight ſet his valour in a blaze of fury; and regardleſs of prudence, ſafety, or any other conſideration, he made his way to him through blood and ſlaughter. As ſoon as he had cut the cords with his ſword, which had faſtened him to the maſt, he adviſed him inſtantly to repair on board the Iriſh ſhip he had quitted, and leave him to fight it out with the general of the Danes. There was no time for conſultation, and Ceallachan took his advice: but though nothing could exceed the ſpirit and activity of the Iriſh admiral, who ſeemed ſomething more than man, and who dealt death and deſtruction round him, yet he was not immortal. Surrounded at laſt by the Daniſh guards, and too few of his own ſeamen

ſeamen having boarded the ſhip with him to clear the deck, he was overpowered by numbers, and fell covered by blood and wounds.

The Daniſh general, being convinced, that upon the loſs of his own ſhip would in all probabity follow the loſs of all his fleet, exerted his ſkill and valour in order to ſave it: and that he might ſtrike a terror and diſmay into the Iriſh, he cauſed the head of Failbhe their admiral to be cut off and expoſed to view. Fingall, the admiral's ſecond, being thus informed of his fate, reſolved to revenge his death; and calling to his men to follow him, they boarded the Dane with an irreſiſtible fury. The conteſt was hot and bloody; but there being ſo many freſh men to ſupply the place of the ſlaughtered or diſabled Danes, the Iriſh had no proſpect of obtaining the victory. As unable however as Fingall was to poſſeſs himſelf of the Daniſh ſhip, he was too valiant an Iriſhman to think of retreating to his own; eſpecially without the deſtruction of Sitrick, in revenge of the death of Failbhe. He took a reſolution therefore in this dilemma, which is not perhaps to be paralleled in any hiſtory. Making his way up to Sitrick, with his ſword, againſt all that oppoſed him, he graſped him cloſe in his arms and threw himſelf with him into the ſea; where they both expired together. Two other Iriſh captains, being fired with the glory of this action of Fingall's, and being intent on ſecuring the victory to their countrymen, made their way through the enemy with redoubled fury, and boarding the ſhip in which were Tor and Magnus, the ſurviving brothers of Sitrick, and then the chief commanders of the Danes, ruſhed violently upon them, caught them up in their arms, after the example of Fingall, and jumping overboard with them, were all loſt together.

The Danes being equally aſtoniſhed and diſmayed at theſe deſperate exploits of the Iriſh, having loſt their general and his brothers, as well as vaſt numbers of other officers and men, and the royal priſoners being releaſed, began to loſe much of their courage, and to think all oppoſition in vain. The Iriſh perceiving the enemy diſpirited and giving way, purſued their ſucceſs with ſo much the more ardour; and boarding moſt of the Daniſh fleet, a horrible ſlaughter enſued. Nor did the Momonians (Munſter men) obtain this victory—the firſt engagement at ſea the Iriſh ever attempted—without prodigious loſs. The Danes, beſides their numbers, had greatly the ſuperiority in point of ſkill in naval encounters; and they not only fought for their preſent ſafety, but for their future peace and eſtabliſhment on the iſland. On the other ſide, the Iriſh contended not only for victory, but to redeem their king and country out of the hands of theſe treacherous and cruel enemies. This was therefore the moſt obſtinate and bloody battle that had been known between them for many years. The army which ſtood on the ſhore in ſight of the whole engagement were like men diſtracted, becauſe they were ſo near and yet could give no aſſiſtance to their countrymen; who were overmatched in ſkill and numbers, and who for a great while had no proſpect of obtaining the victory: at laſt however it was compleated, though

very dearly bought, and a few only of the lighteſt gallies of the Danes eſcaped to ſea." *p.* 388.

This ſcene of domeſtic tyranny and foreign inſult takes up the eighth, ninth, and tenth books, when the ſad ſcene is indeed enlivened by one very great prince, the great Brian, who extinguiſhed the power of the Danes. But the nation was little benefitted by the expulſion of the Danes; for their own inteſtine broils ſoon after brought over the Engliſh; and juſt here our hiſtorian's preſent labour ends. His next work will be in a period naturally more intereſting to an Engliſh reader, and in reality in itſelf more important, as it will exhibit the Iriſh nation in their intercourſe with a powerful foreign people.

On the whole, this work is to be much approved; perhaps there are ſome miſtakes, not to be wondered at in a work which treats of a dark and diſtant time, thus *p.* 347, "what we call lords of the manor, they called kings." We believe at that time no ſuch thing as a manor was known in Ireland. Sometimes too the expreſſion is a little below the dignity of hiſtory, thus, *p.* 327, "at the expence of his ſaintſhip to do the devil's work."

Debates of the houſe of commons, from the year 1667 *to the year* 1694. *Collected by the Hon. Anchitell Grey, Eſq; who was thirty years member for the town of Derby; chairman of ſeveral committees; and decyphered Coleman's letters for the uſe of the houſe. In ten vols. octavo.*

LET a work have ever ſo much merit in itſelf, it may lie long neglected, if ſome circumſtance does not immediately gain it the public attention. The editor of this work has very wiſely inſured a favourable firſt reception of it, by dedicating it to the right hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; an excellent judge of all literary merit, but of this particular branch indiſputably the beſt judge in the kingdom. Had there been the leaſt doubt of this collection of parliamentary debates being genuine, that great man would never have ſuffered his reſpectable name to have given a ſanction to an impoſition on the public. The work indeed carries ſufficient internal proof of its authenticity; even its imperfections are a ſort of proof of its being a genuine collection. Sometimes whole debates are omitted, as in the firſt appearance in the houſe of that monſter of impiety Titus Oates, and ſome not ſo correctly given. We muſt likewiſe mention in its favour, that ſome debates are found here, which are omitted in the journals of the houſe, as the proffer of Mr. Mallet to bring in a bill to repeal the act of king James, intituled "Felony to marry a ſecond huſband or wife, the former being living." This ſtrange notion, however, was at once quaſhed by the great poet Waller, who had lived too long in the world not to diſreliſh impropriety, and had ſuffered too much from changes and innovations not to diſcourage the wild whimſies, which weak men are apt to think ingenious, only becauſe they are outrageous: Waller did not condeſcend to make a ſerious argument, but as it were, laught it out of doors.

"Mr. Waller.] There are ſome things *that ought not to be named*, even amongſt the Gentiles. But is ſorry to to read that our Savi-

3 our

our was son of a virgin who had but one husband, and that such a thing as this should be reported to be discours'd of within our doors. We cannot do such a thing as this. Let the gentleman that would bring it in, tell him, whether his dove-house is not better stored, where one cock has but one hen, than his yard, where one cock has many hens. (Mallet, *in opening the bill, pretending it was for peopling the nation, and preventing the promiscuous use of women.)* 'Tis such an abominable bill, that it is not fit to be retained.

Sir Lionel Jenkins.] Saying, it was against the canons and decretals of the church.

Mr. Mallet.] Said, he knew no canons nor decretals it was against, but those of Rome, with which Jenkins was better acquainted than himself.

Sir Thomas Lee.] The best question to this purpose is to read the order of the day." *V.* iv. *p.* 10.

Times the most unhappy to live in, certainly abound most with matter of curiosity and instruction. The period of these debates is just that, when our constitution was forming itself, when the rights of the several parts of it were unsettled, each branch having rather great pretensions than established rights, which naturally produced a constant agitation. But we cannot more properly recommend this collection, than by adopting the words of the editor.

" The importance of these debates may be easily conjectured by the dates from 1667 to 1694; a period of time remarkable for the multitude of schemes which were formed, the variety of events produced, the diversity of interests which prevailed; the struggles between prerogative and privilege, the out-cries of abhorrence and prosecution, efforts against popery and arbitrary power, the number of plots and conspiracies, either real or imaginary; impeachments of ministers, attempts to set aside the heir of the crown, the expulsion of a king, and the re-establishment of the constitution.

An authentic representation, therefore, of the part, which the house of commons bore in those momentous affairs, must naturally fix the attention, and raise the expectation, of every man of fortune in the kingdom, who desires to view the gradations of these memorable events, to trace revolutions to their causes, and to know to what names the nation is indebted for its honour and its liberty; informations that cannot be easily obtained but from the following collection; in which the names of the speakers are at length, and the reader is led forward from day to day, and from question to question, and enjoys the view of all the variations of that uncertain time; observes the birth, the progress, the maturity of designs, sees the colours of party change before him, and patriotism sink in one year, and rise in another.

Besides the preference to be given to this work for its regularity, its EXCELLENCE and AUTHORITY will appear from the character of the collector, who was a person of eminent rank and distinction, of remarkable sobriety and diligence, of strict honour and piety, greatly respected in the senate, and beloved and adored as a magistrate. He was present at all the transactions which he relates, except a very few, communicated to

to him by members whom he generally names; and as he wrote them without any view of publication, cannot be ſuppoſed to have added or ſuppreſſed any thing by deſign." *V.* i. *preface, p.* 5.

We have not room for any conſiderable extracts from the work, which conſiſts of ten volumes. We ſhall therefore content ourſelves with one upon a point, which will evince how very unſettled the ideas of prerogative and privilege were. It ſeems, by the courſe of the debate, that the wiſeſt men, and the moſt knowing, the more they examined the queſtion, were the more doubtful of the privilege of the houſe to refuſe the right of negative in the crown; but having once engaged, they thought themſelves, in ſome ſort bound not to yield. Indeed theſe debates ſufficiently prove, that bodies of men, though containing many wiſe and excellent ones, are liable to all the paſſions and prejudices of the weakeſt individuals. It was impoſſible to compromiſe this matter, it ended in a prorogation. When they met again, none but a few of the wildeſt and moſt hot-headed choſe to reſume the ſubject. The reader, we believe, will think that the arguments are not very ſtrong in ſupport of the privilege in this point.

" They choſe Mr. Edward Seymour * ſpeaker, with little or no conteſt, and he was led to the chair by Sir Thomas Lee and Mr. Hampden. (*He hung back, and acted his unwillingneſs very well.*) He then ſpoke to the houſe to this effect: 'No ſatisfaction could be 'greater to me than the honour 'thus freely and unanimouſly to 'be called to the chair. And 'as you have been ſo obliging to 'me, ſo I will be careful that your 'favour tend not to the prejudice 'of your ſervice. My errors are 'ſo many arguments to excuſe me 'from this employment, becauſe 'I ſee ſo many perſons judgments 'fall into ſuch miſtakes as lead 'them into errors, by too favourable an opinion of me. I have 'been maſter of much better health 'than I now enjoy, ſo that I cannot attend your ſervice as I 'ought. Theſe conſiderations, I 'hope, will induce you to proceed 'to another choice, that your ſervice may be better performed. 'Dangers threaten religion and 'the ſtate by the horrid plot. Do 'not gratify your enemies by 'ſtumbling at the threſhold, in 'your choice of me. But ſince 'you are pleaſed to ſequeſter your 'judgments, in this choice, give 'me leave to preſent my excuſe 'to the king, and I hope the king 'will have no cauſe to diſagree 'with you in any thing but your 'choice of me."

Friday, March 7.

The ſpeaker thus choſen, the commons went up to the lords bar to preſent him to his majeſty, where Mr. Seymour ſpoke to this effect:

'May it pleaſe your majeſty,

* Seymour and Lord Danby had fallen into ſome quarrellings, both being very proud and violent in their tempers. Seymour had, in the laſt ſeſſion, ſtruck in with ſuch heat againſt popery, that he was become popular upon it. So he managed the matter in this new parliament that, though the court named Meres, yet he was choſen ſpeaker. *Burnet.*

'the

'the knights, citizens, and burgeſſes, in parliament aſſembled, 'in obedience to your majeſty's 'command, have made choice 'of a ſpeaker, and have unanimouſly choſen me: and now 'I am come hither for your majeſty's approbation, which if 'your majeſty pleaſe to grant, I 'ſhall do them and you the beſt 'ſervice I can.'

The Lord Chancellor's anſwer.

'Mr. Seymour, the approbation 'which is given by his majeſty to 'the choice of a ſpeaker, would 'not be ſuch a favour as it is and 'ought to be received, if his majeſty were not at liberty to deny 'as well as to grant it. It is an 'eſſential prerogative of the king 'to refuſe, as well as approve of, 'a ſpeaker. This is a matter 'which by miſtake may be liable 'to miſinterpretation, as if the 'king did diſlike the perſons 'that choſe, or the perſon choſen. 'As to the firſt there can be no 'doubt; they are old repreſentatives of his people, whom 'he hath a deſire to meet; and 'there can be no doubt of the 'latter; nor has his majeſty any 'reaſon to diſlike you, having had 'great experience of your ability 'and ſervice. But the king is the 'beſt judge of men and things. 'He knows when and where to 'employ. He thinks fit to reſerve you for other ſervice, and 'to eaſe you of this. It is his 'majeſty's pleaſure to diſcharge 'this choice; and accordingly, 'by his majeſty's command, I do 'diſcharge you of this place you 'are choſen for; and in his majeſty's name command the houſe 'of commons to make another 'choice, and command them to 'attend here to-morrow at eleven 'o'clock*.'

The commons then came back to their houſe; where

Sir John Ernly ſaid,] I ſhall propoſe a gentleman of experience, and without exception, Sir Robert Meres *(by a miſtake for Sir* Thomas.)

Mr. Sacheverell.] I take it to be a great misfortune, that, after a houſe had made choice of a ſpeaker, the king, by any information, to promote and carry on the deſigns of particular perſons, ſhould gratify them, rather than this houſe in their choice of Seymour, &c. And I am the rather induced to believe it, becauſe no exceptions have been made againſt

* Concerning this tranſaction Ferguſon writes as follows: "There being a council that night, and notice coming that Mr. Seymour was choſen, the treaſurer perſuaded the king from accepting him, to ſhew his prerogative-right of rejecting; ſo that the next day, when the houſe came to preſent their ſpeaker, he was rejected; but the houſe having ſome intimation that he would be rejected, ordered him, or he himſelf reſolved, not to make the common formal apology of inſufficiency, at the lords bar, but inſtead thereof he roundly told the king, 'That he was unanimouſly choſen by the ſuffrages of all the commons of England, to be their ſpeaker; and that he was reſolved to ſerve his majeſty in that ſtation, to the utmoſt of his power.' So that the chancellor, who had orders to accept of his excuſes, now had not a word to ſay: At laſt, upon deliberating and whiſpering, he recollected himſelf, and told the houſe," &c. *Growth of Popery, part* ii. *p.* 235.

Seymour

Seymour in the chancellor's ſpeech. But if it be proved that the king has always granted, and never denied the choice, I ſuppoſe the thing will be given up. There is but one precedent of the king's denial, and that was in the caſe of Thorp. It is ſtrange that this houſe muſt be made a ſecond. I ſee many worthy faces that were not here the laſt parliament; and therefore I ſhall ſay, it is very hard, there having, for an hundred years together, never been ſo much as one excuſe made by a ſpeaker choſen by the commons, nor one allowance or diſallowance made in parliament, that it ſhould be ſo now. It was uſually excuſed by compliment, and this parliament has complimented itſelf out of its right. But I would not loſe a hair's breadth of the king's right, nor the ſubjects. They are enemies to the nation, that, at this time, throw a bone betwixt the king and us.—After all this danger and diſtraction we are in, muſt this houſe be made the next precedent? I would not take the leaſt right from the king. I move, 'that the clerk may put the queſ-'tion for adjourning the houſe till 'to-morrow,' and in the interim the records may be ſearched for precedents in this matter, and then we may inform the king how much this manner of proceeding is to his prejudice and yours.

Mr. Williams.] This is now a queſtion of right. I am ſorry that our time, at the beginning of a ſeſſion, ſhould be thus loſt by the ſtarting this queſtion. Here is a worthy perſon named, Sir Thomas Meres, and we named and preſented to the king a worthy one too. The commons have been without a ſpeaker, nor was their having a ſpeaker originally from the crown, but by the commons—Till Hen. IV's time, not one precedent of preſenting a ſpeaker, &c. The chancellor tells us, 'that the 'king's favour may not turn to 'his prejudice, &c.' This being put to a queſtion of right, we muſt ſtand upon our right. There is no reaſon from the electors or the elected, why he ſhould be rejected; therefore I adhere to Mr. Seymour.

Sir Thomas Clarges.] I deſire to inform the houſe, becauſe there are a great many new members that were not of the laſt parliament; that we have power of adjourning ourſelves by the clerk—In time of ſickneſs of the ſpeaker, it has been done from day to day. Gentlemen, our lives and liberties are preſerved by this houſe, and the privileges are inheritable to us. I muſt inform you, that Mr. Seymour attended the king yeſterday, and he acquainted his majeſty with the unanimous choice of him to be ſpeaker, 'and that 'he hoped to have the king's 'good liking.' The king ſaid, 'He liked very well the choice.'—If ſo, this alteration of the king's mind muſt be from evil-diſpoſed people about the king, who would create diſcontent between the king and his people. The king ſaid once, 'He would 'have no favourites but the com-'mons of England.' If you will not think fit to cauſe Mr. Seymour to declare what the king ſaid to him, I acquieſce. But I move that you will adjourn.

Mr. Garroway.] I am one that have ſat here long, and have ſeen great miſcarriages, prorogations, and

and diſſolutions. I am not afraid of it now, and I hope no man elſe here is afraid of it. I would not give the king offence, but not part with one hair of our right. If you will not ſtand to it here, you will have a great many things put upon you. I am ſatisfied that we could not fix upon a fitter perſon for ſpeaker than Mr. Seymour; he is a privy counſellor, treaſurer of of the navy, and has done the king very good ſervice here, which makes me wonder he ſhould not be approved of by the king. I thought we could not have obliged the king more. The king ſaid, 'He would have no favourite but 'his people.'—And thus to have our ſpeaker rejected, what will you think of it! Pray, gentlemen, let us ſleep upon it, and let the clerk put the queſtion for adjourning till to-morrow.

Sir Thomas Lee.] I ſee it is the univerſal opinion to adjourn, &c. therefore I ſhall ſay but a little. The laſt parliament, a little before the prorogation, information was given the houſe of the danger of the king's perſon, and the houſe addreſſed the king, 'To have a 'care of his perſon, &c.' The anſwer was, 'The king was then 'buſy, but we ſhould have an 'account of our meſſage;' but for three weeks we heard nothing, and we were prorogued. I take notice only how things grow by degrees. We came up to this parliament with great joy, and expectation of doing good, and now we are thus interrupted! This being our condition, and we having precedents plain in the caſe for us, I would adjourn till to-morrow, and then make a repreſentation of the thing to the king.

Colonel Birch.] I am heartily ſorry this has happened. This is an unlucky ſtumble at the threſhold, before we get into the houſe. I came hither with an intention (God is my witneſs) to make this 'a 'healing parliament.' I have always heard here, that it is the undoubted right of this houſe to chuſe their ſpeaker, &c. I have reaſon to believe Mr. Seymour very proper for the employment, and that he would be acceptable to his majeſty; but he that did this with the king may do more. I would adjourn till to-morrow, and make a repreſentation of our right to the king.

Mr. Powle.] This gives me apprehenſion that there is ſome perſon too near the king, who is afraid of this parliament, I have obſerved that, of late, thoſe things of the greateſt moment are done without any council at all; done in a corner. As for the prorogation and diſſolution of the laſt parliament, there was not one word of the advice of the privy council in it. I fear no advice was aſked, but given for ſupporting the deſigns of private men. I have ever taken the record to be, that no man was ever refuſed being ſpeaker when preſented to the king, but for ſome diſability of body; as in Sir John Popham's caſe, who deſired to be excuſed from that ſervice by reaſon of diſability of body from wounds he received in the wars, 28 Hen. VI. And lately Sir Job Charlton, not being able to endure the employment, by reaſon of diſability of body—But nothing of this can be objected againſt Mr. Seymour. Muſt any private perſon inform the king of his unfitneſs, &c. without any cauſe

cauſe aſſigned? I know not what may come of it. Corruption, in the former parliament, was complained of for private malice, but I doubt not but gentlemen come to this with clear thoughts. I do proteſt before God, that I think the greatneſs of the nation is under the privileges of this houſe. A people can never heartily ſupport that government that does not protect them—A ſlaviſh people can never heartily ſupport the government. Thoſe that come after us here, if we are diſſolved upon this point, will ſpeak the ſame language—I fear not diſſolution. Let us adjourn till to-morrow morning, and conſult our own hearts what is fit to be done.

Then the clerk put the queſtion for adjourning, &c.

Saturday, March 8.

Sir Thomas Lee.] It is now eleven of the clock, and it is neceſſary we propoſe what to do before the black rod comes; whether you will do ſomething previous; whether you will acquaint the king what we ſuffer for want of a ſpeaker; or whether you will propoſe ſomebody to ſay ſomething at the lords bar to the king? I move you to conſider which you will do.

Sir Harbottle Grimſtone.] I ſecond that gentleman that ſpoke laſt. Two things he propoſed; Whether to ſend to the king to repreſent what we ſuffer for want of a ſpeaker; or whether you will propoſe ſomebody to ſay ſomething to the king at the lords bar, when the black rod comes to call us up? Some of the long robe, I believe, have taken pains to ſearch for precedents. My eyes are not good, and I am infirm, and not able to ſearch. But thus much I ſhall ſay to the rational part. The queſtion is, Whether the king's approbation of a ſpeaker is the ſubſtance and eſſence of the matter? For my part I never took it to be ſo. When you wait upon the king with your ſpeaker, he is your ſpeaker ſo ſoon as you have choſen him, and you may lay the mace upon the table. When you go up with the ſpeaker to the lords houſe, you go up to tell the king, that, according to his direction, you have choſen a ſpeaker. It has been a thing of courſe to give the king notice of the perſon you have choſen, that he may know him; and we ſtand by, and give the ſpeaker leave modeſtly to deny, and exerciſe his oratory. If the king's approbation muſt be the eſſence of our choice, if you part with this, you part with all. Shall we not have the liberty to chuſe our own ſervant, fit to do our own work? Other people would deſtroy our work, if we part with that which muſt enable us to do the work of them that truſted us and ſent us hither. If any one man may be impoſed upon us, who will not do our work, it may be he will put what queſtion he pleaſes, and tire you out—This I have ſeen done. I would aſk any man, who has influence upon this action, now we have choſen a ſpeaker, that he ſhould be refuſed? Whoever broke the laſt parliament, without the deſire of this houſe, or the advice of the privy council, that man or men that broke that parliament, will break this too, to the utter undoing of the nation. Our time is ſhort, if you pleaſe to think of it. If Seymour be not in the

lords

lords houſe (as it is ſaid he is) or if he be in the country; if the perſon be in the country and not here, that we ſhall chooſe, then let us ſet up another to rule for him till he comes, as in the abſcence of a knight of the ſhire that is choſen. Mr. Seymour is a perſon of great experience for the place, and he is the fitteſt to go on where you left off; but he being not here, let ſomebody ſit in his chair to repreſent his perſon, till he comes. And then we will offer our reaſons to the king, why we cannot recede from our firſt election of Mr. Seymour for our ſpeaker.

Sir Thomas Clarges.] I was glad yeſterday to find that moderation in this great matter. Though we were then ſatisfied in our right, yet, by this night's conſideration, gentlemen have looked over precedents—But though one of the long robe be more proper for ſpeaker, yet there are precedents of others that have been in that place. I find anciently that the commons have choſen their ſpeaker without preſenting him to the king for approbation. Some have made excuſes to the king, and ſome none (1 Hen. IV.) and in 7 Hen. VIII. he was preſented before the ordinary privileges were aſked, viz. of acceſs to the king's perſon, liberty of ſpeech, &c. But it is notorious that all theſe things were our birthrights before. But if this argument be uſed againſt our right, becauſe, in reſpect to the king, we make a formality of the king's approbation, all our rights will fall with that. This matter before us is that which all the commons of England have a right to, and I hope we ſhall not impair thoſe rights that they have entruſted to us. R. II. Sir John Cheyney was choſen ſpeaker, and went up to the king, &c. to be confirmed. The next day he fell ſick, and deſired the houſe to chooſe another, and they choſe Dorwood, and notified it to the king that they had choſen him. Popham was choſen 28 Hen. VI. (a troubleſome time.) He was ſick and unable to perform the office, and the commons had leave granted to chuſe another. But there are upon record many ſpeakers that have been choſen, and were ready to ſerve, without making any excuſe. It is a ſtrange thing that we ſhould hear nothing of this for two hundred years, and now the kingdom is in danger, that this parliament ſhould have an interruption. I hope that in conſideration of this matter, we ſhall take ſuch ſteps as are worthy of the great truſt repoſed in us.

Mr. Sacheverell.] This matter is of great importance, and therefore we ought to take wary ſteps in it to the king, that thoſe who adviſed him to this, may have no colour againſt us. The firſt queſtion ſtands thus, 'Whether a ſpeaker choſen ſtands good to the ſervice of the houſe, before he has the king's approbation?' The ſecond queſtion is, 'If the king can reject a ſpeaker, choſen by the houſe, and qualified?' If that be ſo, there is an end of your buſineſs. 1ſt King James, after Sir Robert Philips was choſen ſpeaker by the commons, he ſent out warrants for writs, as ſpeaker, without the king's approbation of him; and I can tell many more precedents.—But perhaps we have papers pinned upon our backs as the former parliament had, and be ſent home.

home. I move, that we may have ſome perſons nominated, of eminence about the king (though not privy counſellors, for they have not the ſole privilege of carrying our meſſages) humbly to acquaint the king, 'That the matter deli-'vered by my lord chancellor, in 'his name, is of ſo great impor-'tance, that we deſire ſome far-'ther time to conſider of it:' And then, no doubt, but we ſhall acquit ourſelves as we ought to do. I move this way, becauſe it ſhould not be ſaid that we come to a haſty reſolution in ſo important a matter. I move that Sir Robert Carr, the chancellor of the dutchy, may go with the meſſage to the king; and I doubt not but we ſhall make out our rights with all duty to the king.

Sir Rober Carr.] I humbly move you, that the privy counſellors may carry the meſſage to the king. I was one, but I am not now. I hope you will diſpenſe with me. There are none of the council here now, but I ſuppoſe they will be here.

Mr. Sacheverell.] If you ſtay for the privy counſellors, the black rod will come up to call you up, &c. and thoſe gentlemen of the privy council are not here, and then what will become of you? We have ſent thoſe to attend the king formerly who were no privy counſellors, and I would have Carr for one now.

Mr. Leveſon Gower.] I would know, whether ever the houſe made an addreſs to the king when they had no ſpeaker? I would have Sacheverell inform the houſe, whether there be any precedent of that.

Sir William Portman.] There is no precedent of a ſpeaker preſented to the king by the houſe, that has been rejected: and let us make a precedent of addreſſing the king without a ſpeaker.

Mr. Leveſon Gower.] I would would have any man cite a precedent, whether ever any addreſs was made to the king without a ſpeaker? (*He ſpoke it roughly, and ſeveral younger gentlemen called aloud*, 'To the bar.')

Mr. Vaughan.] Something muſt be done; and in this caſe we muſt create a precedent *primæ impreſſionis*. Was there ever any precedent that ſo many met together, and do nothing. I move you to make an addreſs to the king.

Sir Eliab Harvey.] Our time is but ſhort, and pray let us not miſpend it. I will name another to go to the king with Carr, Lord Ruſſel.

Sir Chriſtopher Muſgrave.] I conceive your proper queſtion is, 'Whether an addreſs ſhall be made to the king for a longer time, &c.?' And when that is over, then you are to nominate perſons to attend the king; and I ſhall name a third.

Mr. Powle.] I would have the queſtion be, 'That an applica-tion ſhall be made to the king that the matter delivered by the lord chancellor yeſterday is of ſuch great importance relating to the ſpeaker, that we deſire ſome time to conſider of it.'

The meſſage was this: 'That 'the matter delivered by the lord 'chancellor yeſterday is of ſuch 'great importance, that this houſe 'cannot immediately come to a 'reſolution therein; therefore do 'humbly

humbly desire that his majesty would be graciously pleased to grant some farther time to take the matter into consideration."

Ordered, That lord Russel, lord Cavendish, sir Henry Capel, and sir Robert Carr, do attend his majesty with this message.

Mr. Garroway.] I propose this to you; Whether, if the black rod comes, we shall not go up with this message ourselves?

Colonel Birch.] I hope this course is not taken about our speaker to make those that sent us hither to mistrust us. Therefore I desire, that presently three or four gentlemen may be chosen, to draw up an humble petition to the king, in few words, to represent to his majesty with what heart we came up to serve him and those that chose us, and in order to that we have chosen a speaker; and then hope that we may not be made a precedent of a thing that was never done before, in rejecting our speaker, that so we may go about the business of the nation.

Sir Harbottle Grimstone.] I fear that such a petition to the king, as is proposed, may grant too much of the point; as that he is not speaker whom we have chosen, till he be approved of by the king.

Sir Thomas Lee.] The thing may be so drawn, as that we may not yield the point in the least.

Mr. Broome Whorwood.] If this be your right, keep it; if not, give it up. I have sat long enough here to see that our rights have been attempted, and what is our right I will never part with.

Colonel Titus.] I think you are not ripe for any such petition, till you have an answer from the king whether we shall have longer time granted to us or not.

Mr. Hampden.] Suppose the king makes you no answer. Can you give your country a better account and answer of what you have done already, than that you were about to make an humble representation to the king? I know no reason why we should not go about it presently; and that three or four may withdraw to prepare it, let the issue be what it will.

Mr. Williams.] In this you give the king no occasion of offence. This may possibly be called 'A remonstrance.' But I would not vapour with a petition, and I would give no occasion of offence.

Sir Edward Dering.] If Mr. Seymour be our speaker, we may lie under the penalty of 500l. for acting before we are qualified, by taking the oaths, and subscribing the test, &c. at the table. I would stay this matter moved for, till you have an answer from the king.

Lord Russel reports, That, according to command, they have attended the king, and his majesty is pleased to make this answer to the message, viz. 'I have considered your message, and do consent to a farther time for you to consider, till Tuesday next: And as I would not have my prerogative encroached upon, so I would not encroach upon your privilege; if a third person cannot be found out for an expedient in the mean time.'

[Debate.]

Serjeant Streete.] When the difference was between the lords and commons, in the case of Sir Samuel Barnardiston, which you laboured under, the king found out an expedient. That being the case, I will presume to name a third person for speaker. *(But he was not suffered.)*

Mr. Garroway.] You have had a gracious anſwer from the king. If in this time we have not leſſened his prerogative in what we have done, we may conſider farther of it; and as long as the king has given us time, I would conſider of it, and you may conſider of it.

Mr. Williams.] I wonder that now it ſhould be propoſed to name a third perſon, ſince the king has given you great time for deliberation. If you name a third perſon, you give up your right. I am as ready for Mr. Powle *(named by Streete)* as any man; but your anſwer yeſterday from the chancellor was about rejecting your ſpeaker by the king's prerogative. And will you ſet down and give up your right for a compliment? If ſo, farewell chuſing a ſpeaker for the future! Mr. Powle is a gentleman of great value; but let every man conſider the right of the commons of England.

Sir John Knight.] It is all one, if you name a ſecond or third perſon; it is equally giving up your right to name a third or a ſecond. Here were two in conteſt, and both were equally named. I move, therefore, that, as the king is pleaſed to give us till Tueſday next, to conſider, &c. to chuſe ſome perſon, &c. that we may draw a petition to the king, to ſet out our right in chuſing a ſpeaker.

Mr. Sacheverell.] I am not for any queſtion at this time; becauſe many gentlemen know not what was ſaid by the chancellor to us yeſterday. In this caſe, I would ſend to ſearch the lords books, to know whether a refuſal or diſmiſſing our ſpeaker is there entered. And as the king has given you time, ſo I would make uſe of it to ſearch the lords books for what the king has ſaid by the chancellor, to ſhape your anſwer accordingly.

Mr. Williams.] The very words were, 'That the choice of the commons of their ſpeaker was diſmiſſed.'

Mr. Hampden.] I went to look into the lords journal, and there is no entry made yet of any thing, but in the minute-book only; and what you do muſt be a debate grounded upon that.

Sir John Ernly.] Now you are putting yourſelves in a way to inform yourſelves of the chancellor's ſpeech, &c. and now it is ſo freely declared on both ſides, I think it is well moved to adjourn till Monday.

So the houſe adjourned till Monday, by the clerk, as before.

Monday, March 10.

The ſearch of the lords journal was reported.

Sir Tho. Lee.] I am one of thoſe whom you commanded to ſearch the lords journal, and, according to the order of the houſe, we went to the lords houſe, where we ſearched the journal, but we found no entry made, but ſome minutes of the lord chancellor's ſpeech in a paper; but the lord chancellor had taken the paper to correct, and we ſhould have them as ſoon as they were done.

Mr. Sacheverell.] Seeing you can do nothing with theſe minutes, I would do ſomething without them, and not ſit ſtill till the lords have adjourned till Tueſday. Tho' I am confident of our right, yet at this time I would give the leaſt occaſion of offence that might be, and

and proceed by such gentle steps as may give the king no cause of offence; nor those near the king, to possess him that we have done so. I would look a little back, and yet put no question upon it. For this reason, I have taken some pains to look back how the house has proceeded in things of this nature; and of those, the gentlest proceedings. This is owned on all hands, that anciently the speaker made no excuse, nor had the house order from the king to chuse a speaker. 5 Rich. II. and 2 Hen. IV. was the first excuse that was made. But I would take notice of one thing. Though, of late, speakers, it is true, have made excuses, &c. yet it is as true, that the king has admitted them speakers. But they have made none, but by leave of this house of commons.—1 James, out of the journal: before the speaker was approved by the king, two or three days, the house not only made an order to elect another speaker instead of Sir Francis Bacon, but in this session 1 James, the king was advised, 'That freedom of speech, and the use of the rest of the privileges of the house of commons, were *ex gratiâ*, and not *ex debito*;' and the king sent them a letter, 'That he was satisfied with it.' But the commons addressed farther, by way of representation, how the usage of parliament had been, in that matter, in an humble petition, 'that their privileges might be continued by way of decency, but not to yield their right.' But as to the matter now before us, I would only state the case to the king, by way of representation, 'how usage of parliament has been,' and wait his gracious answer; and I doubt not but the king will see that he is wrongfully informed in the matter, and will give such an answer as will satisfy the kingdom—And I propose that the question may be for a representation, &c.

Mr. Hampden.] I wish this matter was come to such an end as might give satisfaction both to the king and the house. I am not yet so clear as stifly to assert our right, nor keep up our claim. The king gave us a gracious answer, and it took exceedingly with me, and I would have you acknowledge it. The right of election of our speaker no man can contradict. If the king has a right to chuse our speaker, it had been most proper when we were before the king. But there is no distinction of privy counsellors from others in the house, that their presence is necessary when a speaker is chosen, or that they must propose him; unless they make a distinction of themselves. You have now chosen a gentleman for your speaker unanimously; one whom you thought qualified for the employment, and who, you had reason to think, would have been acceptable to the king. But if privy counsellors must propose a speaker, and necessarily be present at the choice; if there be no privy counsellors of the house, by that consequence you must have no speaker. But the chancellor said, 'The king had other employment for him.' Surely that was an extemporary excuse, for a member of parliament ought not to be employed elsewhere. I hope that, in this matter, you will make such a representation to the king, as

may have a favourable anſwer, and ſo you may be let into the ſervice of the king and kingdom; and I would have ſome gentlemen withdraw and pen it.

Sir John Ernly.] You have an undoubted right of election of your ſpeaker. It was hinted here, and confirmed by practice, 'That no man was ever named here for ſpeaker by the ſecretaries of ſtate, or the privy counſellors, in the king's name;' for the choice is in the commons, and it is undoubted that the refuſal of a ſpeaker, when choſen, is of right in the king. I will give you the opinion of lawyers; that election is in one place, and approbation in another; as in choice of biſhops. When a perſon is named, probably he is approved of by the king; it is a thing compounded, and generally there is ſuch an intimation that he is acceptable both to the king and the houſe. The king has declared, 'That he will not touch a hair of your privileges;' but as good lawyers as any in England are of opinion, that the king has and may diſapprove of your choice. As to that cited, 1 James, of Serjeant Philips, who was choſen ſpeaker, ſome things preparatory might be done, in order to filling the houſe, &c. But the broad ſeal for the writs was not iſſued out for ſome time after. Aſſert the privilege of your election as much as you pleaſe, but I would make no more matter of it than to ſtate the thing. But as to the ſpeaker's being conſtantly approved by the king, you have choſen a perſon that has always been acceptable to him, and therefore he has been always approved: as Sir Edward Turner, and Mr. Seymour twice choſen, Sir Robert Sawyer, and Sir Job Charlton were.

Sir Thomas Lee.] Ernly has moved you for a third perſon to be ſpeaker; but that cannot be, becauſe there is no ſecond perſon appears; ſo that can be no expedient. But what has been propoſed about the repreſentation is moſt modeſt. Ernly ſays, 'That in 1 James, &c. the broad ſeal was not iſſued out for ſome time after,' but yet the broad ſeal was iſſued out upon the authority of the ſpeaker's warrant precedent. The beſt thing you can do is, to leave the thing as it was before you ſtirred it by the repreſentation. I doubt not but when you bring not the king in queſtion, the king will let it ſtand as it did. How in the world could we chuſe a perſon more likely to ſatisfy the king than Mr. Seymour, who, as Ernly ſays, has been twice approved? Popham had been a ſoldier, and was diſabled by his wounds for the ſervice; and there a cauſe was aſſigned for diſapproving the choice. If it be the king's prerogative to reject, &c. as is pretended, ſuch an expedient, by repreſentation, may be found out. If you do otherwiſe, you have ſpent ſo much time very ill, if you preſent another ſpeaker, and give all up.

Sir Thomas Clarges.] No non-claimer, no diſuſer, can take away right of parliament, becauſe all the people have an intereſt in it. A borough complains, 'That they have right of election of members of parliament, but it has been diſuſed:' The ſpeaker thereupon ſends his warrant to the clerk of the crown to iſſue out a writ for election, &c. As for the opinion of the long robe, &c. they may eaſily be miſtaken in this matter,

ter, though they be very learned in the law, for they are not verſed in law of parliament; that is another thing. Lord Coke, though a very learned lawyer, was much miſtaken in law of parliament: Mr. Prynne has rectified him in ſeveral miſtakes. In the journal, 1 king James, you will find that the king did think, that the uſual petitions, at the beginning of a parliament, of acceſs to his perſon, &c. were only acts of grace, and that he might deny them; but the houſe humbly repreſented to him, 'That thoſe things were petitions of right, and not of grace.' We have a gracious prince, and I hope he will not diminiſh our rights and privileges--petitions of right every ordinary perſon claims. If a man be diſpoſſeſſed of his eſtate, he moves the court by way of petition of right, and the king cannot deny writs of error, and petitions of right, when demanded. In R. II's time, there is no mention upon record, that the houſe attended the king, becauſe the king can take notice of no proceeding of the houſe, till the houſe communicates it to him. The commons uſually gave notice to the king of their choice of a ſpeaker, that the king might know who applied to him. I doubt not but the king is as gracious as his grandfather was, and will be convinced of our right in the matter of a ſpeaker.

Mr. Goring.] Some worthy perſons have taken pains to ſearch precedents. I would know, whether any perſon but a privy counſellor uſually propoſes a ſpeaker? And then the king, without doubt, knows before-hand who the ſpeaker is. I have heard gentlemen formerly allege it, as an exception againſt Mr. Seymour, that he was a privy counſellor, and therefore excepted againſt him for being ſpeaker.

Sir John Cloberry.] I am glad to ſee the houſe in ſo excellent a temper to hear a debate of as great a concernment as can come before you. Firſt it is ſaid, 'That the ſpeaker ought to be preſented by ſome of the privy council,' but I take to be the right of every member to preſent whom he pleaſes. Secondly, 'Whether it be our undoubted right?' That is undubitable, the *modification* of the choice. It has been aſſerted by the maſter of the Rolls, and he is pleaſed to call the preſenting of a ſpeaker to the king, 'a compliment only;' which doctrine, if true, then we have a *conſummate* ſpeaker; as in *materia prima* there is a capacity of receiving various forms. The choice of the ſpeaker is our undoubted right, but the manner totally and integrally in our choice. I will begin with Mr. Seymour, who ſat in the chair but a while; he made a modeſt excuſe, and then ſaid, 'The houſe cannot chuſe a ſpeaker but by the king's approbation, and he hoped that would be the only thing the king would deny this houſe.' Then, as ſoon as the king's negative came down upon Mr. Seymour, it was thought an infringement of your privileges. There were never any ſuch precedents as for us to adhere to our firſt choice. In Hen. VI's time, the ſpeaker was refuſed, at his own requeſt (Popham.) The law is tender of creating a difference between the king and his people, and it may be the king will not deny any law you adviſe him, only under this *modification*,

'That he has employment for Mr. Seymour.' The ceremony of excuſing was omitted by Mr. Seymour—Now you will reduce the king to ſuch a ſtrait, as either to give up his prerogative, or diſcontent his people. I will not ſay that we have power in this matter; but that we have right is not yet proved. I had rather give my eyes, hands, and head, than part with this power, if it be your right; but if it be a flower of the crown, I would rather die than take it away. *A blot is no blot till it be hit.* Therefore I move, that the thing may be thoroughly debated, and ſee our own title to it, and not carry a *dough-baked* repreſentation to the king, that we cannot maintain.

Soon after Sir John Cloberry had made an end of his ſpeech, ſome merrily-diſpoſed gentlemen ſent a note from hand to hand about the houſe, ſealed up, with this ſuperſcription: 'To the right honourable lord *Cloberio*, baron *Dough-baked*, earl of *Conſummation* and *Modification*, marquis of *Materia Prima*. Frank *Danby*.'

Sir Harbottle Grimſtone.] Something fell from Cloberry that does a little concern me, of a word ſlipped from me, 'That the preſenting the ſpeaker to the king was a compliment, &c.' I ſpoke what I meant, viz. 'That the choice of a ſpeaker is an act done by the houſe, and there needed nothing more to be done.' When we are called by the authority of the king's writ, ſurely it is to do ſome work, and I believe there never was more work to do than now. Nothing but an act of omnipotence can carry us through it. We carry the ſpeaker up to the lords bar, to let the king know whom we have made choice of; and he is as much accompliſhed to do our work, to collect debates for a queſtion, that every man may ſay aye or no, clearly to the queſtion, as if he was preſented to the king, &c. It is not how things will be conſtrued elſewhere, but naturally here. When I had the honour to ſerve here as ſpeaker, in the convention, [1660] (though the king called it a parliament, it has not had ſince ſo great a reputation,) I was then weak in my health; but thus much I remember, that when we were in debates, before the king came hither, I was commanded to wait upon the king with the ſubmiſſion of the houſe, and after I had been at the lords bar, &c. we had occaſion to carry up votes. If ever the ſpeaker had made excuſe, and preſented himſelf for the king's approbation, the tranſport of joy for the king's coming might have put us upon it. Mr. William Pierpoint took exceptions at what I then ſaid at the lords bar, viz. 'That I had not full order for what I ſaid, and was too laviſh of my tongue.' If a ſpeaker, carried up to the lords houſe, as Mr. Seymour was, and though he excuſed not the accepting of the employment, yet ſaid, 'He ſtood for the king's approbation,' which he was not inſtructed to do, he might well be reprimanded. I am willing to comply with any expedient in this matter; but I would not part with our right.

Serjeant Maynard.] Gentlemen, I will tell you what I have obſerved in my time. Cloberry did well to diſtribute what he had to diſcourſe of; but it is not now ſeaſon-

seasonable to make a formal determination of the thing. When I heard the question first, I thought it out of all question, but it is not so clear and satisfactory to me, though I am them the king's serjeant, and so sworn to maintain the king's prerogative.—*Hannibal ad portas, Catilina intra mœnia.* In Haman's conspiracy against the Jews, Ahasuerus gave them liberty to speak for themselves, and Haman was hanged upon the same gallows he had prepared for Mordecai. But as to the point in question, I had a clear opinion, led by my lord Coke, of two hundred years practice, that in that time there was was no such thing as a public speaker till 15 Edw. III. He said so, but I find it not. 5 R. II. there was a presentment of a speaker. I do but observe this, though I do not make any conclusion on one side or other. Sometimes it is found that the speaker goes up to the lords house, and exercises his oratory in excusing himself, and sometimes not: but never that the speaker desired the king's approbation, anciently. This speaker, Seymour, after you have chosen him, makes his excuse, and you refuse it, and he goes up to the king and makes it, and carries his excuse to another place—This is a breach of your privilege. That of Sir John Popham was a real excuse, and there was a necessity to constitute another speaker, for it is impossible that a body of this nature can be without a speaker. It may be, I may change my opinion with that modesty which becomes me. I know not what clearly to say in it. It is hard that it should be the king's prerogative, and yet never exercised; and to be called 'a compliment,' we may be complimented out of our right, and this speaker in his speech has done it. I know not that ever any one speaker was refused by the king, nor ever any anciently that desired approbation. Pardon me if I say it, we have had such great disorders *intra mœnia*, of sheriffs double returns, &c. that these things spend your time; and your enemies, and popery, will grow upon you. Therefore I move, that you will not wave your privilege, nor determine the thing, but take such consideration in it that you desert not your right, nor impose upon the king. I am afraid of that objection against Mr. Seymour, his being of the privy council—He is so much your servant as to be your speaker. May not the king show you the reason why he approves not of your choice, viz. 'That he has designed him for an embassy?'—As yet he has showed you no reason. I would not so much press upon the king, but lay aside your right rather than hazard him and the kingdom.

Sir Henry Capel.] Some rights are more in nature than others: that cannot be denied. This right of our speaker, &c. is so in its own nature. What the speaker desires of the king, 'Access to his person,' is in the nature of parliament, whether it be asked, or no. Whether this be of that nature, now the commons have chose a speaker, that we have right to him, &c. I offer not to determine. Whatever that right is, there is a time of declaring that right, and I think it the prudence of the house not to declare it now the king is coming towards you. As to what is moved, 'to appoint

ſome gentlemen to draw an humble addreſs and repreſentation to the king,' we come hither to ſerve our king and country, and I am not againſt it.

Mr. Vaughan.] This is an unlucky omen, to ſtumble at the threſhold, and I rather wonder that from ſuch excellent cauſes ſhould proceed ſuch pernicious effects. We have elected a ſpeaker, that, one would think, the king had elected himſelf; ſo acceptable to the king! You ſeem to aſſert your right in the choice of your ſpeaker. I would know if the king's anſwer in this manner, without any cauſe ſhown, may be repeated *ad infinitum?* The 17th of Richard II. was the firſt time a ſpeaker was preſented to the king on record. 2 Hen. IV. was the firſt time the king required you to chuſe a ſpeaker. There is a great difference betwixt rejection of a ſpeaker by the king, and admitting his excuſe. That being the caſe, where do we impoſe on the king? It is adviſed, 'That ſome gentlemen may withdraw to make a petition by way of repreſentation, &c.' but in that I would aſſert our right, and I doubt not, but if the king conſults his own royal heart, it will have good effect. But by a gentleman's argument, if you have no privy counſellors to propoſe, &c. you can have no ſpeaker choſen, and it is not neceſſary a privy counſellor ſhould propoſe, &c.

Ordered, That an humble repreſentation be made to his majeſty, in the matter relating to the ſpeaker contained in the lord chancellor's ſpeech

Tueſday, March 11.

Mr. Powle reports the repreſentation, &c. as follows:

'We your majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the commons in this preſent parliament aſſembled, do, with all obedience, return you majeſty moſt hearty thanks for the favourable reception and gracious anſwer your majeſty was pleaſed to return to our laſt meſſage, wherein your majeſty was pleaſed not only to allow us longer time to deliberate of what was delivered to us by the lord chancellor, relating to the choice of a ſpeaker, but likewiſe to expreſs ſo great a care not to infringe our privileges: and we deſire your majeſty to believe, that no ſubjects ever had a more tender regard, than ourſelves, of the rights of your majeſty, and your royal prerogative; which we ſhall always acknowlege to be veſted in the crown, for the benefit and protection of your people. And therefore, for the clearing all doubts that may ariſe in your royal mind, upon this occaſion now before us, we crave leave humbly to repreſent to your majeſty, that it is the undoubted right of the commons to have the free election of one of their members to be their ſpeaker, and to perform the ſervice of the houſe, and that the ſpeaker, ſo elected, and preſented, according to cuſtom, hath, by the conſtant practice of all former ages, been continued ſpeaker, and executed that employment, unleſs ſuch perſons have been excuſed for ſome corporal diſeaſe, which hath been alledged by themſelves, or ſome others in their behalf, in full parliament. According to this uſage, Mr. Edward Seymour was unanimouſly choſen, upon the conſideration of his great abilities and ſufficiency for that place, of which we had large experience in the laſt parliament,

parliament, and was presented by us to your majesty as a person we conceived would every way be most acceptable to your majesty's royal judgment: this being the true state of the case, we do in all humility lay it before your majesty's view, hoping that your majesty, upon due consideration of former precedents, will rest satisfied with our proceedings, and will not think fit to deprive us of so necessary a member, by employing him in any other service; but to give us such a gracious answer, as your majesty and your royal predecessors have always done heretofore, upon the like occasions; that so we may, without more loss of time, proceed to the dispatch of those important affairs, for which we are called hither, wherein we doubt not but we shall so behave ourselves, as to give an ample testimony to the whole world of our duty and affection to your majesty's service, and of our care of the peace and prosperity of your kingdoms.'

Ordered, That Mr. Noel, Mr. Powle, Lord Cavendish, Lord Russel, Sir Robert Carr, and Sir John Ernly, do wait on his majesty with the said representation.

Who being returned, Mr. Powle reports his majesty's answer; which was to this effect:

'Gentlemen,

All this is but loss of time; and therefore I command you to go back to your house, and do as I have directed you.'

Debate.

Mr. Sacheverell.] I never knew before that such a representation was 'loss of time.' I took this representation to be as modest and dutiful as could be. Divers representations have been formerly made to his majesty, upon several occasions, and I did expect that we should have had such an answer to this; and we might reasonably expect as gracious an answer as formerly, there being nothing but duty in it. But the gentlemen that gave us this answer, would not let the king give us a direct answer, because it would be under examination here. Therefore they have taken this course. It seems, they think it 'loss of time' to inform his majesty of the state of the case about a speaker. But I would address the king again. In the case of the declaration, some time since, we did not make one address, but three, and had some rougher answers from his majesty than this. Let us justify it to the world, that we have done nothing, but in all duty to maintain our rights. And I move, that we may address the king, that he would please to take our representation into farther consideration, and give us a gracious answer.

Lord Cavendish.] I am not of opinion that this interruption proceeds from the same counsels, &c. —The last dissolved parliament was uneasy to them; and in this, here are too many men of quality and estates to diminish the rights of the crown. On the one side, I do not fear this will break this parliament; and on the other side, I would not gratify the designs of ill men. It is most proper for us now to consider, whether this thing will admit an expedient. The speaker may be made a lord, a judge, or an ambassador; and that ends the dispute. Whereas some men

fancy that the ſpeaker is not made without the king's approbation; if ſo, we give up our right—Till the king approves, or rejects, it is his choice of the ſpeaker, and not ours. I would have ſome gentleman propoſe whether there may not be an expedient in this caſe.

Mr. Bennet.] This is playing at French hot-cockles. I would not, in this, gratify the deſigns of ill men, who have thrown this bone amongſt us. This is to back and mount the colt with a ſnaffle, and then to bring him on to a bitt and curb. This great aſſembly is not to be bought nor ſold, but, I fear, the laſt was. It is an expedient, that Mr. Seymour comes not to the houſe; his abſence is an expedient; but ſtill aſſert your right. I would not have him that is named by the privy council, *(Meres)* but ſome other.

Sir Thomas Lee.] I never took that for an expedient, that was a total quitting of your right. I think, time is precious; but I do not think that if this matter be not quieted, the parliament will be diſſolved. I have ſeen anſwers from the king much blacker than this. This caſe is of a very great nature, and if once things of this kind come to be refined by diſtinctions in debate, we may refine away the greateſt privileges we have. One parliament called ſo ſoon after another has not been for ſome time. That called in 1640 ſat but three weeks, and the king repented half an hour after he had diſſolved it, and then another was called; and there is no danger to the kingdom though we are ſent away. And wherein does a new parliament differ? They are the people ſtill in another parliament, and I hope no man will be alarmed with that. I wonder that Mr. Seymour is abſent; he knows not what place to ſit in, without diſpleaſing the king. The king anſwers your repreſentation, 'that this is loſing time,' and there is nothing remaining upon your books whom you have choſen for ſpeaker (for till you are qualified by the teſts you can enter nothing;) but it is entered upon the lords books, 'That your choice of Mr. Seymour is diſcharged, and you are directed to chuſe another man.' And what privilege will you gain by the expedient? When the practice has been always with you of chuſing, you will get no reputation by an expedient. I would addreſs the king again in this, &c. and hope for ſucceſs. When ſecretary Williamſon was committed to the Tower, the laſt parliament, the commons had an anſwer, &c. and rougher things followed: the act for the militia was rejected. But if you addreſs again, I hope the king will anſwer you by the advice of his council.

Mr. Vaughan.] Your queſtion is not now, whether you ſhall inſiſt upon Mr. Seymour for ſpeaker, &c. but your being called hither to conſult *de arduis regni negotiis.* When your privileges are invaded, what way have you to do what you came hither for? I ſpeak now becauſe the parliament is ruining—Perhaps our prince is miſinformed, and he does not look upon our paper, nor conſider it. Whatever you do afterwards, preſs your paper now; but at the beginning of a parliament, do not give up your right.

Mr. Williams.] This is no 'loſs of time,' but will be 'loſs of right,' if you inſiſt not upon your privileges. And plainly, if the right

right be with us, shall we sit still, and let it be invaded? And you, in parliament give away the right of parliament? Acquiesce in your right, one way or other, and have a fair question for it, and part not with it so easily.

Colonel Birch.] I speak at this time under some disorder and great fear. This matter before us requires as great and serious consideration as any thing that has happened in my time. When the last parliament left things, many things concerning the gentlemen in the Tower were undiscovered; and many were under the fear of it. This is so plain a thing, that scarce a man but will be descanting upon this point. Undoubtedly your speaker is chosen, and ought not to be rejected without cause shown why; but those are not true consequences, 'That the king may, by the same reason, refuse all speakers and bills too.' I desire to do that here, that, if any mischief follows upon it, we may answer it. We have shown our opinion of Mr. Seymour, and have stuck to him as long as we could. It seems, the king has occasion for him, and you may chuse a third person; whoever does this, I am apt to think, will do more. I desire none will prejudge — Greater things than this must be debated. Whoever threw in the bone, the king will see that we step over this to oblige him---I hope he will let us go currently in our business. The king's answer to me looks as if some something was resolved on, and then I doubt whether we are able to answer to God and those that sent us hither, in the result, if we too much insist upon our right, &c. In the choice of a third person, it loses not our liberty, but, I believe, gains a step.

Mr. William Harbord.] I was never reduced to so great a strait how to give my opinion, as I am now. Did I think this was giving up your rights, I would be the last man that should give my consent to it. I think the king has power to deny his approbation of a speaker. Suppose it should so fall out that any parliament should make choice of a speaker to-day, and that gentleman should be so unhappy as to wound any man, and that man be in danger of his life, and the king should say, 'I am informed of such a thing:'--- Or that the speaker you had chosen had had a hand in this conspiracy of the papists---*He was taken to order by*

Sir Harbottle Grimstone.] Really we are in great disorder, as to arguments, on both sides. The point in debate is the king's approbation and reprobation of a speaker chosen---As well give it up and *monstrari digitis* ——The speaker we have chosen, Mr. Seymour, has declared his abilities---And some speakers may so spoil a question that you may never do any business. If the king has such a prerogative, that the king may say 'No,' to our choice, it may serve a turn to knock another speaker down as well as this, and so we shall become utterly useless to the intent we were sent hither for. In this great strait, if an expedient could be found out, if we could make our claim on record, as well as the king's refusal on the lords book; but that appears there, and ours does not, and is no where for us. As this now stands,

were

were there not something else in the case, we would easily part with it. It is a great advantage for the king to set up his throne in the hearts of his people—There will be great difficulty in an expedient in this matter; and that must be with great patience and kindness to hear one another. If the king pleases to call Mr. Seymour to the lords house, all is free and at liberty, and we may proceed to the choice of another, and our privileges will be safe, &c. But since we are between two rocks, it becomes prudent men to go where the least danger is—But I know not what to propose.

Sir Edward Dering.] I am not so superstitious, that, because we stumbled at the threshold, we should leave off our journey; and I hope we shall be at our journey's end. I hoped, that, after two or three days, and the consideration of the merits of the person, and our choice, the king would have admitted Mr. Seymour, &c. But seeing he does not, I would proceed to another choice. There is no precedent directly in the case, of our power, &c. In this doubtful case, I would consider in prudence what is to be done. All know our dissatisfactions at home, and that we have a powerful enemy abroad. We have a restless faction at home of papists. We are in a very bad and helpless condition. Suppose the king should dissolve this parliament, upon this point, and call another, it will be a discouragement to gentlemen to come again; and if there be no other consequence of our pains than to sit but a week, gentlemen will not be ambitious of that trust. Consider, whether we can answer it to the country, if we break upon this point. If it be said, 'That if the king refuses one speaker, he may refuse five hundred, and has not refused any, these hundreds of years,' that is a strange inference. I think it the best expedient to chuse a third person.

Mr. Garroway.] I am not much frighted, nor much invited to sit, since I find, at the beginning, what entertainment you are likely to have at the latter end of the parliament. We are only unhappy that the king does not consider our representation— Let us try the king, whether he will or no, for one day. I would not yield up our right, and, I believe the king will find out an expedient, and neither infringe your liberty nor his own prerogative. I have known whole sessions defeated in a day, by a prorogation, and if this be done, by the same counsel it may be again. I pray that with all duty imaginable, the king may be farther addressed in the matter; and if he will not give us an answer, then I would put the question of our right.

Sir Thomas Clarges.] This point of prerogative, that has stuck these hundreds of years, will raise that other scruple to break you. There is great difference betwixt matters of grace and matters of right. This of chusing our speaker, &c. is so much of the essence of parliament, that we cannot part with it. When was any speaker, that was presented, ever refused? If nothing of that be, but absolute power in the king; suppose five or six subsidies should be demanded, and you make application to the king, 'That the commons are poor and cannot raise them all,'

all,' and the king should answer, 'Go your ways, consider what I have said, and raise them,' —I am afraid that, when you have chosen your speaker, and that is over, still you will have blocks and interpositions in the way, and ill counsellors will be encouraged to advise yet worse. The same answer may be given to our three requests of 'Freedom of speech, &c.' which are usually made by the speaker, &c. In 1 James, the commons made a long representation of their right to those three privileges of parliament. If my borough that I serve for should ask me, 'Why we did not chuse another speaker?' I will answer, 'Because I will not part with their right.' I advise, therefore, that we do as we have done in the former king's time, in the petition of right; that we apply to the king for a better answer to our representation.

Serjeant Maynard.] This is not a question to put the ruin of a nation upon. The last parliament, pursuing things with zeal and truth, yet were dissolved. I could not have believed it. I believe that gentlemen have in this matter spoken their hearts, and I believe I shall speak mine too. What is your evidence for this right that you pretend to? From R. II's and Hen. IV's time, there has been no denial of the speaker that you have chosen, &c. Because it has not been denied, cannot it be denied? Why do you let the speaker excuse himself at the lords bar, and not accept his excuse here? If a man can show the fruits of his ancient possession, though his evidence be lost, yet that goes a great way. It is said, 'By this we shall lose our privilege, and speakers may be rejected without end.' It cannot be presumed that our speakers may be rejected till one be got for the turn; that will be too gross. We come here for the good of the king's crown, and the government, and posterity, as well as for our own present good. If we demand just laws of the king, he grants or rejects them, and it is a greater prerogative than rejecting or accepting a speaker. That which astonishes me is, we have dangers at home and abroad—This matter of right is not clear to me. But it is clear that we shall be ruined by a breach with the king.

Mr. Sollicitor Finch.] I think it a good expedient to chuse a third person for speaker, and I think it not fit to represent to the king what he has twice denied us. The king's negative power is as much as chusing a speaker—Not all one. —

Mr. Vaughan.] What higher testimony can a subject have for all he has than records?—I would not show the way here to cancel records. When we consider that thirty laws were broken by the declaration for liberty of conscience, and money given for a fleet, and we had no fleet, money for an army and no war, what cannot we suppose? What remedy can we have, when the king will not so much as look upon our petition, that has all our rights?—The same counsel put him upon this. This is but beginning to ride a parliament. Languishing persons take physic, not out of hopes to be cured, but to prolong their life some time. I fear that may be our case.

Colonel Titus.] There are not worse counsels than have been given by those about the king, and I expect no better from them. Nobody

body will deny that the choice of a ſpeaker is in the houſe. Lord Coke grants that the choice of a ſpeaker is a *Congé d'elire*—But the biſhop is choſen, in effect, and named by the king; but the ſpeaker is not. Let gentlemen ſhew me any law or uſage to the contrary. If there be none, we have reaſon to think the king has no right, &c. and ſomething is at the bottom that we know not of. A ſpeaker has been choſen and laid aſide; but never but in caſe of diſability; as in Sir John Popham's caſe. Cheney was choſen here, and was excuſed, and Sir John Dorwood was choſen in his place, and till he came up to the lords to be preſented, &c. the king did not know of any body that was choſen. We all know that anciently the firſt demand from the commons was, 'That the king would be pleaſed to confirm *Magna Charta* and *Charta de Foreſta*.' I would know whether the king had a right to annul thoſe laws; and that the people were not puniſhed for breaking them? I ſuppoſe this to be our right (for all are not of equal moment) and all are bound to aſſert it, yet not to venture their necks upon it. This matter is not of that laſt importance as to venture the kingdom upon it. If the king denies one or two ſpeakers, he may deny ten, till he have one to ſerve a turn: It is poſſible, but not probable. The words of the writ that calls us hither are, 'to conſult *de quibuſdam arduis regni negotiis*'—and all that is to give money: an empty exchequer, and a full houſe! Will the king loſe his money, do you think, by putting by forty ſpeakers? I would not have that argument paſs, that if we chuſe not another ſpeaker, we ſhall be diſſolved. When once a parliament is ſo fond of their places, and ſo fearful of a diſſolution, that parliament did never do any good. Gentlemen did not expect ſuch an anſwer from the king; but when I conſider who was the counſellor of it, I wonder not at all at it. I move you to adjourn till to-morrow morning eight of the clock.

The debate was according adjourned by the clerk.

Wedneſday, March 12.

[The adjourned debate reſumed.]

Sir John Cloberry.] Moves, that the queſtion may be put for chuſing another ſpeaker.

Mr. Trenchard.] The king has no right to reject our ſpeaker, but ancient uſage has been to the contrary. Conſider the nature of the thing; if the caſe be doubtful, we ought to inſiſt upon it. It is a great inconvenience to the houſe to have no ſpeaker; and more for the king; and where it is ſo, it ought to turn the ſcales. We are told of 'dangers abroad and at home.' But that is more to give warrant for us to give our rights away. Thoſe perſons who formerly have made miſunderſtandings betwixt the king and parliament, I ſee, will continue it; as yet you cannot honourably admit of an expedient. At preſent, you have humbly addreſſed the king, by way of repreſentation of your caſe; and the king has given you ſuch an anſwer as was never yet given to any houſe of commons. You

You expose the honour of the house to censure, if you give up your right upon such a slight answer. I would therefore address the king for a farther answer.

Sir Hugh Cholmondeley.] As far as I can guess, this question is better left undetermined. If the king can refuse a speaker, he may refuse several. If the king has not liberty, &c. he cannot displace, upon excuse of infirmity. We had better begin anew, and leave it as it was. It was moved, 'That the king might cause nothing of this matter to be entered upon the lords journal.' I propose that way as most expedient.

Sir John Knight.] You have adjourned that very debate to this day, and your right of chusing the speaker is your proper debate, and you can go upon nothing else.

Sir Harbottle Grimstone.] It has been our work four or five days to find out an expedient in this matter, and we cannot. The king has been so advised, that we chuse any member but one; which is as much as to say, 'Chuse whom you will but twenty.' Except one, and except twenty. It was a saying of king James, 'That when he called a parliament, he let down his prerogative to his people; but when he dissolved a parliament, he took it up again; not for his pleasure, but for his power.' If one address will not do, I am for a second and a third to the king.

Sir John Hewley.] I would serve my king and my country, but cannot be in a capacity to give up the cause for ever. Shall not we have our tongue to speak our own words? As for that precedent in lord Coke, &c. judges do not concern themselves in parliament, and that is the reason they look not into those cases. But I believe, if lord Coke had been here at this debate, he would have changed his opinion. For continuance of this privilege for two hundred years is great authority. But it is said, '*Ab initio non fuit sic.*'—It is a voluntary act, and no positive law; a thing done only out of respect to the king. It is said, 'That a speaker has been rejected by the king, and that is an evidence of the king's power'.—But this is materially on our side; *exceptio probat regulam in non exceptis.* Sir John Popham, who was rejected, was sick. This person, Mr. Seymour, not disabling himself by any excuse, and being a person so near the king as a counsellor, it is no breach of respect to the king to make another address, &c. I look upon it as an undoubted privilege of the people, and it may prove fatal to give it up, when for two hundred years never any speaker was presented to the king, but Popham, and he for the cause of his disability, &c. When Serjeant Philips was chosen speaker, and placed in the chair, he issued out his warrant for writs, and the great seal obeyed them, before he was confirmed by the king. The king says, or generally by the lord chancellor, 'Go, and chuse your speaker;' not 'Go to your house, and chuse whom I nominate,' but 'Chuse your speaker:' Shall this be taken away by a side-wind? *A facto ad jus non valet consequentia.* The speaker is our servant, and is he to obey his master, or no? Though the speaker be the greatest commoner of England, yet he is not the greatest

eſt community of England. To have a ſervant impoſed upon a man, though by the king himſelf, will not be ſuffered by any private maſter, or merchant; and ſhall the commons of England endure it? The reaſon of it will give you light. The caſe of Mitton, in lord Coke's fourth Reports: the king created a ſheriff of a county; the ſheriff, by virtue of his office, makes his under-ſheriff; but the king created an under-ſheriff. The judges agreed that the king could not do it, becauſe the high ſheriff was to anſwer for his deputies, if the king cannot. Shall the king put a tongue into our mouths, to ſpeak for us? I would make a re-addreſs to the king, as has been moved.

Sir John Rereſby.] If you put the king upon a diſſolution of the parliament upon this point, though ſome gentlemen ſay, 'they do not fear it, becauſe of the king's neceſſity for money;' the king's neceſſity is the people's neceſſity; and if we have ſo little conſideration of the king's neceſſity, the king may have as little of ours; therefore I move that you will nominate a ſecond or third perſon, &c.

Sir Thomas Exton.] I ſhall not enter into the king's prerogative in this matter. That has been ſufficiently ſpoken to, and I can add nothing. I am not of opinion, that to wave it now is to give it up for ever. The city is on fire, and one comes and blows up my houſe, which is my right, but upon that extremity I wave it. No man will ſay that this is our right; and as the king has given up his right by our free choice of a ſpeaker, as he has directed you, it is no yielding the point.

Mr. Garroway.] It is the conſtant method of parliament, that, upon an adjourned debate, the queſtion ought to be read.

It was read accordingly.

Sir Edward Dering.] It ſeems to me, all circumſtances conſidered, the conſtant practice to the contrary—The mace comes down from the lords houſe before the ſpeaker, and does not go up before him. It came not down now before him; and I believe Mr. Seymour did not think himſelf well ſettled in the chair without the king's allowance; and what difficulty would the gentleman be in, were he here? Many of thoſe privileges we now enjoy are of later date than this we now pretend to. That the king can refuſe a ſpeaker, upon reaſon given, we ſee has been, and the king has now given a reaſon, why he approves not of your choice; 'Becauſe he has employment for Mr. Seymour in another place.' In ſome books, we find we have aſked the lords conſent. Onſlow, when ſpeaker here, was called by writ to the lords houſe to aſſiſt there, and he was ſent down hither again upon requeſt of the commons. I move that a third man may be choſen.

Mr. Bennet.] It is your right to chuſe your ſpeaker, and to turn him out too. When you re-addreſs the king, I would conſider who put this bone amongſt us; and put that into the addreſs. I am not afraid of diſſolving. He that did this will keep it inch by inch, and

and upon hue and cry; this man (Danby) is as remarkable in the north, as ſomebody (Clifford) was in the weſt.

Mr. Williams.] Your debates ought to be applied to your queſtion. To debate, that it is the right of the houſe to chuſe, and the king to refuſe a ſpeaker, I am ſorry to hear that know, when your repreſentation to the king has plainly aſſerted the thing. When that appears to be your general opinion, I take it to be a very ſtrange thing now to debate the contrary. But ſince you are gone out of the way, pray come in again and aſſert your right. Prerogative does and muſt conſiſt, and the eſſence of it, as much in cuſtom as any of our privileges. Now the buſineſs of the five days is to make a precedent in your houſe againſt yourſelves as it were. Dr. Exton, who is in another orb of the law, would let your right ſleep now, to reſume * it another time. Now popery and foreign fears are upon us! I have ever obſerved, that prerogative once gained was never got back again, and our privileges loſt are never reſtored. What will become of you when a popiſh ſucceſſor comes, when in king Charles II's time, the beſt of princes, you gave up this privilege? When you have the oppreſſion of a tyrant upon you, and all ill counſels upon you, what will become of you? Now you have none to ſtruggle with, but ill counſellors and a good prince. I will lay this as heavy upon counſellors as any man can lay it upon man. I am as willing to heal as any man, but can you lay this aſide with honour, having repreſented it already? He that made this queſtion cannot want another to play with, and then you will be ſent home maimed in your privileges, wounded in your body. This is like an Italian revenge, damning the ſoul firſt, and then killing the body. The repreſentation you have delivered, is very moderately penned; and will you receive this manner of anſwering? When you have preſented an humble petition, what ſort of anſwer do you receive? Do you not, by laying this aſide, ſet up a worſe precedent than you have had an anſwer? I have that in my mind which I cannot ſo well expreſs, but gentlemen may eaſily imagine. By good counſel, the king may heal all this, but it will never be in the power of the houſe of commons to retrieve it, if you give up your right.

The ſecond humble repreſentation to his majeſty:

'Moſt gracious ſovereign,

'Whereas by the gracious anſwer your majeſty was pleaſed to give to our firſt meſſage in council, whereby your majeſty was pleaſed to declare a reſolution not to infringe our juſt rights and privileges, we, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal commons, were encouraged to make an humble repreſentation to your majeſty upon the choice

* Sir Thomas Exton was member for the univerſity of Cambridge, and L.L.D.

of our ſpeaker, which on Tueſday laſt was preſented to your majeſty by ſome of our members, we do, with great trouble and infinite ſorrow, find by the report that was made to us, by thoſe members at their return, that your majeſty was pleaſed to give an immediate anſwer to the ſame, without taking any farther conſideration thereof; which, we are perſuaded, if your majeſty had done, what we then offered to your majeſty would have ſo far prevailed upon your royal judgment, as to have given your majeſty ſatisfaction, as to the reaſonableneſs thereof, and preſerved us in your majeſty's favourable opinion of our proceedings; and ſince we do humbly conceive, that the occaſion of this queſtion hath ariſen from your majeſty's not being truly informed of the ſtate of the caſe, we humbly beſeech your majeſty to take the ſaid repreſentation into your farther conſideration, and to give us ſuch a gracious anſwer, that we may be put into a capacity to manifeſt our readineſs to enter into thoſe conſultations which neceſſarily tend to the preſervation and welfare of your majeſty and your kingdoms.'

Ordered, That this be preſented to his majeſty by the ſame members that preſented the other repreſentation.

Mr. Powle reported, That they had preſented it to his majeſty, and that his majeſty received the ſame, and ſaid, 'I will return you an 'anſwer to-morrow.'

Thurſday, March 13.

The commons being met, in expectation of his majeſty's anſwer, about eleven of the clock the king ſent the black rod for them to attend him in the houſe of lords, which they did; where

The lord chancellor ſaid, 'That it was his majeſty's pleaſure that this parliament be prorogued to Saturday the 15th of March inſtant.' And accordingly it is prorogued to that time.'

Letters of the right honourable Lady M—y W—y M—. Written during her travels in Europe, Aſia, and Africa, to perſons of diſtinction, men of letters, &c. in different parts of Europe. Which contain, among other curious relations, accounts of the policy and manners of the Turks; drawn from ſources that have been inacceſſible to other travellers. In three volumes. Duodecimo.

THE eaſe and elegance of the ſtile of theſe letters fully juſtifies the very favourable reception they have met with. It is ſo common with editors to boaſt of the works they take upon them to uſher into the world, that we do not wonder at it in the preſent caſe; but we admire the unuſual art with which the boaſt is here made. The title page promiſes more than any other work of the kind could contain, for it tells us the writer drew from *ſources inacceſſible* to others. The preface begins with diſclaiming all vaunt, but at the ſame time challenges the reader's higheſt approbation, under the penalty of being proved a reader incapable of reliſhing true beauty. The advertiſement that follows calls for the attention of all the *men of taſte*, and all the *women of faſhion*, to which claſſes every man

man and woman in England, who can read, affects to belong. We agree, indeed, that the traveller has ſtruck out a new path, and that it is enlivened by a certain vivacity and ſpirit, not common to travellers. We are, in particular, ſo well pleaſed with the eaſe of her ſtile, that we had not called the purity of it in queſtion, had not the prefacer fixed it as the ſtandard of the Engliſh tongue; which we cannot quite admit, even to compliment a lady. In the very ſecond page, and in the very firſt letter, and very firſt day's journey out of her own country, the lady begins to forget her own language. She ſays ſhe had *voitures* to carry her from Helvoetſluys to the Brill; we cannot help thinking our Engliſh word *carriages* would have been as pure and as expreſſive. The *accabled* (*letter* xlix) with viſits at Paris, in her return home, is, conſidering how much ſhe had travelled, very allowable; but there is in many places an affectation of uſing foreign words, not quite conſiſtent with the boaſted purity of her language.

It is not, however, the policy or government of countries that the reader is to expect in theſe letters; the ſuppoſed authoreſs having given her greateſt attention to the manners and way of living of the people of rank in the ſeveral countries ſhe paſſed through. In the true genius of a fine lady, viſiting is every where her object, and poſſibly the reader may be curious to ſee the different manner of viſiting in different countries. Her firſt ſtop was at Ratiſbon; the manners of the miniſters there are deſcribed in a very lively manner.

"You know that all the nobility of this place are envoys from different ſtates. Here are a great number of them, and they might paſs their time agreeably enough, if they were leſs delicate on the point of ceremony. But inſtead of joining in the deſign of making the town as pleaſant to one another as they can, and improving their little ſocieties, they amuſe themſelves no other way, than with perpetual quarrels, which they take care to eternize, by leaving them to their ſucceſſors; and an envoy to Ratiſbon receives regularly, half a dozen quarrels, among the perquiſites of his employment. You may be ſure the ladies are not wanting, on their ſide, in cheriſhing and improving theſe important piques, which divide the town almoſt into as many parties as there are families. They chuſe rather to ſuffer the mortification of ſitting almoſt alone on their aſſembly nights, than to recede one jot from their pretenſions. I have not been here above a week, and yet I have heard, from almoſt every one of them, the whole hiſtory of their wrongs, and dreadful complaints of the injuſtice of their neighbours, in hopes to draw me to their party. But I think it very prudent to remain neuter, though if I was to ſtay amongſt them, there would be no poſſibility of continuing ſo, their quarrels running ſo high, that they will not be civil to thoſe that viſit their adverſaries. The foundation of theſe everlaſting diſputes, turns entirely upon rank, place, and the title of Excellency, which

they all pretend to, and what is very hard, will give it to nobody. For my part I could not forbear adviſing them (for the public good) to give the title of Excellency to every body, which would include the receiving it from every body; but the very mention of ſuch a diſhonourable peace, was received with as much indignation, as Mrs. Blackaire did the motion of a reference. And indeed, I began to think myſelf ill-natured, to offer to take from them, in a town where there are ſo few diverſions, ſo entertaining an amuſement. I know that my peaceable diſpoſition already gives me a very ill figure, and that 'tis publicly whiſpered as a piece of impertinent pride in me, that I have hitherto been ſaucily civil to every body, as if I thought no body good enough to quarrel with. I ſhould be obliged to change my behaviour, if I did not intend to purſue my journey in a few days." *Letter* vi.

Her next ſtop was at Vienna; their manner of viſiting there, and their dreſs at that time, which we ſuppoſe to be authentic, may be matter of curioſity.

"Though I have ſo lately troubled you, my dear ſiſter, with a long letter, yet I will keep my promiſe in giving you an account of my firſt going to court. In order to that ceremony, I was ſqueezed up in a gown, and adorned with a gorget and the other implements thereunto belonging, a dreſs very inconvenient, but which certainly ſhows the neck and ſhape to great advantage. I cannot forbear giving you ſome deſcription of the faſhions here, which are more monſtrous and contrary to all common ſenſe and reaſon, than 'tis poſſible for you to imagine. They build certain fabrics of gauze on their heads, about a yard high, conſiſting of three or four ſtories fortified with numberleſs yards of heavy ribbon. The foundation of this ſtructure is a thing they call a *Bourlé*, which is exactly of the ſame ſhape and kind, but about four times as big as thoſe rolls our prudent milk maids make uſe of to fix their pails upon. This machine they cover with their own hair, which they mix with a great deal of falſe, it being a particular beauty to have their heads too large to go into a moderate tub. Their hair is prodigiouſly powdered to conceal the mixture, and ſet out with three or four rows of bodkins, (wonderfully large, that ſtick out two or three inches from their hair) made of diamonds, pearls, red, green, and yellow ſtones, that it certainly requires as much art and experience to carry the load upright, as to dance upon May-day with the garland. Their whalebone petticoats outdo ours by ſeveral yards circumference, and cover ſome acres of ground. You may eaſily ſuppoſe how this extraordidary dreſs ſets off and improves the natural uglineſs, with which God Almighty has been pleaſed to endow them, generally ſpeaking. Even the lovely empreſs herſelf is obliged to comply, in ſome degree, with theſe abſurd faſhions, which they would not quit for all the world. I had a private audience (according to ceremony) of half an hour, and then all the other ladies were permitted to come and make their court. I was perfectly charmed with the empreſs; I cannot however tell you that her features are regular; her eyes are not

not large, but have a lively look full of ſweetneſs; her complexion the fineſt I ever ſaw; her noſe and forehead well made, but her mouth has ten thouſand charms, that touch the ſoul. When ſhe ſmiles, 'tis with a beauty and ſweetneſs that forces adoration. She has a vaſt quantity of fine fair hair; but then her perſon!—one muſt ſpeak of it poetically to do it rigid juſtice; all that the poets have ſaid of the mien of Juno, the air of Venus, come not up to the truth. The Graces move with her; the famous ſtatue of Medicis was not formed with more delicate proportions; nothing can be added to the beauty of her neck and hands. Till I ſaw them, I did not believe there were any in nature ſo perfect, and I was almoſt ſorry that my rank here did not permit me to kiſs them; but they are kiſſed ſufficiently, for every body, that waits on her, pays that homage at their entrance, and when they take leave. When the ladies were come in, ſhe ſat down at *Quinze*. I could not play at a game I had never ſeen before, and ſhe ordered me a ſeat at her right hand, and had the goodneſs to talk to me very much, with that grace ſo natural to her. I expected every moment, when the men were to come in to pay their court; but this drawing room is very different from that of England; no man enters it but the grand maſter, who comes in to advertiſe the empreſs of the approach of the emperor. His Imperial majeſty did me the honour of ſpeaking to me in a very obliging manner, but he never ſpeaks to any of the other ladies, and the whole paſſes with a gravity and air of ceremony that has ſomething very formal in it. The empreſs Amelia, dowager of the late emperor Joſeph, came this evening to wait on the reigning empreſs, followed by the two arch-ducheſſes her daughters, who are very agreeable young princeſſes. Their Imperial majeſties roſe and went to meet her at the door of the room, after which ſhe was ſeated in an armed chair next the empreſs, and in the ſame manner at ſupper, and there the men had the permiſſion of paying their court. The arch-ducheſſes ſat on chairs with backs without arms. The table was entirely ſerved, and all the diſhes ſet on by the empreſs's maids of honour, which are twelve young ladies of the firſt quality. They have no ſalary, but their chamber at court, where they live in a ſort of confinement, not being ſuffered to go to the aſſemblies or public places in town, except in compliment to the wedding of a ſiſter maid, whom the empreſs always preſents with her picture ſet in diamonds. The three firſt of them are called *Ladies of the Key*, and wear gold keys by their ſides; but what I find moſt pleaſant, is the cuſtom, which obliges them as long as they live, after they have left the empreſs's ſervice, to make her ſome preſent every year on the day of her feaſt. Her majeſty is ſerved by no married women but the *Grand Maitreſſe*, who is generally a widow of the firſt quality, always very old, and is at the ſame time *groom of the ſtole* and mother of the maids. The dreſſers are not, at all, in the figure they pretend to in England, being looked upon no otherwiſe than as downright chamber-maids. I had an audience next day of the empreſs

mother, a princeſs of great virtue and goodneſs, but who piques herſelf too much on a violent devotion. She is perpetually performing extraordinary acts of pennance, without having ever done any thing to deſerve them. She has the ſame number of maids of honour, whom ſhe ſuffers to go in colours; but ſhe herſelf never quits her mourning; and ſure nothing can be more diſmal than the mourning here, even for a brother. There is not the leaſt bit of linen to be ſeen; all black crape inſtead of it. The neck, ears, and ſide of the face are covered with a plaited piece of the ſame ſtuff, and the face that peeps out in the midſt of it, looks as if it were pilloried. The widows wear over and above, a crape forehead cloth, and in this ſolemn weed, go to all the public places of diverſion without ſcruple.' *Letter* ix.

Vienna is the place of Etiquette, and the letters which follow our extract give a lively and an agreeable account of it.

The laſt letter of the firſt volume (dated from Adrianople,) is, perhaps, the moſt extraordinary in the whole collection. We cannot therefore refrain preſenting the reader with it.

"I am now got into a new world, where every thing I ſee, appears to me a change of ſcene; and I write to your ladyſhip with ſome content of mind, hoping, at leaſt, that you will find the charm of novelty in my letters, and no longer reproach me, that I tell you nothing extraordinary. I won't trouble you with a relation of our tedious journey; but I muſt not omit what I ſaw remarkable at Sophia, one of the moſt beautiful towns in the Turkiſh empire, and famous for its hot baths, that are reſorted to both for diverſion and health. I ſtop'd here one day, on purpoſe to ſee them; and deſigning to go incognito, I hired a Turkiſh coach. Theſe voitures are not at all like ours, but much more convenient for the country, the heat being ſo great that glaſſes would be very troubleſome. They are made a good deal in the manner of the Dutch ſtage coaches, having wooden lattices painted and gilded; the inſide being alſo painted with baſkets and noſegays of flowers, intermixed commonly with little poetical motto's. They are covered all over with ſcarlet cloth, lined with ſilk, and very often richly embroidered and fringed. This covering entirely hides the perſons in them, but may be thrown back at pleaſure, and thus permit the ladies to peep through the lattices. They hold four people very conveniently, ſeated on cuſhions, but not raiſed.

In one of theſe covered waggons, I went to the *Bagnio* about ten a clock. It was already full of women. It is built of ſtone, in the ſhape of a dome, with no windows but in the roof, which gives light enough. There were five of theſe domes joined together, the outmoſt being leſs than the reſt, and ſerving only as a hall, where the *Portreſs* ſtood at the door. Ladies of quality generally give this woman a crown or ten ſhillings, and I did not forget that ceremony. The next room is a very large one, paved with marble, and all round it are two raiſed ſofas of marble, one above another. There were four fountains of cold water in this room, falling firſt into marble baſons,

baſons, and then running on the floor in little channels made for that purpoſe, which carried the ſtreams into the next room, ſomething leſs than this, with the ſame ſort of marble ſofas, but ſo hot with ſteams of ſulphur proceeding from the baths joining to it, 'twas impoſſible to ſtay there with one's cloaths on. The two other domes were the hot baths, one of which had cocks of cold water turning into it, to temper it to what degree of warmth the bathers pleaſed to have.

I was in my travelling habit, which is a riding dreſs, and certainly appeared very extraordinary to them. Yet there was not one of them that ſhewed the leaſt ſurpriſe or impertinent curioſity, but received me with all the obliging civility poſſible. I know no European court, where the ladies would have behaved themſelves in ſo polite a manner to ſuch a ſtranger. I believe, upon the whole, there were two hundred women, and yet none of thoſe diſdainful ſmiles, and ſatirical whiſpers, that never fail in our aſſemblies, when any body appears that is not dreſſed exactly in the faſhion. They repeated over and over to me: 'Uzelle, pek Uzelle,' which is nothing but, 'Charming, very charming.'——The firſt ſofas were covered with cuſhions and rich carpets, on which ſat the ladies; and on the ſecond, their ſlaves behind them, but without any diſtinction of rank by their dreſs, all being in the ſtate of nature, that is, in plain Engliſh, ſtark naked, without any beauty or defect concealed. Yet there was not the leaſt wanton ſmile or immodeſt geſture amongſt them. They walked and moved with the ſame majeſtic grace which Milton deſcribes our general mother with. There were many amongſt them, as exactly proportioned as ever any goddeſs was drawn, by the pencil of a Guido or Titian.——And moſt of their ſkins ſhiningly white, only adorned by their beautiful hair, divided into many treſſes, hanging on their ſhoulders, braided either with pearl or ribbon, perfectly repreſenting the figures of the Graces.

I was here convinced of the truth of a reflection I have often made, 'that if it were the faſhion to go naked, the face would be hardly obſerved.' I perceived that the ladies of the moſt delicate ſkins and fineſt ſhapes, had the greateſt ſhare of my admiration, though their faces were ſometimes leſs beautiful than thoſe of their companions. To tell you the truth, I had wickedneſs enough, to wiſh ſecretly, that Mr. Gervais could have been there inviſible. I fancy it would have very much improved his art, to ſee ſo many fine women naked, in different poſtures, ſome in converſation, ſome working, others drinking coffee or ſherbet, and many negligently lying on their cuſhions, while their ſlaves (generally pretty girls of ſeventeen, or eighteen) were employed in braiding their hair in ſeveral pretty fancies. In ſhort, 'tis the women's coffee-houſe, where all the news of the town is told, ſcandal invented, &c.——They generally take this diverſion once a week, and ſtay there at leaſt four or five hours, without getting cold, by immediate coming out of the hot bath into the cool room, which was very ſurpriſing to me. The lady

that seemed the most considerable amongst them, entreated me to sit by her, and would fain have undressed me for the bath. I excused myself with some difficulty. They being however all so earnest in persuading me, I was at last forced to open my shirt, and shew them my stays, which satisfied them very well; for, I saw, they believed I was locked up in that machine, and that it was not in my own power to open it, which contrivance they attributed to my husband.—— I was charmed with their civility and beauty, and should have been very glad to pass more time with them; but Mr. W—— resolving to pursue his journey next morning early, I was in haste to see the ruins of Justinian's church, which did not afford me so agreeable a prospect as I had left, being little more than a heap of stones." *Letter* xxvi.

We doubt a little if this sort of meeting is so exactly conformable to the Turkish manners, for not only is the intercourse of the sexes forbid, but that of women with women is very restrained. And this makes us suspect a little, that the writer of these letters has here given some scope to imagination, and is not the lady, who is generally supposed to be the author of them. The observation that, if women were to go naked, the face would be hardly observed, and the idea of the stays, seem to discover something of the wag; and the stile of the preface, as well as the editor's advertisement, has so great a resemblance to the letters themselves, that we almost imagine the whole written by the same hand. A very indifferent pun, indeed, in a note to the preface, may be by another hand; but if there should be a foundation for our surmise, we must allow that our pseudo lady traveller has executed the project with great art and ingenuity. On the other hand, the mention of inoculation*, a blessing we certainly owe to the wisdom and good sense of lady M. W. M. — and again the

* The original manner of inoculation is worth attention. "*A propos* of distempers, I am going to tell you a thing, that will make you wish yourself here. The small-pox, so fatal, and so general amongst us, is here entirely harmless, by the invention of *engrafting*, which is the term they give it. There is a set of old women, who make it their business to perform the operation, every autumn, in the month of September, when the great heat is abated. People send to one another to know if any of their family has a mind to have the small-pox; they make parties for this purpose, and when they are met, (commonly fifteen or sixteen together) the old woman comes with a nut-shell full of the matter of the best sort of small-pox, and asks what veins you please to have opened. She immediately rips open that, you offer to her, with a large needle (which gives you no more pain than a common scratch) and puts into the vein, as much matter as can lie upon the head of her needle, and after that, binds up the little wound with a hollow bit of shell, and in this manner opens four or five veins. The Grecians have commonly the superstition of opening one in the middle of the forehead, one in each arm, and one on the breast, to mark the sign of the cross; but this has a very ill effect. all these wounds leaving little scars, and is not done by those that are not superstitious, who chuse to have them in the legs, or that part of the arm that is conceal'ed. The children or young patients play together all the rest of the day, and are in perfect health to the eighth. Then the

the mention of the *Ananaſſes*, *letter* xix. then not known in England, and other circumſtances, ſeem to carry ſuch internal proofs of the authenticity of the work, that we only hint our doubts. If the reader is reſolved to believe the lady M. W. M. to have been the author of theſe letters, he will be pleaſed with the deſcription of the dreſs ſhe wore at Conſtantinople.

"The firſt part of my dreſs is a pair of drawers, very full, that reach to my ſhoes, and conceal the legs more modeſtly than your petticoats. They are of a thin roſe-coloured damaſk, brocaded with ſilver flowers. My ſhoes are of white kid leather, embroidered with gold. Over this hangs my ſmock, of a fine white ſilk gauze, edged with embroidery. This ſmock has wide ſleeves, hanging half-way down the arm, and is cloſed at the neck with a diamond button; but the ſhape and colour of the boſom is very well to be diſtinguiſhed through it.——The *Antery* is a waiſtcoat, made cloſe to the ſhape, of white and gold damaſk, with very long ſleeves falling back, and fringed with deep gold fringe, and ſhould have diamond or pearl buttons. My *Caftan*, of the ſame ſtuff with my drawers, is a robe exactly fitted to my ſhape, and reaching to my feet, with very long ſtrait falling ſleeves. Over this is the girdle, of about four fingers broad, which, all that can afford it, have entirely of diamonds or other precious ſtones; thoſe, who will not be at that expence, have it of exquiſite embroidery on ſattin; but it muſt be faſtened before with a claſp of diamonds.—The *Curdée* is a looſe robe they throw off, or put on, according to the weather, being of a rich brocade (mine is green and gold) either lined with ermine or ſables; the ſleeves reach very little below the ſhoulders. The head-dreſs is compoſed of a cap, called *Tulpock*, which is, in winter, of fine velvet embroidered with pearls or diamonds, and, in ſummer, of a light ſhining ſilver ſtuff. This is fixed on one ſide of the head, hanging a little way down with a gold taſſel, and bound on, either with a circle of diamonds, (as I have ſeen ſeveral) or a rich embroidered handkerchief. On the other ſide of the head, the hair is laid flat; and here the ladies are at liberty to ſhow their fancies; ſome putting flowers, others a plume of heron's feathers, and, in ſhort, what they pleaſe; but the moſt general faſhion is a large *Bouquet* of jewels, made like natural flowers, that is, the *buds* of pearls; the *roſes* of different coloured rubies; the *jeſſamines* of diamonds; the *jonquils* of topazes, *&c.* ſo well ſet and enamelled, 'tis hard to imagine any thing of that kind ſo beautiful. The hair hangs at its full length behind, divided into treſſes braided with pearl or ribbon, which is always in great quantity. I never ſaw in my life ſo many fine heads of hair. In one lady's, I have counted a hundred

the fever begins to ſeize them, and they keep their beds two days, very ſeldom three. They have very rarely above twenty or thirty in their faces, which never mark, and in eight days time they are as well as before their illneſs. Where they are wounded, there remains running ſores during the diſtemper, which I don't doubt is a great relief to it. *Letter* xxxi.

dred and ten of the treſſes, all natural; but it muſt be owned, that every kind of beauty is more common here than with us. 'Tis ſurpriſing to ſee a young woman that is not very handſome. They have naturally the moſt beautiful complexions in the world, and generally large black eyes." *Letter* xxix.

The following extract cannot be unacceptable to the reader of taſte.

"They have what they call the *ſublime*, that is, a ſtile proper for poetry, and which is the exact ſcripture ſtile. I believe you would be pleaſed to ſee a genuine example of this; and I am very glad I have it in my power to ſatisfy your curioſity, by ſending you a faithful copy of the verſes that Ibraham Baſſa, the reigning favourite, has made for the young princeſs, his contracted wife, whom he is not yet permitted to viſit without witneſſes, though ſhe is gone home to his houſe. He is a man of wit and learning; and whether or no he is capable of writing good verſe, you may be ſure that, on ſuch an occaſion, he would not want the aſſiſtance of the beſt poets in the empire. Thus the verſes may be looked upon as a ſample of their fineſt poetry; and I don't doubt you'll be of my mind, that it is moſt wonderfully reſembling the *Song of Solomon*, which was alſo addreſſed to a royal bride.

Turkiſh verſes addreſſed to the Sultana, eldeſt daughter of Sultan ACHMET III.

STANZA I.

Ver. 1. THE nightingale now wanders in the vines;
Her paſſion is to ſeek roſes.

2. I went down to admire the beauty of the vines;
The ſweetneſs of your charms has raviſhed my ſoul.

3. Your eyes are black and lovely,
But wild and diſdainful as thoſe of a ſtag.

STANZA II.

1. The wiſhed poſſeſſion is delayed from day to day,
The cruel ſultan Achmet will not permit me
To ſee thoſe cheeks, more vermilion than roſes.

2. I dare not ſnatch one of your kiſſes,
The ſweetneſs of your charms has raviſh'd my ſoul.

3. Your eyes are black and lovely,
But wild and diſdainful as thoſe of a ſtag.

STANZA III.

1. The wretched Ibraham ſighs in theſe verſes,
One dart from your eyes has pierc'd thro' my heart.

2. Ah!

2. Ah! when will the hour of poſſeſſion arrive?
Muſt I yet wait a long time?
The ſweetneſs of your charms has raviſhed my ſoul.

3. Ah! ſultana! ſtag-ey'd—an angel amongſt angels!
I deſire,—and, my deſire remains unſatisfied.
Can you take delight to prey upon my heart?

STANZA IV.

1. My cries pierce the heavens!
My eyes are without ſleep!
Turn to me, ſultana—let me gaze on thy beauty.

2. Adieu—I go down to the grave.
If you call me——I return.
My heart is--hot as ſulphur; ſigh and it will flame.

3. Crown of my life, fair light of my eyes!
My ſultana! my princeſs!
I rub my face againſt the earth;—I am drown'd
in ſcalding tears—I rave!
Have you no compaſſion? will you not turn to look
upon me?" *Letter* xxx.

It is but juſtice, after hinting our doubts, to let the reader judge for himſelf, on one of theſe paſſages, where the author claims a right to know more than other travellers.

"Now I am talking of my chamber, (at Adrianople) I remember, the deſcription of the houſes here will be as new to you, as any of the birds or beaſts. I ſuppoſe you have read in moſt of the accounts of Turkey, that their houſes are the moſt miſerable pieces of building in the world. I can ſpeak very learnedly on that ſubject, having been in ſo many of them; and I aſſure you, 'tis no ſuch thing. We are now lodged in a palace, belonging to the grand ſignior. I really think the manner of building here very agreeable, and proper for the country. 'Tis true, they are not at all ſolicitous to beautify the outſides of their houſes, and they are generally built of wood, which, I own, is the cauſe of many inconveniencies; but this is not to be charged on the ill taſte of the people, but on the oppreſſion of the government. Every houſe, at the death of its maſter, is at the grand ſignior's diſpoſal, and therefore no man cares to make a great expence, which he is not ſure his family will be the better for. All their deſign is to build a houſe commodious, and that will laſt their lives; and they are very indifferent if it falls down the year after. Every houſe, great and ſmall, is divided into two diſtinct parts, which only join together by a narrow paſſage. The firſt houſe has a large court before it, and open galleries all round it, which is, to me, a thing very agreeable. This gallery leads to all the chambers, which are commonly large, and with two rows of windows, the

the first being of painted glass; they seldom build above two stories, each of which has galleries. The stairs are broad, and not often above thirty steps. This is the house belonging to the lord, and the adjoining one is called the *Haram*, that is, the ladies apartment, (for the name of Seraglio is peculiar to the grand signior) it has a gallery running round it towards the garden, to which all the windows are turned, and the same number of chambers as the other, but more gay and splendid, both in painting and furniture. The second row of windows are very low, with grates like those of convents; the rooms are all spread with Persian carpets, and raised at one end of them (my chambers are raised at both ends) about two foot. This is the *Sopha*, which is laid with a richer sort of carpet, and all round it a sort of couch raised half a foot, covered with rich silk, according to the fancy or magnificence of the owner. Mine is of scarlet cloth with a gold fringe; round about this are placed, standing against the wall, two rows of cushions, the first very large, and the next little ones; and here the Turks display their greatest magnificence. They are generally brocade, or embroidery of gold wire upon white satin ---Nothing can look more gay and splendid.——These seats are also convenient and easy, that I believe I shall never endure chairs as long as I live.——The rooms are low, which I think no fault, and the cieling is always of wood, generally inlaid, or painted with flowers. They open in many places, with folding doors, and serve for cabinets, I think more conveniently than ours. Betwee the windows are little arches to set pots of perfume, or baskets of flowers. But what pleases me best, is the fashion of having marble fountains in the lower part of the room, which throw up several spouts of water, giving, at the same time, an agreeable coolness, and a pleasant dashing sound, falling from one bason to another. Some of these are very magnificent. Each house has a bagnio, which consists generally in two or three little rooms leaded on the top, paved with marble, with basons, cocks of water, and all conveniencies for either hot or cold baths.

You will perhaps be surprised at an account so different from what you have been entertained with by the common voyage-writers, who are very fond of speaking of what they don't know. It must be under a very particular character, or on some extraordinary occasion, that a Christian is admitted into the house of a man of quality, and their *Harams* are always forbidden ground. Thus they can only speak of the outside, which makes no great appearance; and the womens apartments are always built backward, removed from sight, and have no other prospect than the gardens, which are inclosed with very high walls. There is none of our parterres in them; but they are planted with high trees, which give an agreeable shade, and, to my fancy, a pleasing view. In the midst of the garden is the *Chiosk*, that is, a large room, commonly beautified with a fine fountain in the midst of it. It is raised nine or ten steps, and inclosed with gilded lattices, round which, vines, jessamines, and

and honey-ſuckles, make a ſort of green wall. Large trees are planted round this place, which is the ſcene of their greateſt pleaſures, and where the ladies ſpend moſt of their hours, employed by their muſic or embroidery. —— In the public gardens, there are public *Chioſks*, where people go, that are not ſo well accommodated at home, and drink their coffee, ſherbet, &c. Neither are they ignorant of a more durable manner of building; their moſques are all of free-ſtone, and the public *Hanns*, or inns, extremely magnificent, many of them taking up a large ſquare, built round with ſhops under ſtone arches, where poor artificers are lodged gratis. They have always a moſque joining to them, and the body of the *Hann* is a moſt noble hall, capable of holding three or four hundred perſons, the court extremely ſpacious, and cloiſters round it, that give it the air of our colleges." *Letter* xxxiii.

Having preſented the reader with two of our traveller's letters from Chriſtian Europe, he will, no doubt, be pleaſed to ſee the ſame imagination diſplayed in the deſcription of a viſit paid at Conſtantinople.

"I was invited to dine with the grand vizier's lady, and it was with a great deal of pleaſure I prepared myſelf for an entertainment, which was never before given to any Chriſtian. I thought, I ſhould very little ſatisfy her curioſity, (which I did not doubt was a conſiderable motive to the invitation) by going in a dreſs ſhe was uſed to ſee, and therefore dreſſed myſelf in the court habit of Vienna, which is much more magnificent than ours. However, I choſe to go incognito, to avoid any diſputes about ceremony, and went in a Turkiſh coach, only attended by my woman, that held up my train, and the Greek lady, who was my interpreteſs. I was met at the court door, by her black eunuch, who helped me out of the coach with great reſpect, and conducted me through ſeveral rooms, where her ſhe ſlaves, finely dreſſed, were ranged on each ſide. In the innermoſt, I found the lady ſitting on her ſofa, in a ſable veſt. She advanced to meet me, and preſented me with half a dozen of her friends, with great civility. She ſeemed a very good woman, near fifty years old. I was ſurpriſed to obſerve ſo little magnificence in her houſe, the furniture being all very moderate; and, except the habits and number of her ſlaves, nothing about her appeared expenſive. She gueſſed at my thoughts, and told me, ſhe was no longer of an age to ſpend either her time or money in ſuperfluities; that her whole expence was in charity, and her whole employment praying to God. There was no affectation in this ſpeech; both ſhe and her huſband are entirely given up to devotion. He never looks upon any other woman; and what is much more extraordinary, touches no bribes, notwithſtanding the example of all his predeceſſors. He is ſo ſcrupulous in this point, he would not accept Mr. W——'s preſent, till he had been aſſured over and over, that it was a ſettled perquiſite of his place, at the entrance of every ambaſſador. She entertained me with all kind of civility, till dinner came in, which was ſerved, one diſh at a time, to a vaſt number, all finely dreſſed after

after their manner, which I don't think so bad as you have perhaps heard it represented. I am a very good judge of their eating, having lived three weeks in the house of an *Effendi* at Belgrade, who gave us very magnificent dinners, dressed by his own cooks. The first week they pleased me extremely; but, I own, I then began to grow weary of their table, and desired our own cook might add a dish or two after our manner. But I attribute this to custom, and am very much inclined to believe that an Indian, who had never tasted of either, would prefer their cookery to ours. Their sauces are very high, all the roast very much done. They use a great deal of very rich spice. The soop is served for the last dish; and they have, at least, as great a variety of ragouts, as we have. I was very sorry I could not eat of as many as the good lady would have had me, who was very earnest in serving me of every thing. The treat concluded with coffee and perfumes, which is a high mark of respect; two slaves kneeling *censed* my hair, cloaths, and handkerchief. After this ceremony, she commanded her slaves to play and dance, which they did with their guitars in their hands, and she excused to me their want of skill, saying she took no care to accomplish them in that art.

I returned her thanks, and soon after took my leave. I was conducted back in the same manner I entered, and would have gone strait to my own house, but the Greek lady, with me, earnestly solicited me to visit the *Kahya*'s lady, saying, he was the second officer in the empire, and ought indeed to be looked upon as the first, the grand vizier having only the name, while he exercised the authority. I had found so little diversion in the vizier's *Haram*, that I had no mind to go into another. But her importunity prevailed with me, and I am extremely glad I was so complaisant. All things here wore quite another air than at the grand vizier's; and the very house confessed the difference between an old devotee, and a young beauty. It was nicely clean and magnificent. I was met at the door by two black eunuchs, who led me through a long gallery, between two ranks of beautiful young girls, with their hair finely plaited, almost hanging to their feet, all dressed in fine light damasks, brocaded with silver. I was sorry that decency did not permit me to stop to consider them nearer. But that thought was lost upon my entrance into a large room, or rather pavilion, built round with gilded sashes, which were most of them thrown up, and the trees planted near them gave an agreeable shade, which hindered the sun from being troublesome. The jessamines and honey-suckles that twisted round their trunks, shed a soft perfume, increased by a white marble fountain playing sweet water in the lower part of the room, which fell into three or four basons, with a pleasing sound. The roof was painted with all sorts of flowers, falling out of gilded baskets, that seemed tumbling down. On a sofa, raised three steps, and covered with fine Persian carpets, sat the Kahya's lady, leaning on cushions of white sattin embroidered; and at her feet, sat two young girls about twelve years old, lovely as angels,

angels, dreſſed perfectly rich, and almoſt covered with jewels. But they were hardly ſeen near the fair Fatima (for that is her name) ſo much her beauty effaced every thing I have ſeen, nay, all that has been called lovely either in England or Germany. I muſt own, that I never ſaw any thing ſo gloriouſly beautiful, nor can I recollect a face that would have been taken notice of near her's. She ſtood up to receive me, ſaluting me, after their faſhion, putting her hand to her heart, with a ſweetneſs full of majeſty, that no court breeding could ever give. She ordered cuſhions to be given me, and took care to place me in the corner, which is the place of honour. I confeſs, though the Greek lady had before given me a great opinion of her beauty, I was ſo ſtruck with admiration, that I could not, for ſome time, ſpeak to her, being wholly taken up in gazing. That ſurpriſing harmony of features! That charming reſult of the whole! That exact proportion of body! That lovely bloom of complexion unſullied by art! The unutterable enchantment of her ſmile! —— But her eyes! —— Large and black, with all the ſoft languiſhment of the blue! every turn of her face diſcovering ſome new grace.

After my firſt ſurpriſe was over, I endeavoured, by nicely examining her face, to find out ſome imperfection, without any fruit of my ſearch, but my being clearly convinced of the error of that vulgar notion, that a face exactly proportioned, and perfectly beautiful, would not be agreeable; nature having done for her, with more ſucceſs, what Apelles is ſaid to have eſſayed by a collection of the moſt exact features to form a perfect face. Add to all this, a behaviour ſo full of grace and ſweetneſs, ſuch eaſy motions with an air ſo majeſtic, yet free from ſtiffneſs or affectation, that I am perſuaded, could ſhe be ſuddenly tranſported upon the moſt polite throne of Europe, no body would think her other than born and bred to be a queen, though educated in a country we call barbarous. To ſay all in a word, our moſt celebrated Engliſh beauties would vaniſh near her.

She was dreſſed in a *Caftan* of gold brocade, flowered with ſilver, very well fitted to her ſhape, and ſhewing to advantage the beauty of her boſom, only ſhaded by the thin gauze of her ſhift. Her drawers were pale pink, her waiſtcoat green and ſilver, her ſlippers white ſattin finely embroidered; her lovely arms adorned with bracelets of diamonds, and her broad girdle ſet round with diamonds; upon her head a rich Turkiſh handkerchief of pink and ſilver, her own fine black hair hanging a great length, in various treſſes, and on the ſide of her head ſome bodkins of jewels. I am afraid you will accuſe me of extravagance in this deſcription. I think I have read ſomewhere, that women always ſpeak in rapture, when they ſpeak of beauty, and I cannot imagine why they ſhould not be allowed to do ſo. I rather think it a virtue to be able to admire without any mixture of deſire or envy. The graveſt writers have ſpoke with great warmth of ſome celebrated pictures and ſtatues. The workmanſhip of heaven certainly excels all

all our weak imitations, and, I think, has a much better claim to our praiſe. For my part, I am not aſhamed to own, I took more pleaſure in looking on the beauteous Fatima, than the fineſt piece of ſculpture could have given me. She told me the two girls at her feet were her daughters, though ſhe appeared too young to be their mother. Her fair maids were ranged below the ſofa, to the number of twenty, and put me in mind of the pictures of the ancient nymphs. I did not think all nature could have furniſhed ſuch a ſcene of beauty. She made them a ſign to play and dance. Four of them immediately begun to play ſome ſoft airs on inſtruments, between a lute and a guitar, which they accompanied with their voices, while the others danced by turns. This dance was very different from what I had ſeen before. Nothing could be more artful, or more proper to raiſe *certain ideas*. The tunes ſo ſoft! —— the motions ſo languiſhing! —— accompanied with pauſes and dying eyes! half-falling back, and then recovering themſelves in ſo artful a manner, that I am very poſitive, the coldeſt and moſt rigid prude upon earth, could not have looked upon them without thinking of *ſomething not to be ſpoke of*. I ſuppoſe you may have read that the Turks have no muſic, but what is ſhocking to the ears; but this account is from thoſe who never heard any but what is played in the ſtreets, and is juſt as reaſonable, as if a foreigner ſhould take his ideas of Engliſh muſic, from the bladder and ſtring, or the marrow-bones and cleavers. I can aſſure you, that the muſic is extremely pathetic; 'tis true, I am inclined to prefer the Italian, but perhaps I am partial. I am acquainted with a Greek lady, who ſings better than Mrs. Robinſon, and is very well ſkilled in both, who gives the preference to the Turkiſh. 'Tis certain they have very fine natural voices; theſe were very agreeable. When the dance was over, four fair ſlaves came into the room, with ſilver cenſers in their hands, and perfumed the air with amber, aloes-wood, and other ſcents. After this, they ſerved me coffee upon their knees, in the fineſt japan china, with ſoucoups of ſilver gilt. The lovely Fatima entertained me, all this while, in the moſt polite agreeable manner, calling me often *Uzelle Sultanam*, or the Beautiful Sultana, and deſiring my friendſhip with the beſt grace in the world, lamenting that ſhe could not entertain me in my own language.

When I took my leave, two maids brought in a fine ſilver baſket of embroidered handkerchiefs; ſhe begged I would wear the richeſt for her ſake, and gave the others to my woman and interpreteſs.— I retired, through the ſame ceremonies as before, and could not help thinking, I had been ſome time in Mahomet's Paradiſe, ſo much I was charmed with what I had ſeen. I know not how the relation of it appears to you. I wiſh it may give you part of my pleaſure; for I would have my dear ſiſter ſhare in all the diverſions of, Your's &c.

Letter xxxiii.

The firſt letter of the third volume contains a Turkiſh love letter, and will certainly be acceptable.

"*Pera*,

" *Pera, March* 16, *O. S.* I am extremely pleaſed, my dear lady, that you have, at length, found a commiſſion for me, that I can anſwer without diſappointing your expectations; though I muſt tell you, that it is not ſo eaſy as perhaps you think it; and that, if my curioſity had not been more diligent than any other ſtranger's has ever yet been, I muſt have anſwered you with an excuſe, as, I was forced to do, when you deſired me to buy you a Greek ſlave. I have got for you, as you deſire, a Turkiſh love-letter, which I have put into a little box, and ordered the captain of the *Smyrniote* to deliver it to you with this letter. The tranſlation of it is literally as follows: The firſt piece you ſhould pull out of the purſe, is a little pearl, which is in Turkiſh called *Ingi*, and muſt be underſtood in this manner:

Ingi,	*Senſin Uzellerin gingi*
Pearl,	Faireſt of the young.
Caremfil,	*Caremfilſen cararen yōk*
Clove,	*Congē gulſum timarin yōk*
	Benſeny chok than ſeverim
	Senin benden, haberin yōk
	You are as ſlender as this clove!
	You are an unblown roſe!
	I have long loved you, and you have not known it!
Pul,	*Derdime derman bul*
Jonquil,	Have pity on my paſſion!
Kihát,	*Birlerum ſahat ſahat*
Paper,	I faint every hour!
Ermus,	*Ver bizē bir umut*
Pear,	Give me ſome hope.
Jabun,	*Derdinden oldum zabun*
Soap,	I am ſick with love.
Chemur,	*Ben Oliyim ſize umur*
Coal,	May I die, and all my years be yours!
Gul,	*Ben aglarum ſen gul*
A roſe,	May you be pleaſed, and your ſorrows mine.
Haſir,	*Oliim ſana yazir*
A ſtraw,	Suffer me to be your ſlave.
Jo ha,	*Uſtune bulunmaz pahu*
Cloth,	Your price is not to be found.
Tartſin,	*Sen ghel ben chekeim ſenin hargin*
Cinamon,	But my fortune is yours.
Giro,	*Eſking ilen oldum ghirā*
A match,	I burn, I burn! my flame conſumes me.

Sirma, Gold-thread,	*Uzunu benden a yirma* Don't turn away your face.
Satch, Hair,	*Bazmazun tach* Crown of my head!
Uzum, Grape,	*Benim iki Guzum* My Eyes!
Til, Gold-wire,	*Ulugorum tez ghel* I die——come quickly.

And by way of poſtſcript.

Beber, Pepper,	*Bize bir dogm haber* Send me an anſwer.

You ſee this letter is all in verſe, and I can aſſure you, there is as much fancy ſhewn in the choice of them, as in the moſt ſtudied expreſſions of our letters; there being, I believe, a million of verſes deſigned for this uſe. There is no colour, no flower, no weed, no fruit, herb, pebble, or feather, that has not a verſe belonging to it; and you may quarrel, reproach, or ſend letters of paſſion, friendſhip, or civility, or even of news, without ever inking your fingers.

I fancy you are now wondering at my profound learning; but alas, dear 'madam, I am almoſt fallen into the misfortune ſo common to the ambitious; while they are employed on diſtant inſignificant conqueſts abroad, a rebellion ſtarts up at home:——I am in great danger of loſing my Engliſh. I find 'tis not half ſo eaſy to me to write in it, as it was a twelvemonth ago. I am forced to ſtudy for expreſſions, and muſt leave off all other languages, and try to learn my mother tongue.—— Human underſtanding is as much limited as human power, or human ſtrength. The memory can retain but a certain number of images; and 'tis as impoſſible for one human creature to be perfect maſter of ten different languages, as to have, in perfect ſubjection, ten different kingdoms, or to fight againſt ten men at a time. I am afraid I ſhall at laſt know none as I ſhould do. I live in a place, that very well repreſents the Tower of Babel; in Pera they ſpeak Turkiſh, Greek, Hebrew, Armenian, Arabic, Perſian, Ruſſian, Sclavonian, Walachian, German, Dutch, French, Engliſh, Italian, Hungarian; and what is worſe, there are ten of theſe languages ſpoken in my own family. My grooms are Arabs, my footmen French, Engliſh, and Germans; my nurſe an Armenian; my houſe maids Ruſſians; half a dozen other ſervants Greeks; my ſteward an Italian; my Janizaries Turks; ſo that I live in the perpetual hearing of this medley of ſounds, which produces a very extraordinary effect upon the people that are born here; for they learn all theſe languages at the ſame time, and without knowing any of them well enough to write or read in it. There are very few men, women, or even children here, that have not the ſame compaſs of words

in

in five or six of them. I know, myself, several infants of three or four years old, that speak Italian, French, Greek, Turkish, and Russian, which last they learn of their nurses, who are generally of that country. This seems almost incredible to you, and is, in my mind, one of the most curious things in this country, and takes off very much from the merit of our ladies, who set up for such extraordinary geniuses upon the credit of some superficial knowledge of French and Italian.

As I prefer English to all the rest, I am extremely mortified at the daily decay of it in my head, where, I'll assure you (with grief of heart) it is reduced to such a small number of words, I cannot recollect any tolerable phrase to conclude with, and am forced to tell your ladyship very bluntly, that I am,

Your faithful humble servant."

A luxuriant fancy displays itself throughout these letters, in a variety of descriptions, and the last letter ends with some lines, which, had they been wrote by the lady M—W——M——would probably have been well known in the world before this publication. If these lines want that sober cant which is necessary to an epitaph, they have that ease and elegance, that liveliness in the turn which justifies us in giving them to the reader as an excellent epigram.

" Here lies John Hughes and Sarah Drew;
Perhaps you'll say, what's that to you?
Believe me, friend, much may be said
On that poor couple that are dead.
On Sunday next they should have married;
But see how oddly things are carried!
On Thursday last it rain'd and lighten'd,
These tender lovers sadly frighten'd,
Shelter'd beneath the cocking hay
In hopes to pass the time away.
But the BOLD THUNDER found them out
(Commission'd for that end no doubt)
And seizing on their trembling breath,
Consign'd them to the shades of death.
Who knows if 'twas not kindly done?
For had they seen the next year's sun,
A beaten wife and cuckold swain
Had jointly curs'd the marriage chain;
Now they are happy in their doom,
FOR POPE HAS WROTE UPON THEIR TOMB.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I.

PLAN of the year's history. Invasion of the Philippines designed. Description of those islands, and of the city of Manila. Preparations at Madrass. Part of the squadron sent before the rest. The fleet unites at Malacca. They arrive at Manila. Page [1]

CHAP. II.

Condition of Manila. The forces landed. A sally of the enemy. They are repulsed. Ships brought against the town. A violent storm. The Spaniards and Indians make two attempts on the English camp. Repulsed in both. Character of these Indians. A breach made in the fortifications. The town stormed. The citadel surrenders. Capitulation. [7]

CHAP. III.

Two frigates sent after the Acapulco galleon. Disappointed. Fall in with that from Manila. She is taken. Advantages from the conquest of the Philippines. General Draper returns. [13]

CHAP. IV.

Private expedition against Buenos Ayres. Squadron arrives in the Rio de la Plata. Change their plan. They attack Nova Colonia. The ship Clive takes fire. The greatest part of the crew perish. The squadron returns. [15]

CHAP. V.

State of our conquests in North America. Three governments. Reasons for this arrangement. Indians commence hostilities. Causes of the war. Indians neglected. Strength of the English in North America dreaded. State of the savage nations. Revolution amongst themselves. The Indians grow powerful. Iroquois generally quiet. [18]

CHAP. VI.

Plan of the Indian war. Frontiers of the middle settlements wasted. Forts taken. Indians repulse our troops at Detroit. They attack Fort Pitt. March of colonel Bouquet. Battle of Bushy Run. Indians defeated. Fort Pitt relieved. Engagement near Niagara. [24]

CHAP. VII.

Domestic affairs. Scheme of the supplies. Opposition to them. Arguments against the lotteries, excise, &c. City of London address. Protest of the Lords. Arguments in favour of the excise. Various proceedings. Lord B. resigns. Right hon. G. G. succeeds. Situation of the minority. [32]

CHAP. VIII.

State of affairs on the continent. Death of Augustus king of Poland. State of Poland. Election of a king of the Romans. Designs of Austria, Saxony, Prussia, and Muscovy. King of Sardinia settles the dispute concerning Placentia. Success of the Corsicans. [43]

The CHRONICLE. [50]

Births for year 1763. [124]

Marriages. ibid.

Promotions, from the London Gazette. [125]

Deaths. [131]

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

An account of the proceedings in relation to John Wilkes, Esq; member of Parliament for Aylesbury, as author of the North Briton No. 45, &c. [135]

Heads of an act for granting certain duties upon cyder and perry, &c. [147]

Heads

CONTENTS.

Heads of the act for explaining and amending the foregoing act. [156]
The representation of the lord mayor, &c. of London, to their representatives, in relation to the original bill for laying an excise on cyder, &c. [151]
Petitions of the lord mayor, &c of London, to the different branches of the legislature against the said bill. ibid.
Proceedings relating to the same bill in the house of lords. [153]
Abstract of the act for the due making of bread. [155]
Proceedings of the house of commons, relating to private mad-houses. [158]
An account of the mutiny at Quebec. [159]
Account of the sums granted by the Irish house of commons for the promoting navigation, manufactures, &c. [160]
General state of the land carriage fishery, as it stood on the 30th of September 1763. [161]
Account of the sale, charges, and nett proceeds of the ship La Hermione. [163]
Remarks on some cautions in our last volume to persons going to Scotland to be married. [165]
Translation of an address to the English nation, by the celebrated Monsieur La Condamine, during his late residence in London. [166]
Some account of the murder of John Bedding field, by his wife and servant. [168]
An account of the annual supplies that have been granted by parliament to support the several wars since the revolution. [174]
Supplies granted by parliament, for the service of the year 1763. [175]

STATE PAPERS.

His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, April 19, 1763. [191]
His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, November 15, 1763. [192]
The humble address of the right hon. the house of lords, Nov. 15, 1763. [193]
The humble address of the honourable house of commons to the king. [194]
The speech of his excellency Hugh earl of Northumberland, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to both houses of parliament, Oct. 11, 1763. [196]
The humble address of the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, of Ireland, in parliament assembled. [198]
The humble address of the archbishop, bishops, and clergy, of the province of Canterbury, in convocation assembled. [199]
Address of the university of Oxford on the peace. [200]
Address of the university of Cambridge. [201]
Copy of a letter written by a noble duke to the vice-chancellor of Cambridge, on occasion of the foregoing address. [102]
Address of the court of lord mayor (Sir Charles Asgill, bart. locum tenens) and aldermen of the city of London, on the peace. ibid.
Address to the protestant dissenting ministers in and about the cities of London and Westminster, on the peace. [203]
Address of the merchants and traders of the city of London, on the peace. [204]
The humble address of his protestant subjects, the people called quakers. [205]
Address of the corporation of Bath on the peace. [206]
Letters which passed between the right honourable Mr. Pitt and Mr. Allen, on the subject of the foregoing address. ibid.
A proclamation in relation to our acquisitions in North America. [208]
A proclamation prohibiting correspondence with the Corsican rebels. [213]

Separate

CONTENTS.

Separate act between the empress queen and the king of Prussia, in pursuance of the treaty of Hubertshourg. [213]
Convention between the king of Sardinia, the most christian king, and the catholic king. [214]
Memorial delivered by the chancellor of Russia to the Polish resident at Petersburgh. [215]
Circular letter, sent by the elector of Saxony to all the nobles of Poland. [216]

CHARACTERS.

Some account of the modern Athenians. From Stuart's antiquities of Athens. 1
Memoirs of the late Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne. 2
Character of monsieur Rousseau. By himself. 5
Lives of eminent personages, by Dr. Watkinson.
——— *of Dr. Thomas Herring, late lord bishop of Canterbury.* 8
——— *of Sir William Daws, bart. archbishop of York.* 11
——— *of the right reverend Dr. Gibson, lord bishop of London.* 12
——— *of the right reverend Dr. Hough, lord bishop of Worcester.* 13
Life of M. Languet, the famous vicar of St. Sulpice, in Paris. 14
Some account of the life of Torquato Tasso. 17
——— *of the life of monsieur de Reaumur.* 26
Letter written by Alfred the Great, to Wulfsig bishop of London. 32
Some particulars of the life of Christina, queen of Swenden. 33
Translation of a letter from the empress of Russia to M. d'Alembert. 41
Translation of the dey of Tunis's letter to king George III. 42
A genuine letter from Jane Shore to king Edward the fourth. 43
The last will and testament of the famous George Psalmanazar. ibid.
Some particulars relating to the life of Philip duke of Wharton. 46
Trial of Neale Molloy, esq; and his wife, for cruelty to their daughter. 51
Letter relating to the foregoing intricate affair. 57
The history of the famous madam d'Escombas. 58

NATURAL HISTORY.

The velocity of horses in the race philosophically considered. 63
A description of the Baobab or Calabash tree. 65
Philosophical remarks on the face of the earth throughout Italy. 69
Multiplication of species in the vegetable kingdom. 73
Experiments to prove that water is not incompressible. 74
Account of a boy surviving the loss of a considerable portion of the brain. 75
——— *of an animal surviving the loss of all the small guts.* 76
——— *of a boy living a considerable time without nourishment.* ibid.
——— *of a cat that lived twenty-six months without drinking.* 77
The larger share of the tibia taken out, and afterwards supplied by a callus. 68
Extraordinary disposition for music in an infant. 79
Account of the corn butterfly. 81
Further account of the poor family at Wattisham. ibid.
The history of the worm in horses called a bott. 85
Account of a marine production of a very ambiguous nature. 89
Remarks upon some observations on the tides in the straits of Gibraltar. 90
An account of the death of the countess Cornelia Baudi of Cesena, supposed to to have been consumed by a fire bred in her own body. 91
——— *of a wonderful spring in Iceland.* 95
——— *of fossil glass found in Siberia.* ibid.
——— *of a curious petrifaction dug from under the common pavement.* 96

Remark-

Remarkable instance of decrepitude transmitted from parents to children. 97
Surprising account of a person's suddenly losing his beard, the hair of his head, &c. and partially recovering them again. 98

PROJECTS.

An account of the duke of Bridgwater's new inland navigation. 99
Short account of the cambrick manufactory at Winchelsea. 100
Reflections on the European porcelain manufactory. 103
New method of preserving birds, with their elegant plumes unhurt. 105
Method of preserving plants in their original shape and colours. 106
Methods to destroy the corn butterfly. 107
Process for preventing the smut in wheat. ibid.
Method to destroy insects in the egg. 108
Caterpillars on trees. 109
Rats. ibid.
Receipts for preparing and compounding the late Dr. Ward's medicines. ibid.
Mr. Jeremiah Brown's method of making saltpetre. 121
A new process for obtaining nitre. 122
Hints for making of borax. 126
On the possibility and uses of a perpetual motion. ibid.
A letter from professor 'S Gravesande to Sir Isaac Newton, on a supposed perpetual motion. 128
Fresh instances of the recovery of persons, who had lain a considerable time under water, by the exterior application of salt. 130
Account of a young man recovered from a stupefaction, caused by the smoke of sea-coal. 131
Method to prevent potatoes, &c. from being destroyed by frost. 132
Extract from a letter in the Museum Rusticum et Commerciale, on a cheap method of making good wholesome bread, when wheat-meal is dear. 133
Extract from a letter on an improved method of breeding seed wheat 134
Extract from a letter in the Museum Rusticum et Commerciale, on the different uses to which the leaves of trees may be applied. 137
Further hints for tanning leather without bark. 139

ANTIQUITIES.

Some account of the Harleian collection of manuscripts, compiled by Mr. Astle. 140
Account of the discovery and conquest of Siberia. 155
—— *of a remarkable monument near Ashford in Derbyshire.* 158
—— *of a skeleton of uncommon dimensions.* 159
—— *of some antiquities lately found at Lewes.* ibid.
—— *of some antiquities lately found in the cathedral of Exeter.* 160
History of the city of Rome, and its environs, as to air and inhabitants. ibid.
Paintings and drawings found among the ruins of Herculaneum. 163
Dimensions of a giant cut out on the side of a very steep hill. 166
Account of the famous vase, said to have been made use of by Solomon, &c. 167
A dissertation on oracles. 169
Table of the quantity of fine silver in a shilling, from 1300 to 1605. 177

LITERARY and MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

Account of the first institution of Knights and their Esquires in England. 178
Rise and progress of the English stage. 179

CONTENTS.

Concerning the perceptive faculty. 182
Thoughts on death. 185
The truth of Chriſtianity, deduced from Daniel's prophecy, by Mr. Locke. 187
A regular plan of muſic. 192
Remarks on our cathedral and parochial muſic. 194
An original letter from lord Bolingbroke to Mr. Pope. 196
A diſſertation on the language and characters of the Chineſe. 198
A letter from lady Wortley Montague. 204

POETRY.

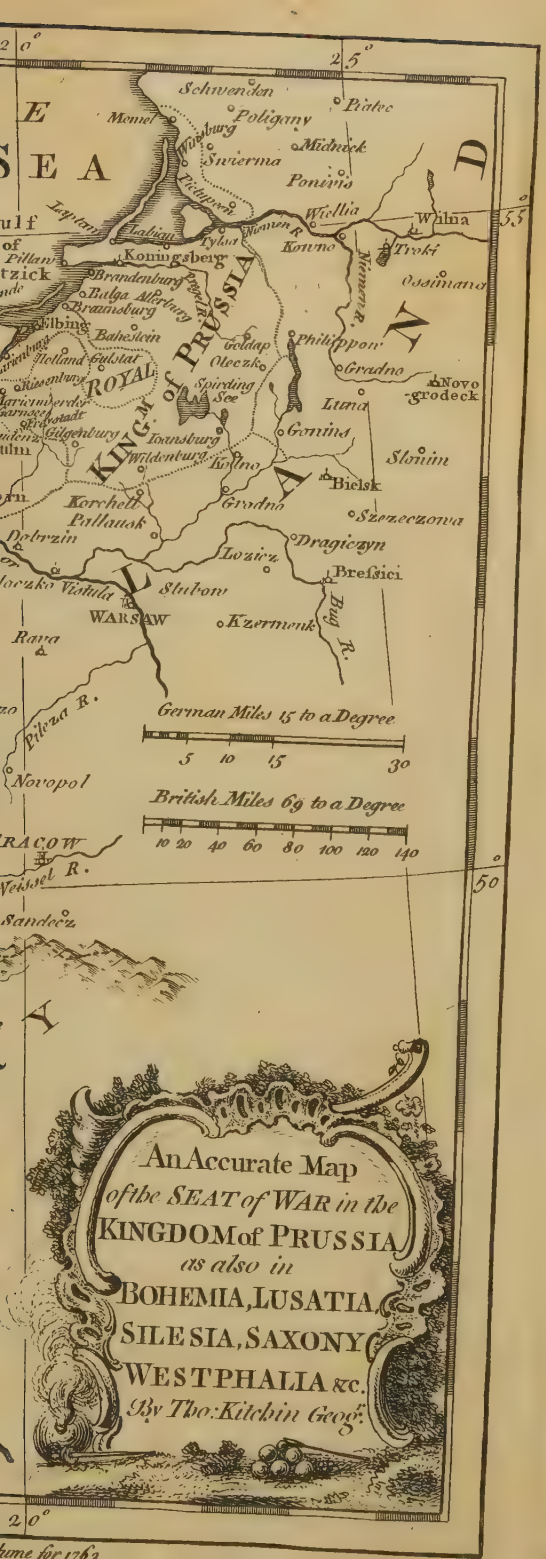
The ſixteenth ode of the ſecond book of Horace, imitated. 210
Diana. A cantata from Rouſſeau. 211
The Acceptable Sacrifice. 212
Annacreon, Ode XXXVI. 213
Hymen to Eliza, by L. L. ibid.
The Elm and Vine. A fable 214
Reaſon and Imagination. A fable. 215
An ancient tale, from Gower, imitated. 218
The fable of the trees. 220
From the Cambridge verſes on the peace. 221
Ode for the new year, Jan 1, 1763. 222
Ode for his majeſty's birth-day. 223
Two ſongs ſung at the queen's palace. 224
Prologue to the Engliſhman at Bourdeaux. 225
Epilogue. 226
Prologue to the new tragedy of Elvira. 227
Prologue to the new tragedy called the Diſcovery. 228
Prologue to the Andria of Terence, performed at Hackney ſchool. 229
Mr. Garrick's addreſs to the town. 230
Prologue to Philaſter. 231
Epigram. ibid.
The ſnarling pug and dancing bear. A fable. 232
On ſeeing the pictures of Lovat and Wilkes, drawn by Hogarth. 236
The ignorance of man. ibid.
The contraſt. 237
Written over the entrance of a ſhady grove. ibid.
The fly, judging of architecture. ibid.
On the death of Mrs. Bowes. 239
An Elegy on the death of general Wolfe. ibid.
The ſequeſtered bard. An elegy. 242
A burleſque ode on St. Cæcilia's day. 243

An Account of Books publiſhed in the Year 1763.

Antiquities of Athens meaſured and delineated, by Meſſrs. Stuart and Revett. 247
The ſtate papers of Henry earl of Clarendon, lord lieutenant of Ireland, during the reign of king James the ſecond. 250
The hiſtory of Ireland, by Ferd. Warner, L. L. D. 257
Debates of the houſe of commons, from 1667 to 1694; collected by the hon. Anchitell Grey, Eſq. 264
Letters of the right hon. lady M—— W—— M——. 290

FINIS.

NORTH SEA
BALTIC
SWEDEN
DENMARK
Copenhagen
ZEELAND
The Sound
Great Belt
HOLSTEIN
LOWER SAXONY
BREMEN
HANOVER
LUNENBURG
BRANDENBURG
PRUSSIA
Berlin
Hamburg
Bremen
Embden
Hanover
Brunswick
Magdeburg
Leipzig
Dresden
Wittenburg
LUSATIA
UNITED PROVINCES
Amsterdam
The Hague
Utrecht
Arnheim
Nimeguen
Zuyder Zee
Texel I.
Vlieland I.
Heligoland I.
Ems R.
Weser R.
Elbe R.
Oder R.
Rhine R.
Meuse R.
Moselle R.
Saale R.
Elbe R.
WESTPHALIA
Munster
Paderborn
Dusseldorf
Cologne
Aix la Chapelle
Juliers
Cleves
Liege
BRABANT
Breda
Antwerp
Brussels
Namur
Luxemburg
St. Viet
Metz
LORRAIN
Nancy
Toul
Strasburg
Epinal
Besançon
Dole
Basil
Constance
Zurich
Lucerne
Berne
Soleure
Friburg
Lausanne
L. of Geneva
Sion
Alps Mts.
SAVOY
Aoust
Lucarn L.
Como L.
Como
Milan
Bergamo
Brescia
Verona
Mantua
Garda L.
Trent
Riva
Brixen
Tirol
Inspruck
Landeck
Feldkirck
Appenzel
St. Gall
Constance
Ulm
Augsburg
Munick
Ingolstat
Ratisbon
Straubing
Passau
Haffnerzell
Freisingen
Inn R.
Lintz
Wels
Braunau
Steyer
Enns R.
Danube R.
Vienna
Stain
Korneyburg
Presburg
Raab
Neustat
Wolkenstein
Germund
Saltzburg
Berchtolsgaden
Kufstein
Pruck
STYRIA
Judenburg
Gratz
Gurck
Clagenfurt
CARINTHIA
Marchpurg
Silley
CARNIOLA
Laubach
Goritia
Cairnitz
Aquileja
Tarvis
Venice
Padoua
Venzone
Pontoba
Udine
Trieste
Carlstat
CROATIA
Sclavonia
Hungary
Moravia
Olmutz
Brinn
Znaim
Lundenburg
Hradisch
Prerau
Hardeck
Teutsch Brod
Tribau
Leitomisl
Leutomischel
Chrudim
Kolin
Czaslau
Kuttenberg
Iglaw
Wischau
Budweis
Wodnian
Pisek
Klattau
Tabor
Pilgram
Neuhaus
Neuhaus
Tauss
Egra
Pilsen
Konigsaal
Prachatitz
Kaplitz
Zaslau
Tuschkau
Leutmeritz
Jungbunzlau
Melnik
Kosel
Raudnitz
Jaromirz
Neuschloss
Schweidnitz
Opp
Brieg
Breslaw
Glogau
Sagan
Lubben
Cottbus
Luckau
Torgau
Meyenwerk
Mulberg
Duben
Mansfeld
Halberstat
Gottingen
Hamelen
Minden
Osnaburg
Munster
Lingen
Meppen
Dulmen
Wesel
Rees
Emmerick
Cleves
Xanten
Nimeguen
Arnheim
Zutphen
Deventer
Zwoll
Campen
Steenwick
Groningen
Dockum
Winchoten
Sloten
Leuwarden
Harlingen
Stade
Lauenburg
Meinstat
Ratzeburg
Lubeck
Gluckstat
Oldenburg
Eutin
Plon
Kiell
Sleswick
Tonninge
Husum
Tondern
Ripen
Rom I.
Sylt I.
Amron
Fano I.
Arhus
Samsoe
Hielsimborg
Helsingor
Carlscroon
Carlshamn
Stiges
Lunden
Ysted
Valstorborn
Moon I.
Falster I.
Zealand
Fumen
Langeland
Aland
Femern
Rugen
Bergen
Stralsund
Wismar
Rostock
Gripswald
Anclam
Usedom I.
Wollin I.
Damm
Stettin
Dam
Stargard
Pasewalk
Prenslow
Templin
Oderberg
Freyenwalde
Zorndorf
Custrin
Schwedt
Frankfort
Sternberg
Beeskow
Lubben
Luckau
Sabin
Nackel
Schwerin
Meseritz
Lenitz
Posna
Gnesna
Warta R.
Kalish
Chotzen
Lissa
Fraustadt
Sagan
Glogau
Parchwitz
Oelse
Neumarck
Bunzlau
Lowenberg
Goldberg
Liegnitz
Jauer
Jawor
Striegau
Schweidnitz
Brieg
Oppeln
Neiss
Kosel
Ratibor
Jagerndorf
Troppau
Leobschutz
Hultschin
Kantzin
Holtzemirz
Chrudim
Konigsgratz
Nachod
Trautenau
Braunau
Jaromirz
Neuschloss
Leitmeritz
Jungbunzlau
Melnik
Budin
Saatz
Laun
Kommotau
Brux
Teutschbrod
Saltz
Egra
Bamberg
Wurtzburg
Franconia
Nuremberg
Lumpurg
Amberg
Furt
Ratisbon
Straubing
Newburg
Ingolstat
Neustat
Rotz
Sonnberg
Haffnerzell
Passau
Freisingen
Inn R.
Lintz
Wels
Steyer
Enns R.
Braunau
Danube R.
Vienna
Stain
Korneyburg
Presburg
Raab
Neustat
Wolkenstein
Germund
Saltzburg
Berchtolsgaden
Kufstein
Pruck
STYRIA
Judenburg
Gratz
Gurck
Clagenfurt
CARINTHIA
Marchpurg
Silley
CARNIOLA
Laubach
Goritia
Cairnitz
Aquileja
Tarvis
Venice
Padoua
Venzone
Pontoba
Udine
Trieste
Carlstat
CROATIA
Sclavonia
Hungary
Moravia
Olmutz
Brinn
Znaim
Lundenburg
Hradisch
Prerau
Hardeck
Teutsch Brod
Tribau
Leitomisl
Leutomischel
Chrudim
Kolin
Czaslau
Kuttenberg
Iglaw
Wischau
Budweis
Wodnian
Pisek
Klattau
Tabor
Pilgram
Neuhaus
Neuhaus
Tauss
Egra
Pilsen
Konigsaal
Prachatitz
Kaplitz
Zaslau
Tuschkau
Leut


An Accurate Map
of the SEAT of WAR in the
KINGDOM of PRUSSIA
as also in
BOHEMIA, LUSATIA,
SILESIA, SAXONY
WESTPHALIA &c.
By Tho: Kitchin Geogr.
German Miles 15 to a Degree
5 10 15 30
British Miles 69 to a Degree
10 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
KING.M of PRUSSIA
ROYAL
POLAND
LITHUANIA
Memel
Schwenden
Poligany
Pirtec
Midnick
Swierma
Ponievia
Wiellia
Wilna
Kowno
Troki
Osmiana
Konigsberg
Brandenburg
Braunsburg
Elbing
Bahestein
Philippon
Gradno
Novogrodeck
Oleczko
Spirding See
Lyna
Gonins
Lotzen
Wildenburg
Kolno
Slonim
Bielsk
Grodno
Szczeczowa
Dragiczyn
Brefsici
Loziez
Stubon
WARSAW
Kzermonk
Bug R.
Rava
Pilcza R.
Novopol
Vistula
Veissel R.
Sandecz
Pillau
Tolkemit
Braunsberg
Balga
Mohrungen
Gilgenburg
Lotzen
Korchell
Pultusk
Dobrzin
Racow
55
50

DOMINICAN COLLEGE LIBRARY
004540

Case D 2 .A55 1763 20306

The Annual register, a review of public events at home and abroad

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS ROOM.